mentator by the very flatter material cannot hope to high a reader following psychology column, which such basic human interes as love, marriage, childre

as love, marriage, children, personally improvement, etc.

A medical column is also very desirable in a newspaper. But suppose there are a dozen medical columns to choose from. A livewire paper should then try to get the best of the twelve.

For example, suppose the percentages of readers of those dozen medical columns were indicated as follows: 22, 14, 8, 18, 20, 16, 25, 21, 17, 27, 11, 19.

Then if it were available, an editor should try to get the one that rated a 27 per cent following, assuming that fouts were the same for all twelve.

MEAT VERSUS DESSERT

More people will probably select

## The Daily Record

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Every afternoon, Monday through Friday

## Scott vs The People And Free Enterprise

as to be expected, Governor Scott has taken a stand anst free enterprise by advocating that the government it the power dam at Roanoke Rapids instead of the Virginia Plantin and the comment of the power dam at Roanoke Rapids instead of the Virginia Plantin and P

Durid the power dam at Roanoke Rapids instead of the Virginia Electric and Power Company.

The governor has taken this stand despite the fact that the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman had no standing in court in his attempt to prevent license from being granted to the power company to build a dam.

Previously, the Federal Power Commission had ruled that the dam should be constructed by the power company Mr. Chapman has been seeking to hold the site interior until such time as Congress may appropriate money for the dam to be constructed by the Corps of Army Engineers and turned over to the politicians in the Interior Department. Construction by the power company would save axpayers a vast sum of money.

It is strange that Governor Scott should take such a stand against the American way of life, against the free enterprise system, and against the people he's under oath to serve. Particularly strange since he has been yelling so loudly (for political purposes only) for more power in the State.

But we must remember that Governor Scott is the same man who, as Candidate Scott, campaigned on the platform that he opposed spending a nominal amount for better roads and then went into office and asked for four times that amount. It's the same sort of demagoguery.

On the other hand, Senator Willis Smith, a real Statesman, a man who loves America and believes in the American way of life and the free enterprise system, a man who believes the will of the people should rule, has joined citizens of the Roanoke River area in opposing government construction of the dam.

ens of the Roanoke River area in opposing government onstruction of the dam.

In a letter to the Attorney General of the United tates Senator Smith points out that Secretary Chapman, espite the great need for power in Eastern Carolina and gatern Virginia has delayed construction of the dam for to years and thus prevented the very power being available which he says is so badly needed.

"We talk a great deal about the need for power but are is an incident where the power company would long more have had the dam and power plant completed if it as not been for Mr. Chapman's interference," wrote Senatorial Carolina and Smith.

Smith. Senator Clyde R. Hoey, another statesman, has taken same stand with Senator Smith, and we commend both

The next time Mr. Scott starts riding around the State apaigning on the taxpayers time and money, we hope if the voters will remind him how he fought so hard that the people, against the free enterprise system alinst the American way of life and cast his lot with the resucrats, the social-planners, the political vultures and one who favor government regimentation and "the people

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THE FREE HAND

THE FREE HAND
Thus far, in the widespread discussion of Senator Robert A. Taft's book, "A Foreign Policy For Americans," little has been said about his basic proposition, which is that the policy must be a restoration of

the policy must be a restoration of a free hand.

Up to 1917, the United States was never what the internationalists have come to call isolationist. This country, from the days when Benjamin Franklin and John Jay were sent to Europe to deal with foreign powers, has had close and intimate relations with European and Asiatic countries, but the guiding principle was friendship, amity, co-operation but no entanglements. We did very well with that program up to Woodrow Wilson. Then we got entangled.

During the period of non-entanglement our foreign policy was premised upon three basic principles:

sanglement our foreign policy was riemised upon three basic principles;

1. The full sovereignty of the United States must and will be respected at any cost. To assert this principle we went into the war of 1812; we asserted ourselves against the barbary pirates; we established a line of presedents throughout the world that rights snjoyed by any nationals anywhere were to be enjoyed by Americans everywhere (the open door policy).

2. The principle was established that while the form of government accepted by a people is strictly hier own choice (Declaration of Independence), the two American continents were not subject to further colonization by European nations (the Monroe Doctrine) nor found new monarchies be tolerated (our attitude toward Maximilian in Mexico.)

This was of the greatest importance, for it frees our boundaries from entanglements in European dynastic and trade wars.

3. The principle was asserted and established that the lines of access to the United States had to be kept open (Freedom of the Seas). This was particularly important for a young nation, for if we had ground never have developed its was industrial strainth. It would have

nized that any one country conrecolled the seas, the United States
could never have developed its vast
industrial strength. It would have
suffered from a condition called
in Asis, semi-colonialism.
This free hand has been growing
steadily less free since Woodrow
Wilson moved the United States
into the affairs of Europe. Now
our hand is no longer free; it is
shackled.
Senstor Taft says of this:

"Our traditional policy of neutrality and non-interference with
other nations was based on the
principle that this policy was the
first way to avoid disputes with
other nations and to maintain the
likety of this country without war.
From the days of George Washington that has been the policy of the
United States. It has hever been
saltenism; but it has always
avoided alliances and interference
in foreign quarrels as a preventive
laganist possible war, and it has always opposed any commitment by
ways opposed any commitment by
the United States, in advance, to



"I'm afraid we'll need your safety belt, sir—the pilot's



In releasing him, however. The faced a demestic problem which, I regret to say, was comparable perhaps to that of Senator Russell of Georgia if he were suddenly to reverse himself and vote for the

WASHINGTON — Meeting with the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington last month, General Elembra where indicated that the greatest danger of war was a possible at the continuous planners have flaured the Real tellites next spring.

If this happens, D. S. Defense planners have flaured the Real tellites next spring.

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Thus the entire Adriatic seacoast of Italy from Venice to Brindish, would be subject to sabotage, upheaval and eventual revolution, one-third communist, inevitably would be subject to sabotage, upheaval and eventual revolution, one-third communist, inevitably would be subject to sabotage, upheaval and happens to be subject to sabotage, upheaval and happens to be subject to sabotage, upheaval and happens to happens have planners have planners have been happens to the real tellites have been happens to the fact of the Valican happens have been happens to the fact of the Valican happens have been happens have been happens happens have been hap



NEW YORK HEARTBEAT

Laughton, the star, looking more like a professor—with speciacles and briefosse—waddling nearth on 5th . . Robert Taylor playing the Gilded Cage celle . . Ann Sheridan (with her beaw) in The Clubroom—filled out in the face—giving her that girlish-glam again . Blossom Sceley, one of the 2-and by special star of the company's pets, in Lindy's with her Benny Fields, breathlessly pree-agenting their soon due bingrafilm . . George Sanders, the actor with the Veddy Brit-tish Accent, who was born in Russia . . X. Cugat sketching passersby in the Park . Bob Hope, the capitalist, in the W. 57th Automat unrecognized by the peasants . . Tallulah Bankhead showing her Aunt Mary and Uncle Henry the Big Burg . . Jeanifer Jones and D. Schnick taking a late eve'g stroll as their-chauffeur's limousine talls along East 57th.

Bigtown Sideshow: She is a prominent Socialite. Various firms are suing her for long overdue bills. She said she couldn't pay them that her investments in the market wiped her out of ready cash—and that things were so tough she had to pawn her genn, etc. And so they laid off her. The other night she appeared as one of the guests on The Stork Club teety show—and was caught in a closup with host Billingsley. Later that night as she came out the place a process server handed her "the papers". Because a furrier-creditor saw her on his teevy set—practically wearing Tiffany's.

Novelette: You could call it The George Herrick Story if you were making a film. In the 1920s he was one of Arnold Rofistein's partners in various gambling enterprises and other high fiyers. In the 30s Herrick ran some of the biggest gambling establishments on Long Island. In the 50s he married and was divorced by the widow of "Big Frenchy," once a chief in the Broadway plundetworld. In the tardy 40s Que. Here ramblers and got front page attention when one of them was raided. Some of us saw him boat J. R. (of Jersey) for 25 Big Ones (he means 25 Gs) at gin runnay one night in the back of Reuben's. And what is George Herrick doing for a living today? ... Feddling 319 Christmas trinkels wherever The Boys hang out.

By DR. GEORGE W. CRANE

CASE C-305: Walter M., is a livewire journalism pr

42, is a newer journalism procesor.

"Dr. Crane, would you talk to my
class?" he graciously invited me.

"We're dealing with the subject
of human interest."

"If you were an editor, therefore, what would you try to do in
order to make the newspaper more
interesting to readers?

"Maybe costs might interfere
with some of your suggestions, but
tell the class your ideas, anyway."

HUMAN INTEREST

Let's start with the psychological

HUMAN INTEREST

Let's start with the psychological adage that people are more interested in themselves than in anybody else.

Next to themselves come their sweethearts or mates, and their sweethearts or mates, and their

sweethearts or mates, and their children.

In the rotogravure or magazine sections, therefore, which do you think would interest readers most?

A series of pictures of beautiful local girls, or the usual conventional Hollywood page?

Which will cause dozens of local readers to buy 10 to 100 extra copies of that issue, parhaps to be mailed to distaint sweethearts or relatives?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: