Herald and News

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL
by KEN McLEOD

I have found Jeff Riddle's book on the Modoc War to be a most difficult publication to judge, we may be critical of his use of words yet in justice to Jeff we must consider his background of education which was small indeed, and in the foreword to his book he takes recognition of this fact with apology: "I have one drawback: I have no education, but have tried to write as plain as I could. I use no fine language in my writing, for I lack education."

One of the most difficult complexes to be faced by the human mind is this one of education — that is, formal education. Many an old timer who probably never had the opportunity of getting beyond the third or fourth grade in school has a feeling of inferiority in the presence of those who have been to a university; and, the educated have been quick to seize the advantage by fostering the idea that a man's greatness is measured by the number of degrees he can string after his name. Thus we have collectors of degrees like Boy Scouts collect merit badges.

An experience I once had very forcibly focused this subject of inferiority upon my attention. I had been doing some work for the chief engineer of one of the largest lumber concerns on the coast and we spent considerable time together in the woods. One day we were sitting on a log together, watching the operation of a steam donkey engine bringing in huge Douglas Fir logs over a slack - line that stretched three thousand feet across a deep canyon, when somehow our conversation turned to education. He confided to me how he felt inferior to the young engineers who had been to college and of whom he probably had more than a dozen upon his staff. They had degrees while he had only been as far as the third grade in school, it struck me funny. I had a couple of professors who signed M.E. after their names attempt to drive a little engineering knowledge through my dumb mental processes while I was in college, they were merely juniors when compared with the ability and knowledge of this man who felt inferior because he had only been through the third grade of a log cabin back-woods school out in the wilderness of Montana.

Jeff Riddle felt his inferiority on two counts, one was his education, the other very likely was the fact he was half white, half Indian; nevertheless, he was impelled to write a book on the war to correct what he felt were gross misstatements of fact. He had no alibis to produce to cover his actions in a war, no honor to defend, and his mother had been made the heroine of the drama — consequently, we must give some careful consideration to his stated purpose: "In writing this little book I want to say I did what I thought was my duty. I have read so many different works on or about the Modoc War of 1872 and '73. The books I read were so disgusting, I must say that the authors of some of the books certainly were never in the neighborhood of the Lava Beds. They must have dreamt of the Modoc war."

Riddle was perfectly familiar with the several versions of the story that has been given in this column, the battle of Lost River is no exception. Riddle knew the Applegate version by heart yet he leaves out the Applegate name and any reference to Ivan Applegate's story. Even in the case of the Boutelle incident, Riddle goes as far as one man can go in calling another a distorter of truth without deliberately writing the words.

Riddle gives the story of Boutelle's action as told to him by the Indians and then in a footnote he gives Boutelle's statement as he wrote it for Cyrus Townsend Brady. Since both accounts appear on the same page we must accept Jeff Riddle's intention as being clear that he desired to call attention to the fact that in Riddle's opinion Boutelle did not tell his story truthfully.

One can see that the white men would hate to admit being defeated by a small group of Indians after they even laid down their rifles in front of the troops. That was giving the white man a big handicap and speaks poorly for the marksmanship of the soldiers since the Indians would have had to bunch up around the pile of weapons when they recovered them. This story has become so confused by the various statements of the actors in the event that I am inclined to give a lot of serious consideration to Riddle's statement.

It is unfortunate that Riddle has very little to say about what transpired on the other side of Lost River at the camp of the Curly-headed Doctor and Hooker Jim, yet the events that transpired on this side of the river were probably more important than what happened in the camp of Captain Jack.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Few of us escape the experience of having a severe headache though some certainly suffer much more than others. The only good thing which can be said about a severe headache is that one forgets it almost at once; although I have had my share I cannot remember just exactly when each and every headache occurred nor how long it lasted.

There are several kinds of recurring headaches. Some of them are brought on by emotional upsets, others are labeled migraine, and in still others additional causes are recognized.

It is now felt, however, that most headaches are associated with changes in the circulation of the blood vessels in the brain, though the cause of such changes may differ from one person to another.

If the headaches are largely on one side migraine is probable, a condition the origin of which is still somewhat shrouded in obscurity. So far as remedies for migraine are concerned, there are drugs available which often can shorten or bring to halt an attack if they are given at the earliest possible moment. These drugs, however, are powerful, and are not without danger, so they should be taken only under careful supervision.

Severe or repeated headaches are often difficult to diagnose. The complete history of the attacks, the kind and location of pain, and the preceding symptoms, if any, must be studied.

The physician who tries to discover the cause must know the circumstances under which the pain first developed, whether it came on gradually or suddenly, whether it was constant or irregular, how long it lasted, what part of the head was involved, and similar facts. In addition to this, he must know whether nervous tension was present before the beginning of the headache.

A complete physical examination is desireable. The sinuses need to be eliminated as a cause and the eyes also. Special tests may have to be made in order to find out whether the headaches come from local relaxation of the blood vessels.

The treatment of any type of severe headache involves two steps. The first is to try to relieve the immediate difficulty as rapidly as possible. Some kinds of headaches, especially the so-called "billious" type, can often be relieved by simple painkilling drugs, like aspirin. The more severe varieties may go on in spite of drug treatment.

The second step is to try to identify the cause or at least the physical or emotional factors which tend to bring on the headaches. If this can be done the frequency of the headaches often can be greatly lessened.

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — If the Army-McCarthy hearings accomplish nothing else, at least they've enabled the public to examine for an unparalleled 36 days not only the main characters but the character of the characters.

Like him or not, Sen. McCarthy dominated the hearings, due to end today.

The hearings would have been routine without him although much of the time he played the same record over and over: speeches about his patriotism, his zeal against communism, his desire to give the public the truth

It was his unpredictable weapons that caused uproars and kept interest alive: his sudden attack on an individual; a new charge; the introduction of a picture or document.

He acted like a man who felt he was persecuted, repeatedly finding or imagining new individuals in new conspiracies against him. He attacked, belittled or challenged anyone who crossed him.

No matter where the camera was it always came back to McCarthy.

And through it all he demonstrated to the Eisenhower administration that if it ever tries again to cut him down to frying size in something like this, it had better be sure it throws in a man as tough as he is.

McCarthy showed one weakness: he reacts to needling and ridicule. Those two weapons in the hands of an iron-hard opponent who used them relentlessly might have driven McCarthy into costly explosions.

But the Army's counsel, Joseph N. Welch, was not the man. Welch, a 63-year-old Boston lawyer with 35 years' trial experience, was no match for McCarthy in vitality, aggressiveness or even in flexibility.

McCarthy worked on Welch, at driving him to tears in a good demonstration that emotionalism or softness won't work in dealing with McCarthy.

Welch has wit and mockery of his own. McCarthy seemed to detect in the very beginning he might be embarrassed unless he could throw Welch into a tailspin. He took Welch's measure fast.

In the early days of the hearings, when McCarthy briefly took the stand, Welch had a look in his eye which seemed to say he'd enjoy having fun with the senator. McCarthy squelched him.

In an obvious and theatrical effort to discomfit Welch, McCarthy turned his back and answered him contemptuously. The flabbergasted Welch never seemed to recover. Thereafter Welch's wit melted away.

There has been some speculation that the contrast between the gentle Welch and the aggressive McCarthy did the latter damage in the public mind. That's doubtful.

Those who admire McCarthy probably found in these hearings new reasons for their admiration. Those who disliked him before probably dislike him more.

Any resemblance between these hearings and a courtroom, where McCarthy would have had to operate within strict rules, is purely coincidental. No judge would let him get away for a minute with the tactics he used in the hearings: long speeches instead of answers, personal attacks and accusations, and diversions.

But in the hearings he was playing in his own ball park. He had helped make the rules. He jumped over them when it suited him. Except for three Democratic senators, sitting with four Republican senators as judges, this was a Republican show.

McCarthy was in frequent wrangles with the Democrats — McClellan of Arkansas, Symington of Missouri and Jackson of Washington — but less with McClellan than the others. But he had few tangles with his fellow Republicans.

Night Club Raided By Police Squad

BALTIMORE (AP)—A flying squad of 19 policemen early today raided the Oasis night club, Baltimore's most famous night spot to out-of-towners, and arrested everyone in the place, including the orchestra and patrons.

Lt. Joseph Byrne, vice squad chief, said he acted on complaints there were nude women in some of the acts. "We found them," he said.

Police used a patrol wagon shuttle service to haul an estimated 200 persons to central police station.

As she climbed in the wagon, one blonde entertainer said in a complaining voice: "Why, it was just a little ole girl doin' a little ole dance."

ANNIVERSARY

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt, one of the world's early monarchies, celebrated its first anniversary as a republic Friday. The day was declared a national holiday.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—Pressure on the pocketbook is easing a little here and there as summer comes. There's hope today that before the hot weather is over, you may see still lower prices—if only slightly lower—on a few of the things you buy.

Competition among salesmen, and a growing abundance of raw materials and manufactured goods are the underlying causes.

Wholesale food prices have already dropped. Talk of lower prices for still more foodstuffs is being heard.

Bargains appear more frequently at the clothing counters.

Gasoline cuts appear in scattered areas—despite the insistence of oil industry spokesmen that general price cuts are unlikely.

If you're building a house this summer you'll find prices of a number of building materials a little lower than a year ago.

Counter to all this good news for the consumer, however, is the tendency of most basic raw materials to hold firm in price.

There is a good deal of talk of higher prices for the basic commodity, steel. Much of the talk is based on the bargaining just now between management and labor over new pay contracts. Talk of higher prices usually is spread around during such bargaining periods. But it is taken seriously enough this time, apparently, for a number of steel users to step up their ordering now to beat any possible rise in prices.

The carpet makers are beginning to hike their prices. They cite an increase in the cost of carpet wool. And they point to the high operating costs which made many companies look bad profitwise in their first-quarter earnings statements.

But thrifty shoppers have been doing pretty well for some time now in the stores in many lines—food, apparel, household appliances.

Some of the lower prices you find in the shops aren't reflected in the factory price lists. Merchants have shaved retail prices for promotion purposes or granted discounts or generous trade-in allowances.

Some merchants say they are looking forward to seeing these unofficial lower prices openly listed by some factories this fall.

Mail order houses, whose sales have been trailing last year by a greater margin than retailers in general, are starting to lower catalogue prices.

Prices in the new fall book of Sears, Roebuck, for example, average out 3½ per cent below its last fall catalogue. Sears says its prices this fall will be the lowest, on an average, since 1950.

Milk, cheese and ice cream prices should come down, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says, perhaps with a little wishful thinking.

Pork prices at last are tending lower. A big spring pig crop coming to market this fall should whittle a few cents off a chop.

Wholesale food price indexes are now at their lowest in three months.

HAL BOYLE

BERLIN, (AP) — Pages from a touring notebook:

Berlin is a spy's paradise today.

There is probably more cloak-and - dagger stuff going on here than in any other big city in the world. Some 30 Allied intelligence services operate, and how many Russian agencies are in the field is anybody's guess.

Presumably they are all constantly checking on each other, and many a secret agent, looking back across his shoulders, must have the uneasy feeling that the guy following him is himself.

The normal discussion tone in Berlin is "The Big Whisper." After a few days here even the casual visitor finds himself talking with his hand over his mouth, and he begins to feel like a character in a B-Grade spy thriller. This sense of mystery, of being involved in something going on that you don't understand, pervades the entire city.

Many Berliners have a dislike of being registered or catalogued in any way. The atmosphere of tension that hangs over a divided Germany has created an unwillingness in many to be publicly identified in any way with any cause. They fear that today's seal of approval may turn out to be tomorrow's death tag.

In the Berlin Amerika Haus, for example, thousands of Germans like to come and read the books or look at the films provided by the U.S. Government. But many won't take books home with them because to do so they would have to sign a library card.

Under the Amerika Haus program — there are 22 libraries scattered through Western Germany — There is no heavy-handed attempt to propagandize the Germans, but merely to make available to them the best achievements of American social and technical culture.

"We find that if we stick to the job of representing America rather than hitting somebody else over the head, they respect us more," said George Henry of Reading, Pa., director of Berlin Amerika Haus.

The library here draws from 300 to 1,000 visitors a day, many of them dwellers of Russian-occupied East Berlin anxious to get a first-hand peek at the American way of life.

Commie organizations to which they belong usually try to discourage such visits by warning of terrible punishments the Americans will inflict upon them.

"Recently a young eastern sector mechanic came to the library to see a film," recalled Henry, "and repeatedly refused to sit in one of the light metal chairs provided for the audience.

"Finally, he reulctantly told why. He said he had been warned that the metal chairs were wired, if he sat in one it would give him a shock, and when he woke up he'd be fighting with the French Foreign Legion in Indochina."

Life has been so weird in Germany for the last 15 years that it takes time for any truth to catch up with and kill a tall tale.

Bar girls are banned in most American cities today, but they still flourish in some German night clubs for the edification of the tired business man.

The girl dances with the T.B.M. or sits across the bar from him, lapping up split bottles of champagne as he tells her the sad story of his life. This form of entertainment comes high. For in return bending her ear, the tired business man issupposed to fork over a big tip as well as foot the champagne bill.

The Germans have a very descriptive name for these entertainers — "animation girls."

QUICKIES — By Ken Reynolds

"Okay! Okay! . . . what'd you see in the Herald and News Want Ads that you want this time?"

Actress, Actor Divorce Granted

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Actress Irene Hervey divorced singer Allan Jones yesterday after 18 years of marriage.

She sobbed after testifying their separation last April in San Francisco "was a real shock to me" and: "He told me he didn't love me any more and that he wanted to live his own life and live alone."

Miss Hervey charged cruelty. Superior Judge Otto Emme took under consideration an agreement by which Jones will pay $1,000 monthly alimony and $200 a month for support of their son John, 16.

DELEGATES

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) —The Foreign Office said Friday Sweden has granted entry permits to about 250 delegates from Communist countries to a Red-sponsored "meeting for easing International Tension." It opens here Saturday for a five day stay. Newsmen will not be admitted.

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