

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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Coming Storm

By BILL JENKINS
With a year to go until the 1956 major elections the storm clouds are already gathering in the dark corners of the committee rooms at the smoky chambers of almost every public association, private group and, we hate to admit, among the "journalistic" groups over the nation.
The storm that was first detected in the '30's and has been building up toward near hurricane forces ever since, i.e. the searching look into not only every party and each individual candidate for office, but the probing into supporting groups and organizations and, eventually, the voter himself.
In the newspaper trade magazines we are beginning to see the opening paragraphs of the "journalists" searching examination of what stand the press should take, how strong should be their support and what tactics should be brought into play by the press as a whole.
I mention this only because I want to make it clear that we are running a newspaper here and don't have a "journalist" on the staff that I know of, never had had any use for the long haired crowd of people who talk of the principles of journalism and the place of the press (with the emphasis on press) in the American and world picture. These super snobs who take home their pay check from newspapers but want to be reminded of the fact in public remind me of a ditch-digger who uses a silver plated shovel.
Before the boys come around with their annual propaganda I'd like to point out to them that I believe the job of a local newspaper is to do the best job it knows how of telling the local news, to tell as much of the news that will interest their readers as they can and to do it in such a manner that they can sleep soundly at night and not be conscience bitten.
And as far as telling the story of politics I believe the only honest way to do it is to tell both sides of the issue, give all major parties adequate and fair coverage, speak out editorially for those the writer prefers and then have the individual go down and cast his vote for the man he thinks is best for the job.
"Nuff said."

son. That makes a situation like trying to watch the baseball world series and the opening football game all at once.
Muskrats go hand in hand, or webfoot in webfoot, with ducks and geese. They open up potholes in the tules for ducks; their houses provide nesting foundations for the bankers; their pelts provide income from the marshes.
Last year 25,000 rat pelts were taken from the Tule Lake and Lower Klamath refuges. Additional rat trapping in the Basin must have brought the total to 30,000 pelts.
Now, if milady would go strong for muskrat coats, it would be a sizeable item in the Basin's income.
(Neither rats nor birds go hand in hand with the farmers. The birds eat his crops and the muskrats tunnel his ditchbanks.)

Human Nature

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP) — The surest way to lose all faith in human nature is for a man to get a black eye or a broken hand in a small household accident.
Nothing turns an optimist into a cynic faster. The reason: No matter how simple or logical your tale of woe is, neither friend nor foe will believe it.
In fact, if you do hurt yourself at home, you might, as well tell a great big whopper fib about it. Most people will still regard you as a liar—but they'll at least credit you with being an imaginative liar.
I'm in a position to know. Recently I received two tiny chip fractures on my starboard flipper while supposedly safe in the refuge of my rented castle. The injury was a small one, but 10 days later I found myself wearing an aluminum splint—"might as well be on the safe side"—and a bandage big enough for a wounded elephant.
In my office a friend who I am sure would readily lend me \$1,000 if I really needed it took one look at the bandage and asked what had happened.
"Oh, just a little household accident," I told him, feeling I shouldn't upset his day with worry.
"You mean a little household argument," he replied heartlessly. "Maybe that'll teach you not to talk back to your wife."
I made a dignified mental note never to borrow \$1,000 from him, even if he begged me on his knees.
When the second fellow solicitously inquired about my injury, I murmured something about "falling off a ladder."
"I'll bet you got it falling off the wagon," he remarked.
The third man didn't even bother to ask. He felt he already knew. "Don't tell me you caught it in a door," he said, "unless it was a swinging door."
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Trinity River

By KEN McLEOD
In our last column we told how in the year of May 1845, Major Pierson B. Reading discovered and named the Trinity River. Many people have thought that because of this honor of giving a name to the river fell to the lot of Reading he was the first white man to enter this part of the virgin territory of the State of Jefferson. Reading, however, was not the original discoverer because the stream was known to the trappers of the Hudsons Bay Company, who had familiarized themselves with every stream of consequence in this vast area. While the stream was known to the Hudsons Bay Company there is no record that the company ever gave it a name.
The story of the Trinity name comes in a comedy of errors. Reading believed that the river led into Trinidad Bay, as marked upon the old Spanish charts. This error on the part of Reading was the major factor in causing much excitement in trying to reach the Trinity from the ocean when it was learned that the river bars of the Trinity were tremendously rich in gold. If the Trinity emptied into Trinidad Bay it would be a quick smooth journey to the "diggins" by ship rather than take the long, hard, rough trail overland. It therefore became the general opinion (no doubt assisted by enterprising ship operators) that the best route to the gold mines would be to travel to Trinidad Bay by water and thence up the river to the mines.
Trinidad Bay had been discovered by an expedition consisting of a frigate commanded by Bruno Exera, and a sloop under Juan de la Quadra y Bodega, on June 11, 1775. The discovery was made on the Sunday of the Holy Trinity, and consequently the bay was named Trinidad.
The true location of Trinidad Bay's first discovery, however, appears to be in doubt and historians have argued mightily over the question of whether what was first called Trinidad Bay by Bodega might not have been the present Humboldt Bay. Historians, however, apparently have not given too much attention to the method of navigation practiced by these early Spanish ship captains.
As I read the Bodega story I am inclined to the opinion that Trinidad Bay as it is now located on the California coast fills the bill for the habits of a Spanish seafarer who sought the best quick shelter from the Pacific storm that had buffeted him from Monterey. Confusion came about from later explorers who sought Trinidad Bay and who found various other harbors among which was Humboldt Bay.
This bay was known to be fed by a large river and consequently one in Reading's position could easily assume that the Trinity which courses westerly from the upper Trinity River Basin would continue upon this westerly course to the sea instead of abruptly turning north to become a tributary of the Klamath River which was well-known to him. As a result of this error in believing the Trinity coursed directly westward to the sea the various groups of people who came from San Francisco by the way of the ocean to go up the Trinity, alternately were on the Eel River, and on the Klamath River.
During this historical period of our development we find the Klamath River being at times called the Rogue, the Chester, the Trinity, as well as the Klamath. It was not until prospecting parties had come to the Trinity from the Sacramento Valley following Reading's trail and had gone down the river that the question was settled as to the actual location of the mouth of the Trinity.
The Trinity mines were in production some time before it was discovered that the Trinity River was but a tributary of the Klamath. In November 1849 two parties left the Trinity mines to discover the elusive Trinidad harbor. One party went overland by trail via the Sacramento Valley to San Francisco and there commenced fitting out a sea expedition.
The other party followed down the Trinity to the Bald Hills and thinking that the Trinity made a broad Oxbow from this point and seeking to make a shortcut rather than following the long way around the supposed bend, they crossed the mountains to the west,

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Confidence

By JAMES MARLOW
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Geneva conference, a complete failure, proved only what was apparent before it began: both sides feel so powerful neither thinks it necessary yet to yield anything to the other.
At the meeting which ended yesterday the West and Russia simply restated previous, frozen positions. There was no bargaining, no negotiating. Each side made propaganda for itself against the other.
After watching the four foreign ministers perform the scenes of fair conclusion, the West and Russia are determined to stay fully armed, to watch, maneuver, and try or hope for a break which will make the other yield ground.
How long will this go on? Probably for years. There is no reason and no evidence to think otherwise.
If this meeting served no other useful purpose, at least it put the finger on the "Geneva spirit" for what it was: a myth.
President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Bulganin, at their summit meeting last July in Geneva, expressed minus hopes for the future. The fact that they could talk

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS
TAMPA — Former Gov. Fuller Warren on the hot water University of Florida football coach Bob Woodruff fired himself in a "A football coach who loses a game is in the same position as a politician who gets too few votes and loses."
WASHINGTON — Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban on the sale of Communist arms to Egypt: "The Egyptian-Soviet deal was not only massive in quantity but also swift in its implementation."
WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson on the failure of the Big Four foreign ministers to settle cold war problems at Geneva: "So far as I am concerned, there is something more important than the spirit of Geneva...that is that the people of all nations — Russia as well as the United States — want peace, not war."

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friendly terms was a big improvement over recent relations.
But saying "Hello" to a man is a lot different from being able to do business with him in a satisfactory way. The Eisenhower-Bulganin meeting could have no meaning unless it was translated into reality by deeds.
It was just about impossible to see how that could happen in the foreseeable future since the gap between the West and Russia—the profound difference in their aims and desires—was so wide.
It is easy to be partisan in appraising the performance of the two sides at the foreign ministers meeting. The judgement of the man-in-the street—depending on whether he's in Washington, London, Paris or Moscow—will be based largely on his patriotism and prejudice.
If you had been an American at Geneva, watching Secretary of State Dulles, you no doubt would have thought his position just and reasonable since you would have been looking at it from the interest of the United States.
For example: He wants Germany united and linked in a military alliance with this country. That's the life insurance against Russian expansion or attack.
If you had been a Russian at Geneva, watching Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, you would no doubt have given him full approval when he took a stand opposite Dulles. He was a German united but linked to Russia. That would have meant life insurance against new German militarism or West-coast attack.
Officials of each side will now tell their people the other side was to blame for the failure to reach any agreements at Geneva. The fact is that each side wants agreement all right—but on its own terms.

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Another factor which has to do with the development of diabetes is the frequency of the disease in high-east among persons who are under tension in their work, but perhaps this factor in the development of diabetes is overshadowed by the fact that most such people tend to overweight and come from sedentary walks of life.
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Diabetes

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M.D.
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The question is whether diabetes should be considered an inherited disease.
Perhaps the best way to reply this is to say that it is considered an hereditary disease but certainly not all children of parents with diabetes develop it. Furthermore, only about one quarter of those who develop diabetes can dig up a family history of the disease.
Our present knowledge of the way in which diabetes is carried suggests that on the average only about one child in four would have diabetes if one parent has the disease and the other is not carrying any tendency in that direction.
If both parents have diabetes, one might expect all the children to have it also, though it does not always turn out this way.
There are other things besides heredity which enter into the development of diabetes. The condition comes from a disorder of certain cells in a small gland lying inside the abdomen known as the pancreas. This in turn is affected by other internal glands such as the pituitary, the adrenals and the thyroid.
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