WEDNESDAY, FERRUARY 1, 1950

THE BOB REYNOLDS CANDIDACY

THERE are two rather surprising things about Bob Reynolds' announcement that he will seek election to the U. S.

enate:

1. His apparent belief that he has some hance of regaining favor in the eyes of

Senate:

1. His apparent belief that he has some chance of regaining favor in the eyes of North Carolina voters;

2. His choice of Frank Graham, instead of Ciyde R. Row, as an opponent.

For a good many years now, we have had the impression that Reynolds was through as a Tar Heel politician. He admitted as much in a frank speech he would not seek re-sketion because the people didn't seem to want him.

In recent mouths, Raynolds has planted one story after smother in the state papers hinting that he might run against Hoey. If there was overwhelming response to those feelers, it has escaped our attention. Still, he must have received some encouragement, else he would hardly have announced. Someone once remarked that politics is like an feeberg—only a small portion above above the surface. The simile may be very spt in this case.

Undoubtedly there is a strong unfercur-rent of opposition to Senator Grisham's re-election coursing through the State. Much of it is directed again, Graham be-cause of his own record; some of it is channelled his way because of growing dis-affection with his political patrons, Jona-than Danlels and Governor Scott.

arrection with his political patrons; Jonathan Daniels and Governor Scott.—
Reynolds must be counting on voke and financial backing from this opposition group. That, plus Senator Heey's enormous popularity, influenced him to violate the East-West tradition and announce against Ornham.

Had the Reynolds platform reflected any growth in understanding and compassion, he might have proved a serious contender. As it is, the platform is strange mixture of Dixiecratism, isolationism, and pure demagouery. Governor Scott says Reynolds should not under-rated as a voite-guiter. The Governor knows his politics, but we cannot believe that may people in North of Senator Orsham—will be able to bring themselves to cast a ballot for Reynolds.

THE COAL PROPOSAL

MUCH GOOD can come from President
Truman's proposal to end the coal
deadlock if both producers and miners accept it in good faith.
Since July of last year, coal production
has continued on an intermittent and
gratify reduced scale as John L. Lewis
sought to occern producers into accepting
the compound supply of coal at a minimum.
Everyme has suffered from the protracted disputs—producers, shippers, dealcrs, consumers, and especially the miners
themselves, whose sarnings have been
low and irregular and whose families have
suffered privation and hardship.
Purther, an inestimable sum has been
added to the total cost of the dispute by
the slow and deady deterioration of the
whole economy throughout the coal field
area.

was time for White House interven-

The situation calls imperatively for such an investigation in an atmosphere free of resentment over and rebellion against the use of Federal force. More is involved than the mere agreement on a new contract.

the mere agreement on a new contract.

The harsh truth of the matter is that
the coal industry is sick. Because of high
prices, uncertain production, the loss of export trade, and the competition of cheaper
and cleaner fuels, the industry simply can
not market all the coal it can produce. In prospect in the not too distant future is a deadly competitive war in which the less efficient mines will be squeezed out of existence and their facilities lost to the

Coal is too basic and too important in Coal is too basic and too important in our inventory of tell resources to permit this to happen. Hence, it is of greatest importance that an impartial board be given free rein not only to recommend a solution to the contractural dispute but to prescribe for the alling industry.

prescribe for the siling industry.

The public has a large stake in this matter and will share, we believe, our hopes that the producers and the miners agree to the President's proposal and that the ultimate recommendation of the board will point the way to a workable solution.

A FATEFUL DECISION

MR. TRUMAN's decision to go ahead with work on on the hydrogen or "super" bomb ends a period, of indecision in which our nation has searched its concience for the right answer to one of the most soul-forturing questions, of all

the most hear-curvain questions and history. From the first, though we sought many From the first was but one. The battle within our minds and hearts resolved teal! Into weighing idealism against arelian, nurrender against survival. There was no other choice. If Man's spiritual and moral development had kept pace with his scientific achievement, there might have been an alternative. But we can not logically refrain from developing instruments of war until the threat of war has been erased. Thus we plungs into a terribe new phase

until the threat of war has been erased. Thus we plunge into a terrible new phase of this atomic era, before we have become adjusted to the initial phase.

No man can predict what the consequences will be, but there is one basis for hope they will not be as dreadful as they

hope they will no so as might.

The uranium bomb was conceived, developed, and first employed in the strictest wartime military secrecy. The people of this nation, and of the whole world, were

totally unaware that this horrible new weapon was being fashioned in our work-shops until it burst over Hiroshima, and then Nagasaki.

then Nagasaki.

Revelation came swiftly, and our first reaction was one of satisfaction that we had found a way to bring Japan quickly to her kness, but understanding of its historic significance came much slower. Not until Russia perfected The Bomb did we begin to grasp its role in the 20th century.

oegin to grasp its roo in the sout century.

The decision to make the hydrogen bomb
was in sharp contrast. Long ago it became
public knowledge that the theory of the
super bomb was no secret, that its potential destructiveness is theoretically unlimited, that our scientists believe they can
make it, and that the decision was being
weighed in Washington.

weighed in Washington.
The question has been debated across
the land, in newspapers, over the radio,
from public platforms and from church
puipits. This time understanding has preceded revelation, in this nation and in all
nations of the would.

From The Washington Post

NO QUESTION OF FREEDOM

NE DOES NOT need to be a lawyer to follow the clear logic of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in upholding the FCC in the denial of radio licenses to the Monafield Journal and the Lorain Journal. The FCC had found that the Manafield Journal used its pedition as the sole newspaper in Manascraft from utiliting Station WMAN for advertising purposes. The Journal complained that the FCC was reaching beyond its own balliwisk to enforce the anti-trust laws, that it had adjudicated the Journal guilty of a crime without trial by jury, and that by denying the Journal a license because it did not print certain advertisements and news lemm the FCC was invadimentally the state of the Court of Appeals, Judge Coorge T. Washington pointed out that the FCC had dealt only sith the Journal's qualifications to operate a radio station. Since the Journal was found to be indulging in monopolistic on the was found to be indulging in monopolistic profices, the public interest would not have been served by granting it a license.

news and advertising is contrary to the public interest," the court said, "even if not in terms proscribed by the anti-trust laws."

Nor did the court give any weight to the filmay contention of the Journal that freedom of the press was involved. The FCC had in no way attempted to censor the editorial policy of the Journal, and it is emi-mently clear that freedom of information is promoted when broadcasting licenses are kept out of the hands of newspapers or other operators that indust in monopolistic practices. The greak principle of freedom of the press ought not be involved on of the press ought not be involved on the press ought not be involved are the press arises, that they have debased their own currency.

The average annual per capita income of the Navajo Indians is \$22. They are wards of the Government, with gobs of "security" and a little less than \$2 per month to live on.—Nathville (Tenn.) Ban-month to live on.—Nathville (Tenn.) Ban-

'That's The Line We Want To Get Across, Pal'



Business Is Dying In Coal Fields

(An editerial from The Hamilagies, W. Y.s.,

Hersike-Advertiser)

MERCHAPTS and trademens in the "world's greatest coal-bin" are going broke. Many of them are
just a step behind the miners themselves, who for
than worlding.

The "world's greatest coal-bin", in case you didn't
know, is located chefty in southern West Virginia but extend into adjoining states. Within that are
solved in the state of the tradement of the state of the world's greatest coal-producing state in American

And for as many fived Virginia butless and govremment. No state in the Union is so depriod on
a single industry for its governmental services, or for
the welfare of its people.

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FOREMOST among the questions they asked coninc of which could be answered satisfactority were the following:

10 of the could be answered satisfactority were the following:

11 of the could be a supported and the following of the could be a supported by the could be a supported by

that coals natural markets were shrinkine, and would have shrunk to some extent even if there had been no work stoppages in the coal fields since the end of Notural gas I now being piped to eastern industrial communities Trom Teass, and either great felds: oil is being imported in infressing quantities from Venezuela and other points. Except for Canada. It is stricking also as European finite boost production. These developments, paralleline many interruptions in the supply of coal and many price increases

warfare in the coal inclus would eventually make of him a casually as well as the belligerativ.

IF THE typical businessman in attendance at last weak's meeting in bitter, it is because he feels too miners of his district have been discriminated spatines. The state of the state

Americans Fail To Practice Preachments In British Deal

By MARQUIS CHILDS

Preachments in British Deal

Sy MARQUIS CHILDS

The MARIENOTON

An EVENT almost ignored here from this country has clusted in this country has clusted in finite country has clusted in finite for the British firms with the low bids to get the contract of the state of the failure of the life of feetile. The ward, for \$11,000, well considered by the cluy of feetile. The ward, for \$11,000, well considered by the cluy of feetile. The ward of the \$10,000, came from an American company for \$15,000, well considered by the life of the contract of the life of th

Country Is Threatened With Abuses Through Wire-Tapping

By ROBERT C. RUARK

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NEW YORK

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Truman Favors Republican As Atom Head

bomb—Strauss being for the new bomb, Lilienthal being against it.

The Freiling between the two men has been strained, and the President—instead of siding with his old Democration friend, Lilienthal—has backed up Reposition Strauss re-sorting the H-bomb, and now is even considering him

The results of the second seco

'Oleo' Oscar

THEE day after he was unanimously confirmed by the Sen-ate. Oscar Chapman, the popular new Secretary of the Interior, got some good-natured ribbing at the Cabinet meet-ing.

ing.

Asked President Truman quintically: "How does it happen you got through so easily? I understand even Republicans made speeches printing you."
Replied Chapman: "A very simple explanation, Mr. President. The Senate passed the slow all just before it took up
my nomination. Ofce pressed the way."

Formosa Issue Fizzles

FORTMOSE INSURE FIXZES

TREATE STATE Republicant, looking for fresh amountains to a latest Truman's policy on Formons, shewed up at the leaded-done season of the Sentar Foreign Relations Committee. However, they went away emply-handed. The committee of the latest truman's policy on Formons, shewed up at the leaded-done season of the Sentar Foreign Relations Committee. However, they went away emply-handed. The Committee of the latest trumper of the latest tru

MacArthur's Spokeman

west costs be in danger?"

Bradley shock his head.

Weightiest questions came from Senstor Smith, the exFrinceton protestor, who recently got a pep talk from
MacArthur on Formous and who read off three pages of:

"Mave you had the benefit of General MacArthur's
"Wave you had the benefit of General MacArthur's
"wave?" Smith sackd as a start, when the sack of the