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UA3/1/7/2 Henry Cherry Political Clippings

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POLITICIANS

Amused at Republican Machine Trying to Quiet G. O. P. Voters.

Haly, the Apostle of Prohibition, Tries to Get Wet Man For Governor.

Colored Voters Select a Candidate For Legislature, Defying Machine.

KEYSTONERS GO TO SCHOOL.

There are two funny situations in Kentucky politics just now and both are causing much amusement on the side lines for those who have no axe to grind in the present campaign. The first is the attempt of the Republican machine leaders to allay the indignation within the party ranks anent the picking of the State ticket for the cut and dried convention and the fixed primary. There are two methods used by the Hert-Searcy machine leaders in the attempt to make the Republican voters swallow the dose. To appease one class they say that Thruston Ballard or some other leading Republican will be selected to make the race for Lieutenant Governor, and will make a good running mate for Morrow, the politician and the machine nominee for Governor. Of course the bosses know Mr. Ballard or men of his type are not going to be a candidate, but that serves to fool the voter who might want to think for himself. The other method used is not so polite. Just as soon as some aspiring Republican hints or announces that he would like to be a candidate for so-and-so office the bosses knock him in the head without any apologies. He is told that his candidacy is not suitable to the bosses who are picking a machine ticket, with allowances made from a geographical standpoint. It is also made plain to him that if he balks he won't even be allowed to attend the cut and dried convention as a delegate and cheer for the nominees who are selected now and a list of whom is in the vest pockets of Mr. Hert and Mr. Searcy.

The other humorous situation referred to is one that has been mentioned before, and it is hardly fair to charge it to the Democratic party, as some of those involved have been dabbling with the Republicans or any old party in the past under the guise of prohibition. Anyway here is the funny angle. There have been a little group of maybe Democrats led by Percy Haly gathering at one of the hotels from time to time in the last few months and they would let it be known that Messrs. Carroll, Black and Cherry were unacceptable to them as Democratic Gubernatorial timber, and incidentally contributed their mite to the Republican propaganda by saying that Carroll, Black or Cherry couldn't win if nominated, and these self-appointed leaders then began a hunt for a candidate that would be acceptable to them. The leader of this renowned hunt was none other than Percy Haly, who has let everyone know for the past several years that he was an apostle of prohibition first and an uncompromising enemy of the demon rum. But here's where the astute Percy slipped a cog or dropped his mask whichever you choose to term it. In the hunt for the candidate Swagar Sherley was offered the undivided support of the little clique for Gov-

of the joke city administration now they are charged with ingratitude, and ingratitude they tell us is one of the worst vices. From time to time a Major Fricks stationed here as a Government inspector has indorsed the "reform" administration, telling the public that the garbage gathering was alright the Jail was alright and never hesitated to praise the local officials when a question of mismanagement arose. To the surprise of all the near Mayor came out the other day throwing a broadside at Fricks on the garbage question and saying that "my boards," "my administration" and "my everything else" was entitled to the credit alone, not even leaving a single bouquet for Fricks, who had always been a loyal indorser of the near Mayor and his "reform" crowd. Many think that when the public gets through kicking on the garbage fiasco and the depleted street cleaning fund Smith will be willing for the Major to take some of the credit or bear the blame. The Board of Works is trying to gull the taxpayers now by saying that the garbage gathering is a big success, netting \$500 a month, but slyly fail to tell how much it costs to get that amount of garbage. One of our disgusted citizens said the other day that the Democrats did less blowing over the many miles of sewers they built than Smith does over putting a toilet in the Custom House yard, getting his picture and the picture of the toilet in the movie houses every day. Some bull!

Recently the "hick" fire department killed a horse in answering an alarm sent in by one of the "hick" firemen on Greenwood avenue, who just called out the department to show his brother from the sticks how fast "them gold dorned engines could come." Monday night another horse was sent to the happy hunting grounds when a driver crashed into a street car at Twenty-sixth and Slevin. No wonder the new Fire Chief wants motors instead of horses, as he is afraid the supply of thoroughbreds will run out. In the latest mixup a veterinary surgeon was called and he told one of the Keystone police to shoot the horse as his back was broken. The ex-street car employe said: "You shoot him; I don't think I could hit him," and handed over his pistol for the job. Col. Petty might add a markmanship instructor to his class on psychology now in session. The big class of "yap" cops meeting in the City Hall for instruction would be a star turn for some burlesque. All of the instruction in the world with the most competent instructors will leave them just as they are, ex-motormen and ex-conductors masquerading as policemen. At the end of ten years they would still be Keystone police, if they haven't in the meantime gone back to the street car platform or back "hum" behind the plow.

The big raise in the street carmen's wages has made the Keystone look longingly at their old jobs and it is a daily occurrence to see some of the "boob" cops in uniform keeping their hand in by giving the bell that "ding ding" on the back of the car, or if they are on the front they obligingly jump off and turn the switch at the crossings. The Chief and the Board of Safety certainly spoiled some good motormen and conductors by putting them in police uniforms, but the real joke is on the public who have to pay the salaries of the Keystone comedy police. One of them, a former conductor on the famous Brook street line, now a Sergeant, was floundering around Sixth and Jefferson the other day and in response to a question said he was summoned to the Coroner's "request." That school on psychology won't be able to improve him much.

ernor, which prompts the question why would Percy Haly, who claims to be a prohibitionist first, offer his services and support to Swagar Sherley, who in his sixteen years' service in Congress fought prohibition with the best in him, and that's saying a whole lot. Has Percy deserted prohibition or was he just camouflaging all the time?

Referring again to the Republicans, another of our predictions is coming true, and that was the statement made following the November election in which it was said that the negro voters of the G. O. P. claimed the credit for the defeat of Swagar Sherley, Louisville's and Kentucky's biggest man in Congress for half a century, and they were going to claim some of the political pie. This has come to pass. At a meeting of the leading colored ministers, teachers and others this past week William Warley, the editor of a local colored paper, was chosen to make the race for the Republican nomination for the Legislature in the Tenth ward. Seventy or 75 per cent. of the vote in that district is the colored Republican vote and they have gone on record as saying that a colored man must represent them. Warley is a smart, educated colored man, backed by the best element of his people, and his candidacy puts it squarely up to the Chilton-Searcy machine, which is in clover just now because of the big negro vote in this city, over 11,000 in number. The Searcy-Chilton machine in the past have let it be known that it wanted only the barrel-house negro and snubbed the better class of colored men. This new angle has put the machine up in the air. Either a colored man must go to the Legislature on the Republican ticket or there will be trouble in camp. The colored rebels say the tail must not wag the dog any longer, and following Warley's candidacy a demand will be made for colored police, firemen and deputies and clerks in the Court House, Jail and City Hall.

Coupled with the mismanagement

Carroll Explains Tax Plan In Opening Co

Editor's Note.—The Courier-Journal prints below the complete speech of Judge Carroll, delivered yesterday at Richmond, the opening speech in the campaign for Governor will appear as delivered.

More than eleven years ago I came to the people of this county and the other fourteen counties in this do. some of the richest and finest counties in the State populated by a class of people that have no superior anywhere, and having within their borders many of the ablest and best-known lawyers in the State, and asked them to elect me Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, which office I was then holding by appointment of Gov. Beckham. In response to this request I was nominated in the primary election and elected in November without opposition from either Democrats or Republicans. Again in 1912 I sought a reelection to the same office and again I was nominated and elected without opposition. I am now by your favor Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, the highest judicial officer in the State.

Under these circumstances you may well believe me when I say that I am not and will always be profoundly grateful to the people of this State for the unusual compliment paid me in these unopposed elections, and for the general support that I have always received at their hands. During these years I have had no way of returning these favors except by my appreciation of your kindness expressed by honestly and faithfully endeavoring to discharge as best I could the great office which you placed me in, and I sincerely trust that my performance of its duties has met with only with your approval, but with the approval of the people of the whole State there is no place on the bench of the State for the display of partisan feeling. The office of office to which you elected me will end with this next year and as I some time since determined not to be a candidate for reelection I am coming to you now asking you to transfer me from one public office to another in order that I may finish my public career as the Governor of the State.

Fitted For Position.
Sometimes I think that in trying to leave a place the duties of which at least in some measure qualified to perform by years of training and experience, I am seeking another field of labor, I am making a mistake. I hope that my ambition to have been not only the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky but the Chief Justice of the State, will not seem to you an unworthy ambition. I am not appearing of boasting that the duties of the office I am now holding as well through the confidence and support of the people have fitted me for the measure at least to become so acquainted with the duties of the office of Governor that, if elected, I will be better qualified to perform them in a conscientious manner than I would be without the experience and knowledge I have gained concerning State affairs.

It is also proper that I should say that in this connection that I am not insensible to the fact that my name may be directed against me for being a candidate for a political office while holding the highest judicial office in the State and at the same time neglecting to some extent the duties of the position that you selected me to perform. In answer to this criticism my only excuse is—and I doubt myself if it is a good one—that during the twelve years that I have been a member of the court I have never missed a day from my work unless compelled to do so by some necessary reason, and I am proud to say that on those occasions when my views were very low and I was unable to do my duty, I should be so fortunate as to be nominated in the primary election in August I will at once resign my office as Chief Justice and will take my place on the bench at the fall term of the court, as I would not remain on the bench and be at the same time the party nominee for a political office.

In these personal matters, I would like to say a word about national issues and the great part our great President is playing in the affairs of the world; I would like to speak of our soldiers and our pride in their valor and achievements; I would like to recall the splendid heroism of the Victory Loan, but time will not permit me to do so. I am sure that you are entirely appropriate. We are here to talk about State matters, and I want in as brief a manner as the nature of the subject will permit to give you my views upon some of the more important public questions that would have to deal with if I should have the honor of being nominated and elected. I cannot discuss all of these matters as fully as I would like, but some that I will not mention have been referred to in my announcement that was widely distributed, and others I will notice as I continue my progress.

Confining myself to State matters, I want to say at the outset that I have never thought there was any good purpose to be accomplished in trying to mislead or deceive either individuals or the public. I have always believed that a candidate for public office should be willing to state very frankly his views on public matters that he would have to deal with if elected, so that the people whose suffrage he asks might know what his conduct would be if he were elected him to the place he

sought. Having this view of the matter, in the course of this campaign I shall endeavor to answer any pertinent and legitimate question that may be asked me, and if I have formed any opinion on the subject I will not hesitate to say so. I will not seek to evade or dodge any fair issue or question, nor will I make any exaggerated or demagogic appeal for the purpose of getting either approval or votes. I want in plain and in simple words to tell the people of the State what my views are, and I want my position will be if elected. I want my appeal to the common sense and the good judgment of the voters and let them in what they think is right and best for the party and for the State.

However, taking up some subjects that I care and believe will be of interest to you, I want to take the liberty of suggesting here and now that the Democrats if they expect to win in November, must submit to the people of the State a ticket composed of candidates of such and every one of whom it can be truthfully said: "He is honest and efficient." I want to see the duties of the office he seeks.

The time has come in my judgment when the thinking people of the State will demand more of their public officials than they have sometimes done in the past. The people are taking more interest in public affairs than they once did. I think they are better informed what is going on in State government than they have ever been before, and they are not in the humor to have put up with a nominee to be voted for in the regular election men who are not fully deserving of their confidence and support.

There was a time when any man who was nominated for a State office on the Democratic ticket could be elected. There was a time when the average voter never stopped to inquire about the fitness or qualification of the nominee, but that time has passed. Kentucky can no longer be counted as the sly Democratic State that it once was. The experience of the last twenty years has demonstrated that the satisfaction of every person who takes any notice of current events.

And this changed condition of party affairs has been brought about by the independent attitude of the State. There has grown up in this State a large body of our citizens who are more interested in good Government than they are in who holds the office. They are more concerned about the merits of the candidates than they are about party numbers. And this class of citizens holds the balance of power in the State. They are not satisfied with voting for the party whose colors or emblems they want to see on the flag, but they want to see what it represents, and who stand there—and if the man who is back of the emblem are not of the caliber that will administer the affairs of the State in an efficient and honest way they will look for other candidates on other tickets and cast their vote for that man who appeals to their good judgment. This class of independent voters with few exceptions are naturally and normally Democrats from inheritance and will vote the Democratic ticket and will do so if the party submits acceptable nominees.

Republican Minority Party.
The Republican party in this State is a minority party and it has always been. The Republican party by laws has never been able to elect a State officer. When they have succeeded in several elections it has always been because Democrats dissatisfied with party methods or party administration of public affairs have resorted to, and so, my friends, the Democratic party wants to win in November, they must submit to the people of this State a ticket composed of men who can secure the support of this independent Democratic vote, and this, I feel sure, the party in the State will do, and if they do there is no doubt in my mind about our success in the November election. We need not depend on a Republican vote, for however much we would like to get some of them, I am afraid that the rare exceptions they will do us they always do—vote the Republican ticket.

There is another thing that you will pardon me for giving brief attention to, and that is the proposition that when a candidate for public office submits his claims to the people he invites inquiry into and criticism of his private life as his public career. The people have a right to know how candidates for public office have demeaned themselves in the past; they have a right to know how they have discharged the duties of the offices they have held; they have a right to know their elements of availability; they have a right to know their general character, so that from these sources of information they may best be able to determine whether they will fulfill their pro-election promises and give to the people an economical, sane and efficient administration of public affairs.

Having this view of the matter, I invite inquiry into the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the offices I have held. I invite inquiry into my conduct to deal honestly and justly with every question that may be brought before me. I invite inquiry into my ability to give the people an economical, sane and sound business administration of public affairs. I invite inquiry into the question whether I make my word good. I do not want any person to say that I have any misapprehensions or to have anyone say that if he

had known thus and so he would not have voted for me.

Wants United Vote.
Democratic nominees will need all the votes they can get in November, and if there is any reason why I cannot have back of me as the nominee the full vote of a united Democratic party I do not want and I ought not to have it. I want to be defeated in the primary and not in the regular election, and if any other candidate for the Democratic nomination can get more votes than I can in November, I will give to the people a cleaner business administration than I can. If any other candidate is better qualified than I am to perform in an efficient manner the duties of the office, I will give to the man the Democrats of the State vote to nominate and not that I might deprive me in November of support that otherwise I would have. I want to see in the success of my opponent if I was his nominee I want to know the character of the man who is to be elected, and not after the election, and if I am elected to the office, I will give to the people a cleaner business administration than I can. If any other candidate is better qualified than I am to perform in an efficient manner the duties of the office, I will give to the man the Democrats of the State vote to nominate and not that I might deprive me in November of support that otherwise I would have. I want to see in the success of my opponent if I was his nominee I want to know the character of the man who is to be elected, and not after the election, and if I am elected to the office, I will give to the people a cleaner business administration than I can.

"Too Much Politics."
If I were called on to describe in a few words what I consider the most harmful influence in the conduct of affairs of the State, I would say, "too much politics in connection with the business of the State." A good many people have the notion that a State is purely a political institution, established to promote political ends, but this is not a correct view of the State. The State is a political agency, but in a larger sense and a more important one it is a business institution, and its chief function is looking after the interests of the people committed to its care. Nearly all of the great departments of the State are in a large sense enterprises that should be managed in a business way. Take, for example, our penal institutions and our charitable institutions, each of which costs the State many thousands of dollars annually. These institutions should be run as if they were enterprises that could be done along the same lines that private business concerns are conducted. When honest, competent and qualified men, fitted for the particular places which they should be retained in the State, are capable of performing in an efficient manner the duties required of them, but in place of that it is a waste of money to have them in the State if they have been used for many years as mere political instruments through and by which persons politically unfriendly to the existing administration may be punished by removal and persons friendly to it rewarded by giving them places.

A great majority of the people of the State are more concerned in a good business, economical administration of government affairs than they are in the mere political side of the government. I have often said that the State of Kentucky may be likened to a big business corporation in which the Governor is the president, the members of the Legislature are the Board of Directors, and the people the stockholders. In State affairs as well as in every business institution where the power is held not only the president, but the Board of Directors, who are merely their agents. They have the right to elect directors and to elect presidents who will manage the affairs of the institution in such a way as that will best protect the interests of the shareholders.

And if the people of the State who are the shareholders in this big State institution would exercise a small part of the care in the selection of officers that they do when they come to elect officers of private institutions in which they are stockholders, if they would demand of their officers the same vigilance, the same attention to business and the same businesslike conduct of affairs that they demand of those who have charge of their private institutions, it would not be long until politics was entirely eliminated from the charitable, penal and other business agencies of the State—it would not be long until all the business agencies of the State were carried on in a business way and the shareholders would receive in the way of reduced taxes and more efficient administration of affairs a return for their active and intelligent interest in the management of the business.

These matters that I am now talking about are entirely within the control of the people of the State. They elect their officers in State and county and the kind of government they get depends on the character of men they select, so that if there is waste or extravagance or incompetency it is chargeable at last to the people who have it in their power to control it as they please.

Having as I have said an undesirable to be candidate for or hold any other

office I would endeavor to give to the people of the State a good business administration of public affairs. I would endeavor not to appoint to any office any person unless he was competent and qualified to discharge the duties of the particular place to which he was appointed. I would remove as far as possible from my power politics from our penal and charitable institutions, and I would select the men to manage and control them with an eye single to their fitness for the particular places they were appointed to fill.

Liquor Question.
We have had in this State for many years and until lately an issue only called the "liquor question" dominating almost every other issue that came up in State affairs and during its life was a continual subject of bitter controversy between those who were opposed to it and those who were in favor of it. This question has been behind us for good. It has been definitely and finally settled. National prohibition, already a fixed fact, will go into effect in January, and through this the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors will be stopped throughout the whole of the State. In our State a constitutional amendment having for its purpose the same as the Federal amendment already adopted, will be voted on by the people in November and will, I am sure, be adopted by a large majority. Indeed, so far as any information goes, there is no organized opposition to it from any source, and very little individual opposition. In view of these indisputable facts I shall not take up your time in discussing this question. We have so much in front of us to be bothering with things that are behind us. There is, however, one feature of this question that the next Legislature will have to deal with and that is the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to give effect to the constitutional amendment now pending in the most solemn way that a legislator can commit himself to use all legitimate efforts to make effective by enforcing the letter as well as the spirit of this amendment, and this I will do.

Woman Suffrage.
The question of "Woman Suffrage" is also before the people of the State and I have committed myself in my announcement to its support, but in view of the fact that the amendment to the constitution of the State will be adopted by Congress and ratified shortly afterward by a sufficient number of votes to make it effective, little need be said on this subject.

Common School System.
Passing now to other matters that are engaging the attention of the people, I want to spend a little while in discussing our common school system. I think everybody will agree because there is only one side to the question, that it is of the highest importance that every child in the State should have an opportunity to get at least an ordinary common school education. I shall not take time to discuss the benefits that education confers or the unfortunate lot of the person who is without it. I have said before, and I repeat here, that the boy who now goes out in the world without an education is worse crippled than would be if he went out to earn his own living with one arm or one leg cut off. He may make a living—many of them do—but he is missing a most profitable avenue of promotion and is closed to him. He is left without the opportunity to advance himself that is so dear to the desire of every normal ambitious boy, and the most pitiful human spectacle that can be thought of is a boy starting out in the world without the ability to read or write or cipher; but unfortunately there are thousands of children in our State who are annually being sent out crippled for want of education. The illiteracy in the State is at once distressing and alarming. And the reason for it is not hard to find. We have in this State a splendid State university that all of us are proud of and all of us want to see made more useful and more prosperous than it is. We have two fine normal training schools that are doing a great work for the boys and girls of the State, and we want to see their fine usefulness extended and their fine influence reach out into every part of the State. In prosperous communities we have graded schools and high schools that are furnishing in their localities an opportunity for the boys and girls within their reach to receive an education. We have city schools that are models of educational progress, and I have been about the State enough to be impressed with the pride that cities and towns take in their schools.

Not Remedy.
But these institutions that I have named do not furnish the remedy for illiteracy in the State. They do not afford to the poor children in remote and rough sections of the country the advantage and opportunity they are entitled to. The illiteracy boys and girls of the State are not among the children of the rich. It is not in the cities and towns. It is not among the children whose parents can send them to high schools and graded schools and normal schools and State universities; it is out in the places where the only educational facility is the little common schoolhouse, and the little common schoolhouse is, in my deliberate judgment, the neglected child of the common school system of this State. Indeed, I would not be extravagant if I should say that it would appear from the tendency of recent legislation that there is a disposition to

strangle it to death, and this, too, without making any adequate provision to supply its place.

I do not recall any case of a former teacher touching school matters as many of the school men in this State, but it does not require any great amount of information along the lines I am talking about to enable any person to appreciate and understand the fact that if illiteracy is to be eradicated from this State it will be eradicated little common schoolhouse. The big show-up was a recent legislation of themselves, and it should be imperative duty as well as of course such a better provision than has heretofore been made is provided for the maintenance of the little schoolhouse in outlying districts.

Better Schoolhouses.
Better schoolhouses should be built. They should be intelligently located, and they should be supplied with teachers of salaries adequate to attract competent persons, and I should leave the State that elected Governor in charge of the effort to improve the conditions of the little schoolhouse shall be better provided for and maintained than it has ever been before. To make this story short, the honor of the schoolhouse to the child if he could cannot get to the schoolhouse. The matter of "good roads" is engaged in never has before the attention of our Legislature. There is a livelier and a better sentiment in favor of good roads than was ever known before, but the building of good roads and the keeping in repair of roads are largely a matter for each county to take care of for itself. It presents purely a practical business question that the business people of the counties must handle in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit from the Federal and State and local taxes that are being distributed for the purpose of building roads and keeping them in repair. A discussion of this subject alone in all of its features would be worth all of my time, but I must pass on.

A subject with which I am very much concerned is the enforcement of the law and the preservation of order, because I believe that the supremacy of the law and the preservation of order are indispensable to the peace and happiness of the people, the safety of life and the protection of property. And every overwhelming majority of the people of the State are law-abiding and God-fearing. They want peace and quiet and order. They want to feel that their persons are safe from insult and violence and that the property they have acquired is secure from disturbance and aggression. They know that this condition is essential to their happiness and prosperity, and they know that unless the laws of the State are vigorously enforced, because there are in every county and in every State not only law-abiding and God-fearing men, but also there are men who are reckless, dangerous and violent men who have no respect for law, no respect for the rights of other persons. This class of people that have been with us since the beginning of the world and will be with us to the end, can only be kept in subjection by fear of punishment. Nothing else will restrain them.

No Worse Than Other States.
Kentucky in this respect is no worse than any other State or any other nation, although we are more than our share of publicity on account of the bold and open manner in which it has been the habit of our people to deal with conditions that did not meet their approval. The views I am expressing are not merely for campaign purposes. I have been committed to them by many years of private and public conduct, although I have never thought that it was so much the severity of the punishment as the certainty of it that deterred offenders. Some of our laws may not be wise laws. Some of them may not be adequate to meet the ends of justice, and others of them may impose punishments that are too severe, but what I am proposing is that the punishment be promptly inflicted and every lawless man in the State ought to be made to know that if he deliberately and purposely violates the law he must certainly and surely pay the penalty for his infraction.

The courts of the country have been set up by the people in their constitution for the purpose of administering justice for the purpose of hearing and determining in an open and fair way the nature of offenses against the law and the penalty that should be imposed therefor, and it is my deliberate judgment that when a man, whether he be rich or poor, is brought before a jury of his country, has had time and opportunity to present his defense, and has been found guilty by a jury, and judgment of the court has been pronounced against him after a fair trial in form as well as substance, that judgment ought not to be set aside through the power to pardon or to commute the sentence, unless it is made to appear that the most convincing facts or circumstances that there was a miscarriage of justice or facts and circumstances have developed since the trial and conviction that point out the necessity for mitigating or setting aside the penalty that was inflicted.

The Constitution of the State has very wisely vested in the hands of the Governor the power to pardon committable sentences, but it was never

ended by the makers of the Constitution that this great power should be exercised in an extravagant or reckless way or merely for the purpose of rewarding friends or political adherents. It was never intended by any fair construction of the Constitution that one man should have a right to nullify without good cause the deliberate judgment pronounced by a court of justice upon the verdict of a jury but it is nevertheless true there is and has been for many years a widespread feeling in the State that the judgments of courts have been set aside without sufficient cause; that men who have been convicted have been pardoned when there was no good reason for it; that men serving sentences for violations of law have been released from confinement when no substantial grounds were made out why the power to pardon should be exerted. In making this statement I am not speaking of this administration or that administration. I have not in mind Democratic Governors or Republican Governors. I am merely giving expression to a widespread feeling that has grown up throughout the State in the minds of the law-abiding people that our laws are too often and without good reason put at naught by the Executive through his power.

make my declaration as emphatic as I can that if I should be Governor of the State no violator of the law would receive at my hands a commutation or an acquittal of his offense and a discharge from the penalty inflicted upon him unless it was made to appear to me after a careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances of the case that the ends of justice would be better promoted by granting the reprieve or pardon than they would be by permitting the sentence of the law to be executed.

To Right Wrong.

The laws of our land furnish to every citizen who has been wronged, whether in his person or his property, a remedy and whenever the citizen has a grievance that needs to be redressed or suffers a wrong that needs to be corrected the courts of the country are open to him and to the courts he should apply to.

Nor is there any place in this State or country for Bolshevism or any other species of anarchy that has for its purpose the overthrow of established government in country, State or nation. I do not care by what name it is called or by what body, organization or society of men it is fostered or promulgated. There is already a feeling of unrest throughout the world caused by the exhibitions of violence in speech as well as acts committed by organizations of men whose expressed purpose is to destroy government and set up in its place a system of lawlessness and anarchy in which no man's life would be safe and no man's property secure.

Without the law and no government there should never be allowed to obtain a foothold in this State or in this country, and any attempt on their part to organize or parade the streets with red flags or any other kind of flags that are emblems of disorder should be summarily dealt with by the heavy hand of the law. There is no place or room in this country for any class except the Stars and Stripes or for any class or race except the law-abiding. There is only one way to meet conditions like this and that is to meet them promptly and effectively, and this can only be done by letting them feel that the law is supreme and that peace and order must be maintained at any and every cost. In this connection, I want to say how pleased I am with the manner in which our returning soldiers are meeting this menace of Bolshevism whenever and wherever they come in contact with it. I rely on them to protect their country and their families from every treasonable effort of these brazen enemies of both.

Subject of Taxation.

There is another matter of vital interest to the whole people of the State that I want to now submit to your attention and that is the subject of "taxation." I have reserved this branch of my speech for the last and when I have finished it, I will not trespass further on your time.

There is no subject in civil life dealing with governmental affairs that has ever attracted anything like the continued interest of the people where established government has been set up as the subject of "taxation."

In every age of the modern world and in every nation of the earth where

contributions for the support of Government, the people have always taken a deep and personal interest in the amount of taxes levied and collected as well as in the disposition of the money so collected.

For the purpose of illustrating the truth of what I have said, it is only necessary that I should mention the historical fact that more than 300 years ago the English people, who had been burdened for many years with heavy taxes levied for the purpose of gratifying the extravagant habits of their rulers, and who had submitted to these exactions for centuries arose in their might when a small additional tax was put upon them, overthrew their Government, took the life of their King, and set up in place of the monarchy under which they had lived for years a form of republican government that lasted for a short time. A century and a half or more after this the French people, who had been crushed for years under the weight of taxes levied for the pur-

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

MAY 6, 1919.

without putting any greater burden on property than it now bears, and this is my opinion after a somewhat extended investigation of the subject.

In taking the tax on corporate property from the county and giving it to the State many of the counties would of course sustain some loss, but this they can easily supply by pursuing different, practicable and lawful methods that will make the local burdens much lighter than they are now. In view of the fact that all landed property will be exempt from State taxation.

I appreciate the fact that the plan I suggest will not satisfy everybody. This cannot be done. I do not claim it offers a perfect solution for existing troubles but I do contend that it will remove the cause of complaint that has existed everywhere in the State since the assessment of landed property has been subjected to revision by State agencies such as the old State Board of Equalization and Assessment and the new State Tax Commission. And I am glad to observe that the principle of separation of property for assessment and taxation for State and county purposes that lies at the bottom of the reform in our tax laws that I suggested in an interview some days ago and that I now submit to the people of the State, has been in the last few days endorsed by the Kentucky Tax Reform Association of the State. The plan is not a new one. It has

been tried with success in many other States and has been approved by tax experts everywhere. A system like this was recommended to the State Legislature in 1909 by a tax commission appointed to inquire into the tax laws of the State and recommend changes therein, but for reasons that I am not familiar with it was not adopted.

Now in conclusion I have tried to express frankly my views on this important subject. If there are errors in the principle that lies at the bottom of the scheme and which is the separation of property for purposes of State and county taxation, I shall be glad to have them pointed out. If the principle is fundamentally wrong and it is not feasible or practicable in the estimation of any person who has given the subject consideration, I suggest that now is the time to point out the objections. If anyone has a better plan I would like to know it, and I am sure the taxpayers would I am approaching this subject with an open mind. I want information. I am willing to learn. I want to do what is best for the people of the State and together with them, want all the light I can get on the subject.

Now just one word in conclusion. I put myself into this race, and I intend to let the voters put me out of it on the 2d day of August if they want to.

To The People of Kentucky:

I MOST respectfully submit my candidacy to the people for the nomination for the Governorship of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, August 2, 1919.

I HAVE entered the race for the Governorship of Kentucky after sincere and patriotic consideration. I shall make a supreme effort to win, and if I win the nomination and am elected, I shall employ every prayer and every thought of which my life is capable to serve faithfully the people of my beloved State and to make them an honest and constructive public servant. I shall make the race in the interest of a greater moral, intellectual and industrial Kentucky. I shall submit my

education above a bank account, ideals above bullets, justice above force, honest politics above depraved politics, and public service above public jobs. This is what we have been fighting for. We will not be loyal to the leadership of our great President; we will not be true to the memory of our noble men who gave their lives for the ideals of freedom; we will not treat with honor the high purposes of the four million Americans who responded to the call of their country; we will not sanctify the glorious efforts of our nation to defend human rights, if we fail to vindicate in thought and in conduct, in private and in public life, the ideals for which we have been fighting.

THE first duty of the State and its first necessity is to provide for training which will guarantee the intelligence and promote the

enough educational fire and fundamental Americanism to see to it that every adult illiterate has a chance to learn to read and write and that not another illiterate is grown in Kentucky. War has demonstrated the waste and the tragedy of illiteracy.

IT is a high duty of the Commonwealth to disseminate health information among the masses, to build up a good health sentiment, to protect the people against preventable diseases and assist them in having healthy bodies in which their minds can work. Conserving the vitality and health of the people contributes to their happiness and economic productivity.

UNIVERSAL progress begins and ends with the soil. Improved agriculture is a fundamental proposition and one of monumental importance to every citizen of the State. The growth and progress of our State depend largely upon the success of the farmer, the most important citizen in the land. I believe in every sane and democratic effort fostered in the interest of rural uplift and in disseminating agricultural information among the masses. Kentucky needs more fields of alfalfa, more agricultural limestone and less political brimstone.

THE greater Kentucky and the larger democracy must be accomplished by perfecting the tax and the road laws, correcting every wrong that may exist and by organizing the finances of the State upon a sound, equitable and just basis. I stand for efficiency in all of the departments of State government and for economy in their management. Every dollar paid by the people into the treasury of the Commonwealth shall procure its full worth in honest service, and every leak in the treasury shall be stopped to the end that taxes may be lessened and the expense of public business reduced so far as may be compatible with the welfare of the State.

I WELCOME with enthusiasm the good roads sentiment that prevails throughout the State. It is impossible to estimate its meaning to the moral and industrial development of Kentucky. I have always been an earnest advocate of good roads and I shall have special interest in doing all I can in promoting the building and maintaining of good roads in every section of the State.

I BELIEVE in local, State and National prohibition; in temperance, in law and order, and in the rigid enforcement of the law. I have never cast a ballot for the open saloon. A saloonless Kentucky would, in my opinion, promote in a big way social and economic efficiency. I shall vote and work for the adoption of the State-wide prohibition amendment submitted by the General Assembly of Kentucky and which is now pending before the people. If elected Governor, I shall use every proper influence within my power to make temperance effective through the enactment and enforcement of law.

I BELIEVE the next General Assembly should submit to the voters of the State for adoption an amendment to the Constitution of Kentucky giving women full suffrage. If elected Governor I shall recommend the submission of such an amendment, and if submitted, I shall vote and work for its adoption. I take this position because I believe it is fundamentally just and in the interest of social and industrial welfare.

I BELIEVE the charitable and penal institutions of the State should be free from all political influences and under nonpartisan management. These institutions should be modernized, humanized, and democratized.

I BELIEVE very much in a nonpartisan judiciary. I stand for any just and efficient legislation that will secure this needed reform.

I FAVOR every just effort to be made in the interest of the laboring man, and if I am elected Governor I shall be active in safe-

guarding his rights and promoting his welfare.

I DO not believe that public life is so much in need of geniuses as it is in need of honest and capable men who are patriots. I doubt whether it is in need of a larger intelligence so much as it is in need of a larger integrity. If I am elected Governor I shall use my influence and appointive power to have capable and honest citizens in public office.

SOMETHING is wrong in our political life when thousands of voters treat election day, the voice of the people and the hope of freedom, with indifference. We need a reconstructed election day, one that will challenge the patriotism of any citizen who fails to respond to the call of the patriotic ballot. We must not forget that there is a battle line in the ballot box as well as on the battlefield, and that the peril of democracy comes from within and not from without. I am for the enactment and the enforcement of laws that will preserve the purity of the ballot and the integrity of elections.

I HOPE it is not unbecoming for me to say that I have been so busily engaged all my life in educational work and in promoting public organizations for the public benefit that I have not had the time to do very much for myself in a financial way. Having little money with which to make this campaign renders the experience hard and the task difficult. On account of my financial condition I shall be forced to depend largely upon the personal influence and initiative of my friends. It is my desire and hope that the new Kentucky shall develop an aroused public sentiment with regard to elections which will make it impossible for a candidate for public office to spend great sums of money in procuring his election. One of the perils of democracy comes from political campaign funds frequently secured from questionable sources.

BORN in humble surroundings among the sand hills of Kentucky, trained in every hardship known in the experience of a poor boy, and having earnestly worked for twenty-six years with the great common people for the education of their boys and girls, and never turning down a request for assistance that I could grant, I feel that I have a vision of the needs of the toiling masses and that I am prepared to give every human being a just deal. Not only have my own life and my contact with the masses enabled me to know the needs of the people, but the responsible position which I have held as the head of a great institution for the past twenty-six years has given me a wide experience in the executive field and a knowledge of those problems that enter into the making of a greater Kentucky.

MY interest in a greater Kentucky has prompted me to enter this race, and I desire at this time to emphasize that I have no political ambitions beyond being Governor, and shall not in the future be a candidate for any political office. If I am elected I shall devote every thought and energy of my life to my official duty.

IF elected Governor I shall use every influence of which I am capable to develop a State spirit that will encourage capital to invest with us, giving it and the people a square deal; a State spirit that will enable the people to understand that they are "members one of another," and that their interest is a common interest; a State spirit that will have enough fire to consume any man who would debase the ideals of a free people or stand in the way of democratic progress, and a State spirit that will proclaim to the world that Kentucky is a land of optimism, of opportunity, of law and order.

I SHALL in my opening address make a full statement of my position on other vital questions that will come before the people of the Commonwealth.

Most respectfully yours,

H. H. CHERRY,
Bowling Green, Ky.



H. H. CHERRY, Bowling Green, Ky.

desires to the people of Kentucky, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate of any political faction.

If elected Governor, I shall use every proper influence within my power to see that public business is honestly, wisely and economically transacted out in the great democratic open, where all of the people will have an opportunity to see and to know what is going on. If elected, there will be no machine ferryboat for the transportation of incompetent men from office to office on the promise to pay political ferrisage and be an impersonal it, a common tool in the hands of a coterie of political manipulators.

INVINCIBLE democracy—the protector of every home and the champion of social and industrial freedom—has won the greatest victory for human rights known in the history of civilization. This is a new resurrection day lighting up a new world. It is a reconstruction day calling on every man to do his duty. The people are witnessing the quickening spirit of a larger democracy, which, like the first faint beams of the morning light, is beginning to illuminate the earth with the radiance of a new daybreak. A larger America will interpret into deeds the ideals of our noble boys who gave their lives for home and country. The mission of democracy is to put right above wrong, freedom above slavery,

integrity of its citizens. It will take full-grown citizens to make a full-grown democracy, and it will take a full-grown system of education, reaching from the primary grade to the highest form of university training exploited to the highest degree of social and industrial efficiency, to make full-grown citizens.

ABOUT 75 per cent. of the children of the State live in the rural sections, and most of them are deprived of the educational advantages enjoyed by the children of the city. The development of our State depends more than anything else upon the training of the rural children, most of whom will become tillers of the soil and makers of homes, the basis of all wealth and progress. I want to emphasize that the biggest social and economic question before the people of the Commonwealth to-day is the education of the children who live in the rural sections. To the end that education shall be improved, I advocate improved courses of study, better schoolhouses, better qualified and better paid teachers and the payment of the teachers' salaries on the day they are due.

I BELIEVE that every man and woman in the Commonwealth who cannot read and write should have an opportunity to learn to do so and to enjoy the blessings that come from being able to interpret thought. Kentucky must have

DR. H. H. CHERRY WITHDRAWS FROM GOVERNOR'S RACE

P. C. News Apr. 8, 19
On Account of Health Caused
By Many Years of Hard
Work Without Vacation and
By Fourteen Months Extra
Labor.

To the Democrats of Kentucky:

A state of health forces me to withdraw from the Governor's race. I am not in a physical condition to go another inch further. I do not think it possible for me to go through the strenuous campaign before the primary, without serious results. I feel sure that by my withdrawal from active public life for a few months and by doing it at once, I shall experience a new vitality and have many more years of active service. At the time of entering the race I thought I would be able to make a thorough campaign, although I knew my vitality was below normal,—caused by many years of hard work without a vacation and my fourteen months' of extra and extraordinary labor which I did as State Chairman of the Publicity and Speakers' Bureau Committee of the Kentucky and National Councils of Defence. The outlook for my nomination is more than satisfactory, and it is the deepest regret of my life that circumstances over which I have no control force me to take this step.

I entered this race inspired alone by an earnest desire to crystallize in tangible results my ideals along the lines, among other things, of purity in politics, the uplift of the State, reformation of abuses, a better educational system, retrenchment of public expense, and a higher standard of citizenship—which in turn would elevate the Commonwealth in all of the branches of its activities. But I find my strength unequal to the task—bitter disappointment to myself as well as my friends. If I had the strength I should have gone down in defeat with my ideals unchanged or to victory with my ideals unchanged.

I am deeply grateful to my friends throughout the entire State for their interest in me and for their support of my candidacy, and wish to say that I shall always treasure as one of the richest possessions of my life their loyal and earnest support.

Most respectfully yours,

H. H. CHERRY.

Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Sees Victory For Democrats Next November

Judge Mosley Says Party Can
Win With Any of Three
Candidates.

C. J. Apr. 1, 19

"We can win in November with any one of the three men now seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor," was the optimistic view expressed by Judge Eugene Mosley, of Trimble county, in Louisville yesterday. "It is true that the Democrats throughout the State seemingly are not taking much interest in politics just at the present time, but when the nominations have been made and the bell taps for the general election they will be there."

Judge Mosley said he had not seen so much seeming lethargy among the Democrats of Trimble county regarding the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor for years. He attributes it largely that the people are just beginning to recover from the effects of the world war, and that they are devoting themselves largely to moneymaking.

Sees Menace For Cherry.

In the event that Col. H. H. Denhardt, of Bowling Green, enters the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor, in the opinion of Judge Mosley, the race will resolve itself strictly into a two-man affair, Judge John D. Carroll, of New Castle, and Lieut. Gov. James D. Black, of Barbourville, becoming the contenders. With Col. Denhardt out of the race, in the opinion of Judge Mosley, Mr. Cherry has an excellent chance for the nomination. Although he is a great admirer of

Judge Carroll, Judge Mosley feels that he has not the organization as yet that he should have.

"If the lawyers who are backing him in his race would get out and work they could do him a great deal of good," he said. "But a lawyer who doesn't get down and dig for his candidate is the poorest politician in the world."

Seldon R. Glenn, managing the campaign of Mr. Cherry, went to Bowling Green yesterday, and it was intimated about Democratic State Headquarters yesterday that his purpose in doing so was to sidetrack, if possible, the intention of Col. Denhardt to get into the race for the nomination. Just how he hoped to prevent this was not explained.

Spillman Is Candidate.

Homor Spillman, of Trimble county, who served as bill clerk during two sessions of the Kentucky Legislature, and as cloakroom keeper during another two terms, was at The Seelbach yesterday and confided to a number of his friends there that he would announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Representative from the district made up of Trimble and Oldham counties within the next few days. He has just returned to Kentucky from overseas service, and is still wearing the uniform of the soldier.

While he was in France a bomb

from an enemy gun struck the kitchen of the Spillman was attacked kitchen and resulted dependent upon it for four days.

Among Republic

Louisville yesterday, Mayor Hiram Brock, Representative A. J. Representative E. J. Scottsville, and J. C. Scottsville. The is man of the Republic Committee.

All of them regarding the proposed State election this mistakes would publican platform held in Lexington

Cherry To Quit State For Rest; Rhea Men Busy

Many Believe Col. Denhardt Will Not Enter Race For Governor.

C. J. Apr. 9, '19

H. H. Cherry, of Bowling Green, who, on Monday, announced his withdrawal from the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor on the ground of illness, will leave Kentucky to-day with the intention of remaining out of the State several weeks in the hope of benefiting his health. In a long-distance telephone conversation last night he said that he was completely broken down and that a complete rest was absolutely essential. He expressed keen regret over being compelled by reason of his health to withdraw from the race for Governor, but explained that under the circumstances he could not possibly have gone on.

Regarding the story that some time before his withdrawal he was approached and asked to pledge himself to make certain political appointments in the event he were elected and given to understand that the continued support of various persons was dependent upon such a pledge, Mr. Cherry declined to be drawn out last night. He said, however, that during the entire time he was a candidate he made no promise of appointment of any kind.

Failure on the part of Col. H. H. Denhardt, of Bowling Green, to announce formally his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor yesterday caused many to express doubt as to whether he will get into the race. Supporters of Thomas S. Rhea, of Russellville, were going about last night wearing expressions of hopeful expectancy, indicating that they were in the Bowling Green man's plans.

"I can't believe that Col. Denhardt will get into this race," one of the Rhea men said last night. "I never have thought he would become a candidate for Governor, and his continued failure to make the final plunge is strengthening me in my belief."

Frank Daugherty, of Bardstown, Nelson county, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General of Kentucky, was in Louisville last night and said the one best bet in the coming primary election would be himself for the nomination he is seeking. He would not discuss the race for Governor, explaining that as a candidate he could not afford to take sides. Mr. Daugherty was accompanied by Ernest Fulton and Arch Pulliam, County Attorney and Circuit Clerk, respectively, of Nelson county.

Judge Allie W. Young, of Morehead, Rowan county, who was in Louisville Monday night, is being mentioned as a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Senator from his district. It is considered doubtful, however, that he would consent to make the race, owing to the many interests requiring his attention that he has.

Dr. H. H. Cherry, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky, is out in the sticks electing and says he could not wish for affairs to be in better shape than they are, and that he is going to win the nomination beyond the peradventure of a doubt, and lots of folks agree with him.

P. C. News, Apr. 19, 19

Col. H. H. Denhardt is in Russellville today looking over the gubernatorial field and it sure is a good place to find out things.

Cherry Out of Race; Denhardt Entry Expected

Bowling Green Man Says State of Health Forces Withdrawal.

C. J. Apr. 8, '19

H. H. Cherry, of Bowling Green, is out of the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor and now voters are wondering whether he was the victim of a trade. In a card issued by Mr. Cherry at his home at Bowling Green yesterday, officially announcing his withdrawal from the race, he attributes his action to poor health. That he is far from being well there is no doubt, but many of his friends are of the opinion that had some of those who originally encouraged him to get into the race continued loyal, he would have "gone to the post," as it were, in August.

Mr. Cherry's physician has ordered him to shun all excitement and refrain from worry for several months. His condition, it is understood, is largely due to overwork and worry brought about through his candidacy.

Denhardt Will Run.

Although Col. H. H. Denhardt, of Bowling Green had not formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, he indicated that there was no question but that he would do so, explaining that there were a few odds and ends to be attended to before he takes the step that will put him in the running actively.

Percy Haly, who is being counted on to support Col. Denhardt, provided the latter gets into the race, was in Frankfort yesterday. He has just returned from the East, and it may have been that Col. Denhardt was waiting to confer with him when he said yesterday afternoon that he was not quite ready to make his formal announcement of his candidacy.

The statement of Mr. Cherry announcing his withdrawal from the race for Governor follows:

Mr. Cherry's Statement.

"To the Democrats of Kentucky: My state of health forces me to withdraw from the Governor's race. I am not in a physical condition to go another inch further. I do not think it is possible for me to go through the strenuous campaign before the primary, and if nominated after the primary without serious results. I feel sure that my withdrawal from active public life for a few months is necessary, and by doing it at once I shall experience a new vitality and have many more years of active service."

"At the time of entering the race I thought I would be able to make a thorough campaign, although I knew my vitality was below normal, caused by many years of hard work without a vacation, and by fourteen months of extra and extraordinary labor which I did as State chairman of the Publicity and Speakers' Bureau Committee of the Kentucky and National Councils of Defense."

"The outlook for my nomination is more than satisfactory, and it is the deepest regret of my life that circumstances over which I have no control force me to take this step."

"I entered this race inspired alone by an earnest desire to crystallize into tangible results my ideals along these lines: among other things, for purity in politics, the uplift of the State, reformation of abuses, a better educational system, retrenchment of public expenses and a higher political standard of citizenship, which in turn would elevate the Commonwealth in all of the branches of its activities."

"But I find my strength unequal to the task, a bitter disappointment to myself as well as my friends. If I had had the strength I should have gone down in defeat with my ideals unchanged or to victory with my ideals triumphant."

"I am deeply grateful to the many friends throughout the entire State for their interest in me and for their support of my candidacy, and wish to say that I shall always treasure as one of the richest possessions of my life their loyal and earnest support."

Frost Announces Candidacy. Senator W. A. Frost, of Wingo, was in Louisville yesterday and said that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner of Agriculture, although he has made no formal announcement to that effect. He indicated that conditions politically were so "up in the air" as a result of the eleventh-hour announcement of Thomas S. Rhea for Governor, and the withdrawal of Mr. Cherry, that he had decided to wait a bit before formally announcing his candidacy.

H. A. Robinson, of Hopkinsville, was mingling with Western Kentucky politicians here yesterday in the interest of L. E. Foster, of Hopkinsville, candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Among others seeking this same nomination are W. P. King, of Newport, and R. S. Eubank, of Lexington.

There was quite a gathering of politicians here yesterday, many of whom participated in the conference of Victory Loan workers from Western Kentucky. Among those seen in the Seelbach lobby were Judge Isaac Thurman, of Springfield; Judge W. V. Gregory, of Graves county; William C. Montgomery, of Elizabethtown; Denny P. Smith, T. O. Turner and H. F. Atwood, of Tripp county; C. W. Montgomery, of Casey county, and Claude Walker, of Hickman, Fulton county.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 14, 1919

The withdrawal of Col. Henry H. Denhardt from the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor brings to an end a campaign of peculiar interest because of the high and independent ground upon which it was based. Somewhat handicapped by his tardy entrance into the contest and the fact that he was not so widely known to Kentuckians as some of his opponents, he yet gave an impetus to good government by his outspoken condemnation of public usages and measures which need rectifying. His greatest virtue was his recognition of the instinctive demand of the people, as distinguished from the self-seeking politicians, for disinterested service by public officers; his refusal to gloss over the palpable wrongs of public officers because of a party label; his belief that that party is strongest which shows the highest determination to clean its own hands.

CHERRY IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

Elsewhere in today's paper will be found the announcement of Hon. H. H. Cherry, of Bowling Green, for the important office of Governor of this commonwealth.

In a short way he states his position on many important questions, which should be read by every voter in the state. He is a man, well posted in state politics and the needs of the people. He is honest, pure and free from corruption and if he is elected Governor of Kentucky, we predict the people will have no serious grounds of complaint.

He is well known to the people of Graves county, having been here several times and made several speeches and no doubt when the primary election comes he will have a strong following in this county.

He is a man that is free from the influences of dirty state politics; a man on whom the people can depend to do his duty, in the office of governor.

We ask our readers to read his announcement and give the state the

P. C. News Jan. 2, '19

MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS ENDORSE CANDIDACY OF H. H. CHERRY FOR GOVERNOR

Times Journal — Dec. 25, 1918.

The County Court room at the Court House was filled this afternoon by voters of Warren county gathered to endorse the candidacy of Dr. H. H. Cherry for the Democratic nomination for governor. The meeting was called to order by Mr. T. T. Gardner, who made a short address. Mr. Gardner also read a letter from Dr. G. E. Townsend who was out of the city, and who wrote an endorsement of Dr. Cherry.

The organization was perfected by the election of Hon. T. W. Thomas as permanent chairman, and the members of the press as secretaries. Mr. Thomas on assuming the chair paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Cherry. On motion a committee on resolutions was appointed and the chair named M. O. Hughes, T. T. Gardner, M. B. Nahn, C. U. McElroy, C. C. Potter, E. Roemer, E. C. Young, John C. Collett, and W. H. Jones.

During the absence of the committee Mr. J. S. Diekey addressed the crowd paying a splendid tribute to the man whose candidacy was before the body. Following the report of the committee Mr. J. Whit Potter and others made short addresses.

The resolutions read:

The Democrats of Warren County, hailing from every precinct within her borders, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby confidently and enthusiastically commend to the Democracy of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the candidacy of H. H. Cherry, who seeks his party's nomination as its candidate for Governor, at the Primary Election to be held on August 2nd, 1919.

Dr. Cherry was born and reared in

Warren County, springing from a Christian family of hardy pioneers.

Here he has spent his life. Here he has risen, by his unaided efforts from an humble farmer-lad to become the head of a great educational institution, in which the people everywhere feel a justified pride; and from his influence for good has radiated throughout the entire state.

Every forward-looking movement for the credit of the state and the welfare of the people, has always had in him an earnest and effective champion.

Every moral issue which has risen, has always found him on the right side. Every progressive measure which has been proposed, whether for governmental efficiency, educational expansion, agricultural betterment, or purity in politics, has always received his undying support.

He is an earnest and life long Democrat, who has hitherto been content to be a worker in the ranks.

His excellent ability, tried through years of experience, and tested by many difficulties, is of the highest order.

Personally honest, politically incorruptible, trained in the difficult work of intelligent and effective leadership, he is eminently qualified to fill the office of Governor, with credit alike to himself and to the Commonwealth.

We, his fellow county men, earnestly endorse his candidacy, and confidently bespeak for him the generous support of every Democrat everywhere throughout the entire state.

COMMITTEE.

DR. H. H. CHERRY FOR GOVERNOR
P. C. News — Dec. 20, 1918

We publish today the formal announcement of Dr. H. H. Cherry for Governor and a signed statement in which he vigorously presents his claims for the Democratic nomination and promulgates a platform upon which he stands and it is beyond the peradventure of a doubt a strong one and it is sure to meet with the commendation of that gentleman's many friends throughout the State. We cannot recall any paper on the same subject promulgated by any candidate for the same office that is any stronger or more to the point or that more fully and frankly sets forth the ideals of the man—and ideals if elected he will live up to. There is no man in the State who has a better organization than has Dr. Cherry and he is sure to win the nomination and election no matter who or how many candidates may seek the nomination—and the more there are the better for him—or who may be nominated by the Republicans. Dr. Cherry is a sincere, capable man—a gentleman of lofty character and real constructive ability and if elected Governor of the Commonwealth will be a business Governor and one who will deal honestly and frankly by the people and see to it that all subordinate State officers do their duty as he does his. He will not be a candidate for further political preferment, hence will be free handed to do the right thing and have no apology to offer for the course he is sure to pursue. This newspaper will be glad to see Dr. Cherry elevated to the Governorship and proposes to do what it can to accomplish that result.

DR. CHERRY'S SEND OFF.

The mass meeting held in the city Saturday in behalf of the candidacy of Dr. H. H. Cherry for Governor was a great one—one that has never been surpassed if ever equaled in this county. Attending it were representative citizens of every precinct in the county and everyone was alive to the interests of our fellow citizen in his ambition. The meeting from the start to finish was an enthusiastic one and every word of praise of Dr. Cherry was punctuated with the utmost enthusiastic approval. The spirit of

ENHARDT SCORES POLITICAL BOSSES IN OPENING SPECIAL SPEECH OF CAMPAIGN

That the people of Kentucky may have every opportunity to gain information of the several candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, the Courier-Journal will publish the opening addresses of each of them. Below is the address of Col. H. H. Denhardt, which he delivered yesterday at Mt. Sterling.

Fellow-Democrats and Citizens of Kentucky—I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky, subject to the action of the August primary. At the outset I want to say that the gentlemen opposing me are true Democrats and men of high character. If my party refuses me a nomination I will cheerfully bow to its decision and here pledge myself to give the nominee my hearty support. A man who is good enough for the democracy of Kentucky is good enough for me.

If there is any candidate who has come with the hope of hearing from me anything that will be helpful to the candidacy of Mr. Edwin P. Morrow, who is the hand-picked candidate of the Republican party for Governor, I wish to announce now that they have come in vain, and are doomed to disappointment. I am so firmly convinced that he should never be Governor of Kentucky that I pledge myself to use every effort and all honorable means from now until the close of the polls in November in an earnest, sincere effort to make certain his defeat.

I am not of this fixed conviction simply because I am a Democrat, but this opinion is also shared by a large number of independent and many Republicans who, four years ago, were swept off their feet and landed headlong in the Morrow camp, but who have had time to come from under the spell of his oratory, and have come to know since then facts about him and the influences that control him that have made them certain never again to follow where he leads.

While we have had just cause for complaint against former Administrations in my opinion, surrounded as Mr. Morrow by many men who have brought so much discredit upon the present State Government, an Administration that has Governor cannot help but be as bad, if not worse, than the very worst we have ever

had in the past, which includes those of W. S. Taylor, W. O. Bradley and Augustus E. Willson.

Interlocking System of Bosses
I charge that there are in Kentucky a number of men, some calling themselves Democrats, others masked as Republicans, but none of whom has any real party conviction whatever, who have been playing hide-and-seek with both parties, forming a sort of interlocking system of bosses, or dictators, who have attempted, with more or less success in the past, and who are now again attempting to control the nominations of the candidates of both parties, hoping thereby to remain entrenched in power regardless of which party may be successful in the final election. These hybrid Republicans, while now seeking and receiving favors at the hands of Democrats, are all favorable to Morrow. On the other hand the Democrats who have brought the Administration into disrepute are making the fight of their lives against me because they know if I am elected they will not get their hands into the public treasury, or take therefrom the money of the people, or in any other way be able to enrich themselves at the expense of the taxpayers; nor will they be able to exploit the school children of the State nor profit by pardons, paroles, prison contracts or otherwise.

When Edwin P. Morrow was nominated for Governor at Lexington four years ago there sat upon the stage representatives of the most corrupt influences in Kentucky politics; men who are responsible for book scandals; those whose dirty hands have for years stained the records of the General Assembly; lobbyists without conscience or creed; harpies that seek out the weak and venal in every party and use them for their own vile purposes. They were linked with the worst elements in the Democratic party then; they have again united in this campaign to control both nominations. The Republican party welcomes them with open arms. I reject their overtures. I do not fear their yelled threats. I scorn their support. I court their opposition.

Has No Entangling Alliances.
My friends think I am the logical candidate to head the Democracy in November because I have not been in any way connected with political happenings in Kentucky during the past few years. I have never been in State politics; am not a member of the present or any former State Administration, have no entangling alliances, am the candidate of no faction, but have the hearty support of leading Democrats who feel they can best

write on me because, as they put it, "I am new blood, have no explanations to make for past performances and have the reputation in my home county and district of having been true to my promises, faithful and loyal to the people at all times. I wish to say that no man ever entered a campaign in a more hopeful, happier, better frame of mind. I have no very reason to feel so. I have no sore spots on me, no personal grievances against any man. My party and my home people have always been more than good to me and have given me every honor I have ever asked of them, so I am entering this fight "with malice toward none, with charity for all" but with a firm determination to do and say the right as God gives it to me to see the right. I regret that any man who calls himself a Democrat should have been guilty of acts and wrongs against the people, but I do not feel that simply because certain individuals, masking as Democrats, have made mistakes or done wrong that it is the duty of Democrats to attempt to conceal or condone what may have been done. I shall discuss all questions from the record and free from personal abuse. I shall criticize the public acts of individuals, but shall not deal in destructive criticism or mere fault-finding. Wherever I feel that the interest of my party or State demands frank criticism, I shall make it, but shall always accompany it with a constructive remedy. I do not and shall not attempt to tear down. My party and State from those who for selfish reasons have sought to destroy them.

Do Will Keep All Promises.
In this campaign I shall make certain promises to the people of Kentucky. I realize that they have, to some extent, come to regard the promises made by candidates rather lightly, and the voters have become skeptical of a pre-election pledge and refuse to expect the keeping of faith by candidates. I have been on the bench for some years in Warren county, Kentucky, where I was born and where I have always had my home and where I am known by almost every man, woman and child. I have some enemies there, as well as some friends, to any of whom I would refer whether or not I have the reputation of keeping faith with the people. This has always been and shall continue to be my rule of life. The pledges I shall make you of relief from the unjust burden of taxation, and promising a regenerated public service, and a business administration of the State, free from graft and in-

corruption, are sacred pledges, and I will redeem them to the letter. This is a Democratic Government, and the people and not the officeholders and politicians should control. The people can control if only they will hold candidates strictly accountable and will vote for men who stand for measures which they approve and for candidates who will keep faith with them. The people cannot rule if they do not cease voting for brilliant orators who are filled with promises, but who will not keep their promises. They cannot rule if they continue to vote for shrewd handshaking gentlemen who are so clever and artful that they promise many things and do nothing, or who are so politic that they avoid taking a stand for or against any man or measure, whether the man or measure be right or wrong.

Ambitions To Make a Business Governor.
Kentucky has long needed a strictly business administration, removed as far as possible from the distracting influences of party politics and organized for the sole purpose of encouraging thrift and industry, and rewarding both to aid the farmer and the manufacturer; to bring the city and the country into helpful co-operation; to develop the coal mines of Eastern and Western Kentucky, until this State takes its rightful place as an industrial center; to open up the reservoirs of oil that he practically untouched; to make the man who works in the field, or at the forge feel that he is necessary to the success of the State and that he should be a sharer in its prosperity; in a word, to conduct the Government as a great business concern, honestly, economically and efficiently with every taxpayer a satisfied stockholder in the enterprise. This is my ambition. To be a business Governor and not a political Governor. To blaze new paths where capital will gladly follow and where labor will get its rightful reward. To lift Kentucky out of the slough of politics and place it on the uplands, where by right it belongs. If elected Governor, I will not be a candidate for any other office during my term, nor will I create an organization to be used by others to advance themselves.

Little Time For Pardons Or Paroles.
It will take me only a very few days after I become Governor to disburse of the patronage of the office. During the course of my remarks I shall outline a system which I shall use, if elected, in regard to pardons and paroles. Very little of my time will be taken up by such matters, for

it will soon become well known that only those cases of real merit need be brought to me. This will leave most of my time free to give to the better of helping to build up Kentucky—a State which we all love and which has suffered so much by reason of petty politics, party and factional strife and other causes which have retarded our growth and development along business and educational lines. As a result we find many of our people trading in cities out of Kentucky rather than spending their money in the cities of this State, while our capital which should be used primarily to develop Kentucky is going to other States and building up an enterprise there instead of our own. While we welcome to Kentucky all outside capital possible, while we want to make Kentucky so attractive that an investment standpoint the largest amount possible of outside capital shall be brought into the State for the purpose of developing to the fullest our wonderful resources, yet at the same time the people should feel such a deep interest in Kentucky that they will go forth with their own capital to assist in its development.

Develop the State's Resources.
Instead of the large development companies doing business in Kentucky having their headquarters and offices in some Eastern city, we should induce those in charge to come into our State and fully co-operate with all of the 120 counties, while maintaining a healthy spirit of friendly rivalry between each other, always keep uppermost the fact that next to their own immediate welfare should come the welfare of the State as a whole. A State spirit should be fostered and built up and all should know that by helping each other they help themselves, that by driving people and capital away from the State, or keeping either away, they are simply engaging in a cut-throat policy which amounts to business suicide.

The great resources of Kentucky have fields been touched. Our coal and oil fields mean much in wealth to our State. Their development along fiscal and industrial interests to the highest state possible will mean that in a very few years Kentucky can be brought to occupy a commanding position among the States. I shall therefore, deem it my duty to use every means while Governor to bring Kentuckians together in a spirit of co-operative helpfulness, and all the power of my office shall be used to uplift Kentucky and to make it a better place in which to live, morally, educationally and industrially. There are many things that have

not come on me because, as they put it, "I am new blood, have no explanations to make for past performances and have the reputation in my home county and district of having been true to my promises, faithful and loyal to the people at all times. I wish to say that no man ever entered a campaign in a more hopeful, happier, better frame of mind. I have no very reason to feel so. I have no sore spots on me, no personal grievances against any man. My party and my home people have always been more than good to me and have given me every honor I have ever asked of them, so I am entering this fight "with malice toward none, with charity for all" but with a firm determination to do and say the right as God gives it to me to see the right. I regret that any man who calls himself a Democrat should have been guilty of acts and wrongs against the people, but I do not feel that simply because certain individuals, masking as Democrats, have made mistakes or done wrong that it is the duty of Democrats to attempt to conceal or condone what may have been done. I shall discuss all questions from the record and free from personal abuse. I shall criticize the public acts of individuals, but shall not deal in destructive criticism or mere fault-finding. Wherever I feel that the interest of my party or State demands frank criticism, I shall make it, but shall always accompany it with a constructive remedy. I do not and shall not attempt to tear down. My party and State from those who for selfish reasons have sought to destroy them.

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place in the past few years in Kentucky for which I understand Mr. Morrow intends in his campaign to attempt to hold the Democratic party responsible. In other words, Mr. Morrow is to be the self-appointed official house-cleaner for the Democratic party. He expects to ride into office because certain individuals holding office under a Democratic administration have either made mistakes, or committed wrongs of which the people of the State do not approve. I wish to deny that Edwin P. Morrow, surrounded as he is by many of the same character of men who have committed the wrongs of which he will complain, is a suitable or proper person to clean house for Kentucky Democrats. In fact, I have it from the lips of a great many of the very best Republicans, many of whom have known Mr. Morrow for years and who are better acquainted with him than am I, that he is in no way a suitable person to even clean house, or attempt to clean house for his own party in Kentucky; but he has the whip lash in hand and he will be nominated as a Republican candidate for Governor in spite of the fact that a great number of the very best element of that party who happen not to be in control politically at this time do not favor his candidacy. I charge that if he is elected that the things of which he will complain will in nowise be remedied and that conditions will go from bad to worse in Kentucky. The trouble with Kentucky Republicans is that they are in need of a man of the Roosevelt type, with courage enough to drive the money changers from the temple, to take control of that party from the cheap politicians and place only men of high character and purpose in the saddle.

While Mr. Morrow will deliver a number of sky-scraping orations in Kentucky between now and November, and while he will make many promises to the people, yet Kentuckians have not forgotten that they have heard from the lips of splendid orators, not far in the past, just as wonderful speeches, and just as artful promises which have not in any way been fulfilled, but which have been deliberately broken.

The Tax Question Discussed.

I now come to the discussion of a matter that vitally affects every man, every home in this State—the tax question. Kentuckians are not criminals to be hunted by spies and pursued into their homes by tax-ferrets, many of them without intelligence or discretion, acting under orders from a Tax Commission which conceives it a duty to meet every honest objection with suspicion, and to increase instead of lessen the burden that has been placed upon the back of every taxpayer in the State by a law that must be written down as a failure—impractical in its application and administered without regard to the rights or feelings of the people.

The present tax law as a whole has no friends if we except those who are paid salaries to enforce it. No law ever put upon the statute book has met with wider condemnation. It has aroused the taxpayers of the State to instant and indignant protest. It has conferred few benefits. It has visited its impositions on those least able to bear them. Every home has been in-

jured, every inanimate object numbered, an impertinent and vicious scrutiny being conducted into the private affairs of every taxpayer.

Many of the promises made when the tax bill was being discussed have been broken. Assessments of real estate—which includes farm lands and town lots—have been increased although assurance was given that no change would be made. Those whose support was secured by these illusive pledges have been betrayed, and when they ask that their wrongs be righted their appeals must be answered.

Favors Repeal of Law.

The safest plan is to wipe from the books this offending law and start all over again. I favor its absolute repeal. The suggestion that its defects might be cured by amendment is not sufficient. Give us a clean page and when a new Legislature comes to Frankfort with its message from the people, I will, with their co-operation, prepare a law that will restore to each county the right of home rule in the matter of tax assessments, and so fix the rate and the manner of collection that there will be no need of spies and ferrets to hunt and harrass the taxpayer.

As the County Judge of Warren county for eight years, I have dealt directly with the merchant, the farmer and the wage earner. They are always ready to do their duty. They know the responsibility that citizenship imposes and they will not seek to evade it. My purpose if elected Governor is to frame a law that will not drive capital from the State, for without it our industries would languish and perish; a law that will hold a welcome for every man who wants to open a mine, sink an oil well, erect a factory or build a home; a law that will say to the citizen: "The State of Kentucky will not confiscate your property by excessive taxation and increased assessments; nor will it discourage thrift by taking from you the product of your ceaseless labor and waste it in the maintenance of an extravagant and inefficient government." I shall favor a law which will be fair to every industry; that will not destroy the initiative of the people, penalize them for their industry or fine them for their frugality.

Will Lift Burden From Farm Lands.

of the burden of taxation. I shall favor a law which will return to the counties the right of self-government in tax assessment as under the old law.

Favors Classification of Property.

I do not believe that the people of the State object to the classification of property. It seems to me one of the few worthy features of the present law. The Constitution permits the General Assembly to enact a law classifying property. The object of this legislation is to bring from its hiding place the horde of hidden wealth in cash and stocks and bonds which escaped taxation under the old system, because the rate amounted almost to confiscation. This feature of the present law should be properly safeguarded. Every dollar collected from this source which in the past was hidden or spirited away should help to lift the burden from owners of homes and farms. The comparative returns in 1917 under the old law and 1918 under the new law are most encouraging. Here are the official figures:

In 1917 the taxes on intangible personal property were, exclusive of bank deposits, \$377,579; while in 1918 the revenue derived from the same class of property was \$988,393, or an increase of \$607,814.

The taxes derived from bank deposits in 1917, based on a 55-cent rate, were \$62,924, while the taxes on bank deposits for the year 1918, based on a 10-cent rate, were \$179,143, or an increase of \$117,119.

Inequality in Taxing System.

The thing of which people complain is the inequality in the taxing system. They do not object to paying upon any class of property they have in the same proportion that their neighbors pay. They do not object to a local Board of Equalization dealing out justice between neighbor and neighbor. They do object to the high-handed arbitrary action of a State Tax Commission in unjustly and unnecessarily raising their county valuation. This I charge is unfair, undemocratic and against this more than anything else do the people of the State cry out.

I promise now that if any law is passed which will make it possible for any body of men to place an unequal burden upon the farm lands and real estate, which is done under the present law, I will veto such a law, so help me God.

From newspaper accounts, and otherwise, I learn that Mr. Morrow expects to assail the Democratic party because of the tax law which was passed during the present administration of the State's affairs. He, no doubt, will speak most eloquently of the great wrong which he will claim the people of Kentucky have suffered at the hands of the Democratic party by reason of this tax law. I understand that he and his party are going to attempt to escape all responsibility for the odium which has attached thereto. I, for one, do not propose to let Mr. Morrow and his backers sidestep this question, which is so important to every citizen of Kentucky. I intend that he and his party shall bear the full responsibility of the acts of himself and Republicans operating with him who did all in their power to place this law upon the statute book. I call attention in the first place, to the fact that this tax law is known as the Oliver Tax Bill. It was introduced by a rather famous Kentuckian who hails from the county of Allen. He is better known as the Honorable Jack Oliver, an Edwin P. Morrow Republican. He is part and parcel of the Republican machine which will on next Saturday meet in Lexington, Ky., and nominate Mr. Morrow as the Republican candidate for Governor.

If this tax law is bad now, it was bad when Mr. Oliver and the other

for Mr. Morrow was present in Frankfort at Republican caucuses when this bill was under consideration. He was the acknowledged leader of the Republican party then, as now; his word was law with that element of that party which is at present dominating its policies. A word from him would have prevented the passage of this act because without the aid of Jack Oliver and his Republican colleagues the law could not have been adopted. It was passed by and with the consent and with the votes of the Republicans in the House and Senate of Kentucky, and I charge the Morrow Republicans of Kentucky with responsibility for its passage. The method of securing the co-operation of these Republicans is a well known fact. It was put over by a trade between the Morrow Republicans and certain Democrats of the present administration. A number of offices were created and these divided between the partisans of Morrow and of the present administration. The Morrow crowd were cheek by jowl with the administration crowd, and together the office-hunters were made happy while the people suffered. Those in Kentucky who wanted real tax reform have seen the greed of office-hunters make mockery of and absolutely destroy and make odious the good features of a law which they had hoped to be of benefit to the people of Kentucky.

Chairman Scott's Political Alliances.

This trading in offices resulted in James A. Scott becoming chairman of the State Taxing Commission. Who is Mr. Scott who has unnecessarily raised the valuation of the farm lands and real estate in Kentucky, and who by the force of his personality and influence with the present administration at Frankfort has been able to so unjustly increase the assessment of practically every county in Kentucky? Who is this man who by his manner and discourteous treatment has succeeded in sending home from Frankfort, outraged and insulted, practically every delegation of citizens that has gone before the State Taxing Commission to have their wrongs righted? He is none other than a Republican from Pike county, the home of Tom Hatcher, of the Board of Control. Scott is the ardent supporter, admirer and close friend of Edwin P. Morrow. I charge that there is no real necessity for this taxing commission to boost the county assessments as they have. They could easily have collected enough taxes on the original assessment as returned by the counties to have met the running expenses of the State government if economically administered. The State had due from the Bingham and Harkness estates enough in taxes to have practically, if not entirely wiped out the State indebtedness. It is inconceivable why this commission should have placed this unnecessary burden upon the people of Kentucky. It seems likely that Mr. Scott proposed to so enrage the people of the State against the party in power that without thinking, they would elect Mr. Morrow. Certain it is that he is using every means to elect Mr. Morrow Governor with the tax law that Morrow and his party made possible.

The truth of the matter is that the Morrow machine which has been dominating the Republican party with men like Jack Oliver, Spurrier, Scott, Phil Grinstead and others of this stripe as principal spokes of the machine and the Democratic machine dominated by Henry Hines, Tom Pannel, Eli H. Brown, Tom Hatcher and Seldon Glenn, got together for the purpose of creating and dividing among their henchmen a lot of offices created by the tax law, and those

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

ARDT SCORES

POLITICAL BOSSES

(Continued From Third Page.)

gentlemen who favored the really just features of the law have been the victims of this bi-partisan machine composed of men who are in fact, not Democrats or Republicans, but politicians engaged in the game for the purpose of promoting their own selfish purposes. As a result, a number of men, the friends of these Democratic dictators, have obtained office by reason of the tax law and are active partisans of the candidates for Governor supported by their chiefs, while on the Republican side, those who have benefited by reason of this unjust law are all the active supporters and partisans of Mr. Edwin P. Morrow. This interlocking system of bosses dominates, and has dominated, both parties in Kentucky, and as a result, good laws have been emasculated and the people have been made to suffer the burdens of unjust taxation.

The Harkness Tax Deal.

Speaking of taxes and the unnecessary employment of attorneys, you may now be familiar with the settlement of the State's tax claim against the Harkness estate. It is a sensational story. When I have more time I promise to give you the unsavory details. In this brief reference, you will realize what a great wrong has been committed. The Harkness estate owed millions to the State, enough to pay a great part of the State debt, but, by an agreement with certain county and State officials, the suit was compromised and a paltry sum went into the treasury and other thousands went in fees into the pockets of certain politicians. Who were they? I will give you their names and titles and the amount they have publicly acknowledged receiving. It is a sordid and scandalous story. You merchants, farmers and workmen must pay your taxes under an odious tax law, even to the last farthing, but millionaires' estates with pipe line connections with Frankfort can escape. I pledge you now that if I am elected Governor of Kentucky, no individual or estate shall escape tax burdens or receive immunity by compromises with officials and the payment of fees to scheming politicians. Those who improperly profited by the Harkness compromise are not for me in this fight. The innocent candidate who receives or relies on their support, has my sympathy.

Big Fees For Lawyers In Tax Suit.

Thousands of dollars have been paid out to certain lawyers who have a valuable contract to collect taxes due from the Bingham estate. If they succeed they will divide several hundred thousand dollars. The Attorney General of Kentucky could and should have done this work without any cost to the State. Ten thousand dollars in fees and over three thousand for expenses have already been paid to these political favorites. The contract must stand.

WHEN THE COLONEL 'COMES MARCHING HOME'



Lieut. Col. H. H. DENHARDT.

His Home Folks Will Extend Him a Cordial Welcome—Big Banquet At Louisville.

Sunday's Courier-Journal contained two interesting articles with reference to the prospective candidacy of Col. Henry H. Denhardt for the Democratic nomination for Governor—made by a special correspondent from his city and one by Col. Harry A. Sommers from Elizabethtown. Among other things the Bowling Green says:

"As soon as it became known that Col. Denhardt was to return, citizens of Bowling Green began to make arrangements for a public reception in his honor.

"Col. Denhardt was formerly a major in the 3d Kentucky National Guard, and was one of the few men who saw actual fighting on the Mexican border. He was in command of the American troops that repulsed the attack made by the Mexicans on Columbus, N. M. He was highly praised by his superior officers for the manner in which he handled that situation.

"He was on the border with his regiment when war was declared against Germany and his regiment was sent to Hattiesburg, but Denhardt was detached from his command and sent to Fort Sill to receive instructions in the school of heavy artillery.

"Proving himself proficient in that branch of the service, he was ordered to take command of a battalion in an Indiana regiment, where he saw active service on the firing line.

"He was in command of a battalion of 1,400 men and in his first battle he and his men were commended by Gen. Liggitt for efficiency and bravery under fire. After the second engagement he was cited for personal bravery. The fight lasted three days. At the end of the third day he was once more cited for bravery and

promoted by Gen. Liggitt to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

"Col. Denhardt again distinguished himself in the Argonne-Meuse battle and was commended for his bravery in a letter written by the commanding General.

"Recommendations made by Gen. Liggitt concerning Col. Denhardt have been forwarded to Washington for action by the military authorities.

"The late Gov. McCreary, shortly before his death, in speaking of Col. Denhardt, said he considered him the most fearless man in Kentucky.

"Before entering the military service of the Government, Col. Denhardt was County Judge of Warren county two terms.

"Before the call came for mobilization of troops at the Mexican border he was an announced candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third Congressional District from this Representative R. V. Thomas, Jr., was returned last November for another term.

"After the war in Germany was declared some of Col. Denhardt's friends asked him if he intended to make the racial character of the man. His reply was that was not the time to think about that he had nothing more important to do.

"In addition to the public reception that will give him in Bowling Green, recognition of his services to his country by the members of a fraternity which he has been actively engaged in planning a banquet to give in his honor in Louisville in July. It is expected that 500 members will be present.

The Bowling Green News on Feb. 17 says in part: "I have information that

Col. Henry H. Denhardt, of Bowling Green, who is now in France serving his country, is willing to become a candidate for Governor if the Democrats of Kentucky want him to run. A meeting of his close political and personal friends will be held shortly to determine whether there is a sufficient demand for Col. Denhardt's candidacy, and he has placed the matter entirely with them.

"If they advise him to enter the race he has written that he will be back from France March 1 and will then enter into an active canvass, announcing in an unequivocal way the things for which he stands.

"I am at liberty to say in advance of his announcement that if chosen Governor he will endeavor to give to the State a business rather than a political administration—working for the development of the material resources rather than the building of a political machine.

"He says he went to France to fight against Kaiserism, and when he comes back to Kentucky he intends to fight it in politics.

"He will favor the repeal of the law which permits the Governor to employ lawyers to look after the legal interests of the State, which the Constitution contemplates should be the duties of the Attorney General.

"As Governor he will issue no pardons except in cases where such additional proof, which was not before the jury, leads him to be certain that the verdict would have been different with the new facts before it.

"His whole campaign will bristle with issues for the present and not in discussing those which have been settled.

"Young, vigorous, with a splendid record behind him as an official, and a brilliant record as a soldier, he will look to the people for support rather than to the politicians."

COL. DENHARDT TO ENTER RACE FOR GOVERNOR

P. C. News. Apr. 1919
WILL BE DEMOCRATIC CANDI-
DATE, ATTORNEY ROBERT LEE
PAGE, OF LOUISVILLE, PROPHE-
SIES.

The following article is taken from today's Courier-Journal concerning the race of Col. H. H. Denhardt for the nomination for Governor.

Col. Denhardt will enter the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky and probably will announce his candidacy this week.

This was the prophesy made last night by Robert Lee Page, bond attorney and close personal friend of Col. Denhardt. The latter was in Louisville Saturday, leaving here yesterday morning after a lengthy conference with friends at the Tyler, for Russellville. He will return in Louisville today.

Col. Denhardt when asked just before his departure for Russellville, whether he had definitely decided to enter the race, smiled knowingly without making reply. There was a sparkle in his eye, however, that indicated that he had an "ace in the hole," figuratively speaking, and that he was about ready to spring it. In other words, he has already taken on the look of a candidate who has every reason to believe that he can run a winning race, and is only waiting a few days to make sure that he will not be making a mistake by announcing his candidacy.

Comparatively few of the hangers-on in politics know that Col. Denhardt was in Louisville Saturday. He did not show himself at the accustomed haunts of politicians. It was late in the afternoon when he arrived here from Bowling Green, and there was nothing about the quiet-appearing man in civilian clothing who stepped from the train at Union Station to indicate that he was very much in the lime-light in Kentucky politics just at present.

He discarded his army uniform last Friday, it was learned later, and is fast getting back into the harness of an everyday citizen again.

Col. Denhardt was not a bit inclined to discuss politics with a Courier-Journal representative. When asked whether he had made a pretty thorough survey of the situation regarding his own probable candidacy, he replied: "Only through my friends. They seem to think there is a real call for me to enter the race."

So modest is Col. Denhardt regarding the part that he played overseas in winning the war that he could not be prevailed upon Saturday night to discuss the matter. One might converse with him for hours without suspecting that he had seen overseas service, much less been decorated on three different occasions for heroism on the battlefield.

DENHARDT IS OUT OF RACE FOR GOVERNOR

Democratic Candidate From
Bowling Green Decides He
Has No Chance

SAYS OPPONENTS LEAD

C. J. — Dec. 14, 1919

Col. H. H. Denhardt, Bowling Green, is out of the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor. In a statement to that effect issued by him late yesterday afternoon, he said that conditions had shown him that his opponents for the nomination, who have been in the field much longer than he, have such support as to make his nomination impossible.

He said that during his candidacy he had made no combination or deal with any other candidate, directly or indirectly. He pledged himself to support the Democratic nominee in the November election. His statement follows:

"Upon my return from France, about sixty days ago, my friends urged me to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky. After a survey of the situation I announced my candidacy, and in a number of speeches presented my views on public questions. Being in the habit of plain speaking I went to the records for my facts, and turned the light on a group of politicians who have trafficked in pardons and paroles, neglected their official duties and aided and abetted raids on the public treasury.

People Want Reforms.

"I took a firm stand against these men, and declared for principles and policies that would make for a better and greater Kentucky.

"The measures of retrenchment and reform advocated by me were received with approval and I believe that if I had had the time to visit every section of the State, meet the voters and acquaint them with my position on public questions my nomination and election would have been assured. However, conditions have shown to me that my opponents in the primary, who have been in the field many months longer than I, have such support as to make my nomination impossible. Consequently I have decided to withdraw from the race for Governor.

"It is proper for me to say that I have not made any combination or deal with any other candidate, either directly or indirectly.

"No man ever had truer friends. They stood by me unselfishly and gave many proofs of their faith and loyalty and I am deeply grateful to them.

"I pledge myself to the support of the Democratic nominee and I shall do everything possible to further the success of the ticket in November. The victory this fall will point the way to the election next year of a Democratic Senator and a Democratic President.

Praises President Wilson.

"Under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson the democracy deserves and will receive the approval of the people. In ability, character, and courage, he stands without a peer. The nations of the world have acclaimed his statesmanship. The League of Nations, which will make future wars practically impossible, is the greatest charter of peace, and justice and liberty ever drawn by the hand of man. It is the product of his heart and brain. The attacks upon him and his work are the result of partisanship. They discredit the Republican party and its leaders. Kentucky should be, and will be, among the first States to endorse the wise and patriotic course of the President."

Denhardt Makes Up His Mind To Seek Nomination

Formal Announcement of
Candidacy To Be Made To-
day; Cherry Practically Out.

C. J. — Dec. 7, 1919

Col. H. H. Denhardt of Bowling Green, will formally announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor to-day. He arrived in Louisville last evening from his home at Bowling Green, and was in conference with a number of friends at the Louisville-Old Inn Hotel last night.

For several days there has been practically no doubt on the part of Col. Denhardt's close friends that he would get into the race. From every section of the State he has received encouragement. It is expected that he will remain in Louisville for several days.

Just who will manage the campaign of Col. Denhardt has not been determined as yet. Percy May, it is understood, will be one of his chief advisers. It is considered probable that Col. Denhardt will open State campaign headquarters in Louisville.

H. H. Cherry, who was to have opened his campaign with a speech at Benton to-day will not do so. He left Louisville Saturday night for his home at Bowling Green. Formal announcement of his withdrawal from the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor on the ground of failing health, is expected to-day.

With Mr. Cherry out of the race and Col. Denhardt and Thomas S. Rhea, the latter of Russellville, in it four will be seeking the nomination. The other two are Judge John D. Carroll of New Castle and Lieut. Gov. James D. Black of Barbourville. Mr. Rhea and Col. Denhardt are from the same congressional district.

Gov. Stanley and his crowd are expected to get behind Mr. Rhea. Heretofore the Governor has leaned toward Mr. Cherry.

The announcement of Mr. Rhea is said to have followed a conference of State members who decided that with Col. Denhardt in the race Mr. Cherry could not hope to win the nomination. The Rhea announcement was not forthcoming until it was practically a certainty that Col. Denhardt would announce his candidacy.