

Questions for Barret.

Col. Pleasant has propounded the following questions to Lieut. Gov. Barret:

1. When did you change from local optionist to a statewide prohibitionist?
2. During your twenty years' membership in the General Assembly and presidency of the Senate, did you ever introduce or encourage the introduction and passage of a prohibition bill, either to embrace congressional districts or one of a statewide nature?
3. While a member of the Senate in 1908 were you not opposed to the congressional unit bill that was introduced in the legislature, and defeated, at that time?
4. Have you not voted for license acts providing for the licensing of the sale of liquor?
5. Were you not in favor of the constitutional convention statute which prohibited the proposed constitutional convention from touching the liquor question this fall?
6. While you were a candidate for the position of delegate to the constitutional convention in August of this year, did you not invite Jack Robbins, an anti-prohibitionist of Shreveport into one of your secret caucuses and did you not tell him when he came to the meeting, "Come in Jack, we are all anti-prohibitionists here."?
7. Why did you make a trip to New Orleans with some of your friends, relatives and appointees on the twenty-second of September and announce for prohibition from that City at the time you left there, instead of announcing for prohibition from Shreveport before you went to New Orleans?
8. Were you not a local optionist when you ran for Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket with Hon. John T. Michel in 1912, and obtained the vote of the regular organization of New Orleans, and was thereby elected over Hon. Henri L. Gueydan, who received a larger vote than you did outside of the City of New Orleans?
9. Before you became a candidate for Governor did you ever attend a conference of prohibition leaders? If so, when and where?
10. Did you ever make a public speech advocating prohibition before you became a candidate for Governor?

Barret's Prohibition (?) Record.

(Fac-Simile of page 9 of Central Trades and Labor Council Labor Day Souvenir Program, issued September 5th-6th, 1915. On September 24th, 1915, Mr. Barret declared for state-wide prohibition.)

Barret and the Bosses.

Lieutenant Governor T. C. Barret, candidate for Governor, has attacked Col. R. G. Pleasant because the ward leaders of New Orleans are supporting him for Governor. The following letter shows Mr. Barret's position with the so-called "bosses" four years ago:

"Shreveport, La., Oct. 23rd, 1915.

"Col. R. G. Pleasant,

"Ruston, La.

"Dear Sir:

"I notice that your opponent, Hon. T. C. Barret, is making various and sundry statements about the Ward Leaders of New Orleans and other places, and especially is he very severe in his denunciation of the Bosses. Now, for your information, four years ago he was very solicitous and especially earnest in his efforts to secure the support of the New Orleans Bosses, and he was so close to them and so confident of their good will and had so much confidence in them that he was willing to leave his chances to be Lieutenant Governor in their hands. By common consent he and I agreed to leave it to two of them to say which one of us should make the race and which was to withdraw. He selected the Hon. Martin Behrman and I the Hon. John Fitzpatrick, and if they could not agree, then the Hon. John Michel was to be the third man, and whichever was selected he was to make the race and the other was to withdraw. They decided against me, and I withdrew. Now, these are facts so close upon his present attitude that it is at least an index to what he is. Now, I would rather, in making this charge against him, that the informant's name be withheld unless he should attempt to deny it, then I give you the liberty to use the name as you see fit. I am sure that Mr. Behrman and Mr. Fitzpatrick would also confirm all the above.

"With best wishes for your success, I am,

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "J. RUSH WIMBERLY."



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR T. C. BARRET.

There is no man in the State of Louisiana to whom the laboring classes owe as deep a debt of gratitude as they do to Hon. Thomas C. Barret, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.

Since his entrance into public life Mr. Barret has stood fairly and squarely on the people's side of every question that has come before the Legislature of this State.

He is the author of many of the best laws now on the statute books of Louisiana, and in addition has always assisted by voice and vote every progressive movement intended to advance the interests of his State and her people.

Although Mr. Barret hails from the northern part of the State, he has a legion of friends and admirers among the laboring people of this city, who will always remember with deep gratitude his many acts of

kindness to them when at the State's capital in the interest of legislation advocated by organized labor

He was very active in the labor bills passed at the legislative session of 1914, being deeply interested in the workingman's compensation and liability bill, the labor commissioner's bill, and several other labor bills. He is a very strong supporter of local option, and believes in giving the people of the State what they want. A better friend to labor cannot be found if you were to travel the continent from end to end, and he certainly should get the hearty support of all laboring men. Should he run for Governor all laboring men, organized or unorganized, should make it their duty to see that he is elected, as he is the proper man who will give justice to all.

(EXACT COPY)

OFFICE THOS. C. BARRET,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Lieutenant Governor
Louisiana.

PERSONAL

Shreveport, La., July 30th, 1915.

Mr. Warren Thomas,

Talisheek P. O., La.

My Dear Mr. Thomas:

I am just out of a campaign for the Constitutional Convention and during that time I had absolutely no opportunity to answer my correspondence.

Referring to the question you inquire about, I am a local optionist. I believe that parishes, as a unit, ought to regulate those sort of affairs, like they do in flagging for smallpox, diphtheria or scarlet fever. I believe in the parish as a unit. If the unit is lessened, it ought only to be with the consent of the people of the parish. Personally, I have always thought that the biggest thing in the parish, is the parish itself. As it furnishes the courthouse and grand jury, provides for the criminal expenses, etc., its supremacy should be maintained.

Prohibition has never been submitted to the people of Caddo Parish but twice. On one occasion I could not be present to vote. On the other occasion I was present and voted for prohibition.

The agricultural sections of our State do not favor the open saloon. The great mass of our people get along better without them. The Parish of Caddo has been dry for some years. Most all of its country wards have been dry for many years, some of them as long as sixteen years. The matter is not much discussed here, though some people insist upon making it an issue even in the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

I have not time to write you more fully today my views upon the matter and am only answering your personal letter. This is not for publication.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) THOMAS C. BARRET

Personal.

The above shows conclusively that on Sept. 5, 1915, Mr. Barret was a local optionist, and on Sept. 24, 1915, a state-wide prohibitionist.