THE CARLISLE MERCURY

ESTABLISHED 1867

Entered at the Carlisle Postoffice as second class matter

WARREN FISHER, EDITOR
GRIMES CAYWOOD, NEWS EDITOR

One Year (in advance) $2.00
Six Months (in advance) 1.00
Three Months (in advance) ..... .65

MEMBER
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION
MEMBER NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR
RUBY LAFFOON — MADISONVILLE

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
A. B. CHANDLER — VERSAILLES

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
BAILEY P. WOOTTON — HAZARD

FOR AUDITOR
J. DAN TALBOTT — BARDSTOWN

FOR TREASURER
ELAM HUDDLESTON — LOUISVILLE

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
MISS SARAH W. MAHAN — DANVILLE

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
JAMES H. RICHMOND — LOUISVILLE

FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
EUGENE FLOWERS — RUSSELLVILLE

FOR APPELLATE CLERK
FRANK OWENS — WICKLIFFE

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK
MISS JEANETTE V. COX — CARLISLE

FOR REPRESENTATIVE
WILL MCROBIAN — CARLISLE

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER
JAMES E. HATCHER — PIKEVILLE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1931

The Republican Bi-Partisan Hoax

In Democratic states all Republican politicians preach the idea of so-called non-partisanship in politics and campaign. They call it "taking the offices out of politics." Being interpreted, it means "dividing the offices with the minority."

This is a beautiful, impressive theory. With it Ed Morrow carried Kentucky Democratic votes to elect a Republican Governor. He was set aside to the proposition to create the Board of Charities and Corrections, composed of eight members, four Democrats and four Republicans, all serving without pay.

A. T. Hert, the Indiana Republican who put the Republican party on its feet in Kentucky, is credited with planning the scheme for use in Morrow's campaign in 1919. The plan involved announcing during the campaign the names of the persons he would appoint if elected. Those he named were prominent persons. The idealism of the whole plan, along with the personnel, helped Ed to win.

The Louisiana which assembled without less than a month after Morrow was inaugurated passed a bill creating his board to govern the eight institutions as follows: Penitentiary (penitentiary), Eastville (penitentiary), Reform School at Greendale, Girls Reform School in Shelby County, the Feeble Minded Institute, and three hospitals for the insane. Hundreds of people are required to operate them and Ed knew at least that much about the institutions.

Let us see how nearly he was "taking them out of politics." Of the eight boards, seven are Democratic. Let's consider the subject of "taking them out of politics" with reference to the Board of Penitentiaries. Lee Hall, Democrat, Dean of Hodgenville Academy of Practical Knowledge, is chairman. He is a Democrat and a politician. He is also a politician between the appointment and the election. Between the appointment and the election Mr. Morrow took the Frankfort penitentiary out of politics by appointing Democrat Hall. Hall is a politician. Hall is a Democrat. Hall knows and famously that the prison must be managed by trained, experienced guards to be safe. Hall knows that a prison manager that ever before or since in a line of years in the history of this institution, which more than 100 years old. But the politician Hall, appointing Republican promise to "take it out of politics" while maintaining the with which Democrat Hall is charged. Democrat Hall named after a recess of five or six months and was rewarded with appointment on the State Tax Commission.

The new board came into control in the same and selected it as they found it. The law says that no member of this board may recommend or urge the appointment of any person for any position in these institutions. The superintendent of each institution alone has the legal right to appoint and discharge employees, with one exception—the commissary keeper, or receiver, as he is known. Only the Commissioner of Public Institutions can legally nominate the superintendents.

Did Morrow and Sampson observe the spirit of this law? They did not. They flagrantly abused it by dictating every appointment worth having and many of those not worth it. This rotten type of politics was played by the only two Republican Governors Kentucky has had since the legislature swallowed the Hert-Morrow bait.

Mayor Harrison is now using about the state pruning of his intention to take state institutions and commissions "out of politics" by the appointment of bi-partisan boards. Mr. Morrow joins him, with all the picturesqueness of his perfervid oratory, in boasting of his record in establishing bi-partisan and non-political boards. Surely the people of Kentucky are not to be fooled by these tenious promises. Too frequently Republican bi-partisan boards and commissions in Kentucky have proven themselves to be composed of members who are by-for-and-of the Republican party.

Hard Row For Musketeers.

Beginning his duties as director of athletics of the Carlisle high school on September 1 with approximately twenty boys who had never before played football, Coach Chester Skinner has performed the almost impossible task of developing a fairly good football team. The coach probably faced the hardest task any coach here has had with. With only two members of last year's squad left around which to build a team, Mr. Skinner has put on the field a light, scrappy eleven, which, before the end of the season, may surprise even the most optimistic.

The team has one of the hardest schedules in years this season and can be expected to win few games. But what counts more than winning is the fact that the little team, although overwhelmed by much stronger and more experienced teams in both games played, has fought hard until the final whistle, and has displayed good sportsmanship.

Mr. Harrison Cannot Escape This.

"What has the Hoover administration and the Federal Farm Board got to do with the election of a Governor in Kentucky?" Mayor Harrison and Republican leaders have been sounding from the stump throughout the State. Senator Barkley, in his address here Saturday night, declared that the election of William B. Harrison would be taken by Republicans of the nation as an endorsement of the Hoover administration, and would be used as political propaganda for the re-election of Mr. Hoover next year.

Mr. Harrison cannot escape that fact. The farmer who finds himself with a great surplus of farm products without a market, the wage earner who finds himself without work or a job and the hundreds of hungry men and women throughout Kentucky will hardly cast their vote in any way which would indicate their endorsement of the administration which has been responsible for their condition.

The Roots Of Crime.

(Lexington Leader)

The director of public welfare of the state of Illinois in an address the other day laid bare some of the roots of crime and traced the influences which send so many of the young into lawless ways and within prison walls.

In 1880 Illinois had 65 felons for every 100,000 of the population. In 1930 the percentage had leaped to 111 per 100,000. There are said now to be in Illinois 194 women and 10,600 men who have been convicted of felonies.

The average age of these convicted there is also guilty of crime, somehow escapes punishment. One man in 150 is under sentence for a felony, but one in every 75 of the population of Illinois should be behind the bars.

The average age of the 10,600 men in prison is under 24 years, and the average age of commitment is between 20 and 21 years. The problem, first of all, concerns youth. The great majority of offenders are young men barely becoming life and who have scarcely attained their majority.

Do these felons come from city or county districts? Sixty per cent of the population of Illinois is urban. Forty per cent is rural. The crime supply comes 75 per cent of the commitments to prison. The country neighborhoods, including the small towns, furnish a little more than 25 per cent.

The problem, then, is mainly that of the youth who has to live in the city. The conditions and forces which produce criminals are associated with urban not with rural life.

There is nothing wrong with the environment externally. Figures have shown that he is of average mentality being measurements on the level with the figures compiled in the World War.

What about education? The average attainment in this respect in the prison group is very low. The great majority have gone no further than the fourth grade in the public schools, and a substantial number not further read nor write.

In one of the large reformatories, moreover, 60 per cent of the boys are found to have been orphaned before they reached the age of 15 years. No home for the boy. Many of these boys come from broken homes where there has been separation or divorce. The influences of a home have been lacking in their lives. Environment is responsible.

Boys and young men committed to prison, in other words, are found to be under the age of 25 as a rule. They are found to be mentally on a level with the non-prison average. But they have had little or no education and they have had an unfortunate home environment. Furthermore, they have had no training for daily work and have, for the most part, been more or less regularly unemployed.

Mr. Brandon, in summing up, states the case as follows:

What, therefore, is the composite of the picture of the criminal in prison? A youth, homeless, friendless, school-less boy. One thing more. When we put ready to hand some great evil known in the woven his last year I said to the warden at Joliet. 'I want you to put all the plasterers, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians, and other trades in trades' classes in one place, quite one evil house, so we can organize our construction work.' He started to laugh at me.

I said: 'What are you laughing at?'

He said: 'Your idea that there would be a plumber in prison. I never saw one in my seventeen years on the prison. You don't find carpenters or painters or plumbers or electricians or masons in prison. Those men have been trained in their trades. They know what they want find any of them in prison.'

Homeless, friendless, schoolless boys who have never been taught the fundamental principles of character, and who have never been taught industry make criminals in the astounding number of instances.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS

Would Mayor Harrison appoint Mr. Cox Cruise of Mississippi to succeed Lieutenant Hall? Mr. Cox Cruise is well be remembered, was a member of Tom Sampson's by-for-and-of the Republican party Commission. Both men were for wet.

Mayor Harrison says he was "drafted". The Lexington Herald agrees that if this is true, he was drafted by those in the interest of Republican party to prevent Democrats from to hold together an organization for future political contests, particularly the one that looms in 1932, when the Democrats will put forward a President and Ed Morrow will run against Senator Barkley.

• • •

Remember, when you hear Mr. Harrison and Ed Morrow about the present Highway Commission that they were not there when anything else on earth is to be able to control and use that Commission as that democratic member of their party, Tom D. Rhea, was. Rhea, until an outraged public sentiment demanded that its control be taken from him.

• • •

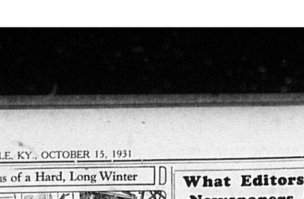
Mr. Harrison says national conditions and national shortcomings have no place in a State gubernatorial campaign. "And yet," says Senator Barkley, "if Mr. Harrison should be elected he would be the first man to wire Robert Peters Lucas at Washington that Kentucky had endorsed his own subterranean methods and all the promises of the Hoover administration."

• • •

Says Senator Barkley: "Mayor Harrison wants the people to forget that seven million able men are pounding the pavement searching for work. He wants the people to turn their ears to the cry of these stanch millions to become deaf to the cry of hunger; he wants the farmers of Kentucky to forget their debts and mortgages and unpaid taxes and unsold and unsellable crops. He would like for us to forget the loss of our trade with the world, and largely to the short-sighted stupidity of the party with which he is at present affiliated."

• • •

Mr. Harrison attempts to evade the issue of Sampsonism by saying the "Legislature was Democratic". But it was not a Democratic Legislature that sought to provide a privately owned cement plant in a sale of state bridges to him, nor that appointed a Textbook Commission, whose resignations were required in advance. It was not a Democratic Legislature that adopted school books resembling mail order catalogues, so heavy that it would have been necessary to push them to school in wheel barrows. Nor was it a Democratic Legislature that sought to locate a colony for epileptics in the middle of a highway.



Indications of a Hard, Long Winter

30 Years Ago

Thursday, October 17, 1901

J. W. B. Lee sells his residence to William Barbee for $2,900.

Harry Conway opens meat store in rooms in basement of Graeter building.

Pantoffle sale at Muckleroy Brown Monday night and $100 in stamps and 140 in cash taken.

G. M. Brooks retires home from an extended commercial tour and takes position in clothing store of Sam K. Veatch.

W. W. Howe, who for many years conducted a jewelry store here, takes position with Dugan jewelry house at Cincinnati.

Heyman & Howe pistols order from a catalogue and when they arrive notice that they have come for the fourth grade in the public schools, and a substantial number can neither read nor write.

One of the large reformatories, moreover, 60 per cent of the boys are found to have been orphaned before they reached the age of 15 years. No home for the boy. Many of these boys come from broken homes where there has been separation or divorce. The influences of a home have been lacking in their lives. Environment is responsible.

Boys and young men committed to prison, in other words, are found to be under the age of 25 as a rule. They are found to be mentally on a level with the non-prison average. But they have had little or no education and they have had an unfortunate home environment. Furthermore, they have had no training for daily work and have, for the most part, been more or less regularly unemployed.

Mr. Brandon, in summing up, states the case as follows:

What, therefore, is the composite of the picture of the criminal in prison? A youth, homeless, friendless, school-less boy. One thing more. When we put ready to hand some great evil known in the woven his last year I said to the warden at Joliet. 'I want you to put all the plasterers, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians, and other trades in trades' classes in one place, quite one evil house, so we can organize our construction work.' He started to laugh at me.

I said: 'What are you laughing at?'

He said: 'Your idea that there would be a plumber in prison. I never saw one in my seventeen years on the prison. You don't find carpenters or painters or plumbers or electricians or masons in prison. Those men have been trained in their trades. They know what they want find any of them in prison.'

Homeless, friendless, schoolless boys who have never been taught the fundamental principles of character, and who have never been taught industry make criminals in the astounding number of instances.

SECRET GARDENS

I hope there are not many who take my secret gardens. There have been some stripped of all their brown fields of Kinlaw—the fair, the beautiful, the best loved spot of all the living in the world. A short poem by Rupert Brooke, which I have memorized, was more than the spirit of the English landscape to me. Some of them I have not yet seen, others I cannot tell. I can only wish that all may be as dear to you as they are upon them.

Most of them was not far away upon the California. It was a wood of young, straight pines, very straight and tall and evenly spaced, standing insolent, unbending, unbowed by any of the gentle influences that make trees picturesque. It