

HELL IS CAST ASIDE BY NEW RELIGION.

Evangelist Theodore Valiant, Son of A Bishop, Starts New Religion, In Which

ALL CREEDS ARE SET ASIDE

Happiness, Joy and Personal Liberty Are the Only Dogmas or Creeds of the New Sect.—Down on Fanatics.

Happiness and joy and personal liberty are the basic creeds of a new religion which has just been launched in Washington by Evangelist Theodore Valiant, son of the late Bishop Valiant.

Already the newest creed has gained many converts and Valiant declares that it will soon spread all over the country. Sunday laws which seek to restrict the innocent sports of the people are denounced by this modern evangelist, who has gained the assistance of leaders in the personal liberty movement.

At present, Valiant's church is a local amusement park, where he preaches to enthusiastic thousands.

In regard to his new creed, Evangelist Valiant says:

"The old hell of the old religion, with its flaming fires, its dancing imps in leather hides, its catacombs of dead hopes, and its fumes of sulphur, is a thing of the past. It was adroitly employed to frighten people into the church. Today the modern religion does not prey upon the fears and ignorance of the people. It says God is love, God is light, God is happiness. It bids you come to church with acclaims of joy. It presents a church in which you may smile, and from the portals of which morbidity and fear have been banished.

"My friends, be not deceived. Our Father does not want us to approach Him with long faces and downcast eyes. Go to Him with happiness beaming from your countenances and overflowing from your hearts. Take a lesson in happiness from His creatures—the birds, with their songs of praise; the glittering fishes, as they flirt about like flashing sunbeams in the silvery waters, or the animals, as they gambol on the greenward. Crime and depravity are unknown to such of God's creatures. It is left for man to be morbid and sorrowful and sinful.

"There is no crime in the entrancing strains of music; no sin in the simple means of enjoyment called games; on secretiveness or wrongdoings in this bright and cheerful glare of God's electricity.

"Blue laws and fanatics will find no place in religion of the future.

"Those of you who profess to be Christians, I beseech you do not seek to take away the joys of the people imposing fanatical conditions upon them. Do not waste your energies upon that which does no harm. Rather go ye, as God has commanded, out into the gloomy hedges and seek poor, downcast, sinful humanity, and bring them to the light."

PEN MIGHTIER THAN TONGUE.

Candidate Bryan Changes Views, and Will Use the Press Rather Than the Platform.

"Mr. Bryan's campaign will have at least one novel feature," said Wm. E. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia, S. C., State, on his return from a trip to the West, during which he twice visited the Democratic standard-bearer at Fairview. "That feature will be the resort to the pen rather than the tongue—to the press rather than the platform.

"When I appealed to Mr. Bryan to make as vigorous a canvass as in 1896," said Mr. Gonzales, "he reminded me that he was now twelve years older, 'and besides,' said Mr. Bryan, 'I believe I can be more effective in writing arguments for Democracy that newspapers can use, if they will, over my signature.'

"I believe when I saw him last week, it was Bryan's intention to deliver two, perhaps three, speeches in New York State, one of them in New York City, and six of eight speeches in the states of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. He proposes to discuss fully some one Democratic principle in each of these addresses. The remainder of the campaign Mr. Bryan expects to stay at home and prepare letters or articles in the nature of signed editorials for such newspapers as will use them. He will also dis-

miss the issues with any Democratic leaders who wish to consult him.

"The West is giving Mr. Bryan much encouragement, and he is very hopeful—markedly more buoyant than before the convention."

Bryan Has Spoken 18,000,000 Words.

W. J. Bryan has talked approximately 18,000,000 words in 8,000 speeches and traveled 300,000 miles seeking to be president, since the day twelve years ago when the free silver delegates nominated him the first time in Chicago.

He estimates that he has delivered 250 speeches and traveled an average of 25,000 miles each year, including his around-the-world-trip; that each appeal has averaged half an hour and that his audiences averaged 1000.

If Bryan has spoken 1,500 hours, 90,000 minutes, in the twelve years, the estimate that his enunciation averages 200 words a minute brings the total of words to 18,000,000—Shreveport Journal.

LET US CLASSIFY.

Graded Schools the Salvation of the Country—Second Letter from Prof. Boudreaux.

Sunset, La., July 27, 1908. Editor St. Landry Clarion:—In our previous article we spoke of the altered economic conditions which made it imperative that we should make a corresponding change in the education of the children of the present generation. It is our purpose, among other things, in this article to elaborate upon this phase of the subject.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, a young man with \$100 in his pocket who was possessed of a horse and a few head of cattle, was on a fair way to success. Land was so plentiful, that grazing was almost free, and with the expenditure of a hundred dollars or so, he could purchase all the land for which he could have any use for cultural purposes. When you add to this, the fact that the fertility of the soil was such that as much as one and one-half bales of cotton was raised per acre, and that as soon as the land showed any indication of yielding, a new crop, new fields were enclosed, although it would have been an easy matter to have fertilized the old field with the heaps of cotton which were left in the field, one can readily see that the problem of existence was a very simple matter for the farmer of 1880, particularly if we remember that many of the articles which are looked upon as necessities of life to-day were not then even dreamed of as luxuries.

Life for the farmer of 1908 is quite a different proposition: Free grazing is a thing of the past; no longer can he resort to the expedient of fencing new land. The broad acres of his father have been divided and fortunate is the farmer who can lay claim to 50 or 100 acres of impoverished land which will yield from 1/2 to 3/4 of a bale to the acre. Ask such a farmer what kind of a living he gets off his farm and as likely as not he will tell you that after paying his COBEN HILL, MEAT HILL, and clothing bill, he is compelled to sell his cotton seed to pay for his ginning.

Consider then, for a moment, what awaits the farmer of to-morrow who will be called upon to raise a family on 5 or 10 acres of semi-sterile soil! Should not the blindest parent see that his children are facing a crisis and that it is the parent's duty to safeguard the future of the child? Should a civilized human being, and a white man at that, try to shirk the responsibilities attached to fatherhood by saying that he feeds and clothes his children and gives them what little education his father gave him, and that they will have to work for their future the best way they can, just as he did?

Let such a man think for a moment how he would like undertake the raising of his present family of nine children on 5 acres of land, and let him consider how little the child is consulted in his coming into this world and a new light may strike his understanding. Does such a man realize that the day may come when his child in the agony of his misery may curse the day whereon he first saw light and curse his father as the author of his woe? Plainly then, something must be done. What? The answer is simple: Let us do for our school that which has infused new life in every department of human endeavor, that which has resulted in the creation of the real sciences of chemistry, botany, zoology and every other science worthy of the name. In short, let us classify.

The establishment of graded schools in the country is the only salvation of the rural population of this State. In such schools it is possible to classify the children resulting in a division of labor which permits a teaching force of three or four teachers to do three or four times the work which an equal number of isolated teachers could not do 1/2 as well. And what is of nearly as much importance is the interest of the pupils is so thoroughly maintained in their studies, that it is a pleasure alike to them and to the teachers to attend school.

This division of labor and resultant saving of time admits of the introduction of other subjects of study besides the conventional, reading, spelling and arithmetic, writing and geography. This time can be devoted to teaching the children the principles of agriculture, economic botany, cattle breeding, and the history of the neighboring fields. To the competent teacher this task is no difficult matter, by making use of the school garden, flower pots, and by making excursions to the neighboring fields. The boy who is to become the farmer of to-morrow can be made to look upon his future vocation as one worthy of his best efforts. He can be made to see that farming is truly a profession and that it presents problems which have engaged the best minds of centuries. That the soil with which he will have to work is no inert, impotent mass, but that, like everything else in Nature, the smallest particle thereof is composed of molecules and atoms, charged with energy as much active as he himself; that its history is as interesting as that of ancient Babylon and that countless ones before the birth of the Medes and the Persians the tiny particles of which it is composed were detached from the lofty peaks of mountains by wind and rain, frost and snow, and transported thousands of miles to their present place by floods and torrents and rivers and glaciers.

In such a school, the children can be given a proper conception of their natural environments, of the elemental forces of Nature, and what position man occupies in the economy of Nature; that the forces of Nature are different things from what they conceived it to be; that the vital functions of breathing, feeding, digesting and procreation are as well defined in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom.

In such a school the pupils can be made to see objectively the relation which exists between moisture and temperature bear to plants life; the necessity of humus to nutrition, phosphoric acid to the maturity of seeds, nitrogen to foliage, and the necessity of woody growth. They are taught to reason, to observe, to de-

duce. Their mental horizon is broadened and they are fitted in this way to know the why and wherefore of things, which causes the more ambitious of them to seek for higher attainments which they can readily obtain in the agricultural colleges of this country, and which many students can obtain at practically no cost to themselves, if they have the necessary grit to work their way through.

Some of these young men, returning to the farms, could demonstrate to their fellow farmers, the advantages of rotation and diversification of crops, the economy of a balanced ration in cattle feeding, and the necessity of cooperating in their agricultural gardening and dairying, specialties along which lines the farmer of to-morrow will have to work.

And now a word as to how we are to go about getting such schools. There is one way, and but one way, and that is for the people of the rural districts to vote a special tax of \$2000 per year for the construction of suitable school buildings, send their children to school and make a demand of the school board for a salary of \$2000 per year for the principal of the school. This plan is the only one of disbursing the school funds of this parish, all the money derived from poll taxes and all money set aside for the State for the public schools of this parish is pooled into one lump sum, and this money is disbursed to the different schools of this parish in just such proportion as the people of the various parts of this parish have awakened to the necessity of education. A concrete example will serve to explain:

Four hundred families are included in the municipality of Sunset paid into the general funds of the parish about \$2200 as license money, and about \$500 as taxes on property—a total of say \$2700.

At that time the Sunset school building was a box cabin 12 feet by 14 feet, and it was hard for the teacher who receives a salary of \$2000 to get the average attendance of 10 children. Shortly thereafter the village of Sunset was incorporated with the result that all the money they formerly paid into the parish treasury was used for the construction of a school building costing some \$9,000. To-day we are paying into the general funds of the parish about \$900 or \$800 and are receiving from the parish for our one school alone some \$900.

Whence comes this money? How is it that a town which pays only \$800 taxes receives for school purposes alone \$3000? Purely because Sunset, like some other towns in this parish is using up the funds which our fathers have saved for the children of the farmers of this parish, and that, because some of these farmers who chew \$18 worth of tobacco a year and cannot afford to pay for 15 dozen eggs for the construction of school buildings which would give their children the same educational advantages which our fathers enjoyed, because some of these farmers who cannot tell the difference between the cube root and the root of a carrot, will stand and argue that they are entitled to the ungraded district school is as good as any in the land. Truly here is work out for the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Association of America.

W. J. BOUDREAU.

The Feeding and Care of Infants

"The question whether a child shall be strong and robust or a weakling is often decided by its food during the first three months—Dr. J. Ernest Orr."

The death rate of infants is exceedingly high—one-fifth to one-third of all children born die before reaching the second year of life.

The statistics of all localities, both city and country, show that the highest mortality of life is during the first year. One-fifth of all deaths among infants occur during the month of July. The vast majority in the Summer months.

Hot weather does not kill babies in itself. Deaths are chiefly due to the effects of the hot weather upon the food.

An exceedingly large number of infants, even those born under the best conditions and under the best care, die of the mother's milk, fall to weather the storms of the first and second Summers. Among the poor and especially among the colored people, the death rate is especially high.

The vast majority of infants dying during their first year die from improper food or their inability to digest and assimilate it.

While the mortality among all young infants is high, it must be appreciated that digestive disorders are the chief cause of death.

It must be further remembered that the mortality among those artificially fed is vastly greater than among those nursed by the mother. The deprivation of the mother's milk has its chances of life and health materially lessened. The adoption of any other food when the mother's milk is available for nursing the infant, incurs dangers to the child which makes such action almost criminal.

Mother's milk is the natural and only perfect food for the infant. Any substitution for mother's milk must be looked upon as a dangerous undertaking, justified only by the mother's milk is no substitute for mother's milk.

This applies to the milk of the wet nurse, to the milk of the cow and the goat, to condensed milk, and to the artificial manufactured foods so widely advertised.

The milk of the various animals has been compared, and the difference between such milk and woman's milk is clearly understood—cow's milk is the only one that can conveniently be recommended for general use.

When it becomes necessary, as it sometimes is, to substitute other food for the mother's milk, the substitute should be a food which is as much like normal woman's milk as possible. A healthy mother whose baby is able to nurse properly need have little concern as to substitutes for several months.

Election Proclamation.

By virtue of the authority vested in us, and as per ordinance of the Police Jury of St. Landry Parish, La., adopted in regular session July 6, 1908, we do hereby order that a special election be held in School District No. 1 of the Second Police Jury Ward of the Parish of St. Landry, bounded and described as follows: To begin at a point one-half mile east of the railroad, on the ward line between the First and Second Police Jury Wards, to run South parallel with the railroad to the Parish line of Lafayette, to run West along the ward line between the First and Second Police Jury Wards until the Parish of Acadia is reached, the parishes of Lafayette and Acadia to constitute the southern boundary of the ward; and the District herein created; said election to be held on Tuesday the 18th day of August, 1908, at which shall be submitted to the voters of the ward the question of levying on all of the taxable property situated in said district a tax of Three (3) mills on the dollar per annum for a period of Ten (10) years, for the purpose of constructing, repairing and equipping school buildings, the prolonging of school sessions, the paying of salaries of teachers, and the operation, if deemed advisable, of school transfers or wagons, in pursuance to law in such cases made and provided, and in conformity to the petition of more than one-fifth of the property tax payers of said school district, said tax to be levied and collected in pursuance to and in accordance with law, beginning with the year 1909.

Be it further ordered, that said special election shall be held under the general election laws of this State, at the Second Election Precinct, known as the Conlee Croche Precinct, in said district, and that the ballots to be prepared, printed in the form provided under said general election laws, and shall have printed thereon:

"Be it a special tax of three (3) mills on the dollar per annum for the period of ten (10) years, for the purpose of constructing, repairing and equipping school buildings, the prolonging of school sessions, the paying of salaries of teachers, and the operation, if deemed advisable, of school transfers or wagons, in pursuance to law in such cases made and provided, and

AGAINST a special tax of three (3) mills on the dollar per annum for the period of ten (10) years, for the purpose of constructing, repairing and equipping school buildings, the prolonging of school sessions, the paying of salaries of teachers, and the operation, if deemed advisable, of school transfers or wagons, in pursuance to law in such cases made and provided.

And we do hereby appoint the following commissioners and clerk to serve at said election:

Commissioners: Theo. Bourque, John Miller, Gaston Sibillo; clerk, Frank Vantrout. E. L. LOBB, S. L. HEBBARD, Supervisors of Election, St. Landry Parish, La. j725-41

Call for Democratic Primary Election.

Lake Charles, La., July 7, 1908. The Democratic executive committee of the Seventh congressional district of Louisiana, met this 7th day of July 1908, at the Majestic hotel, Lake Charles, La., pursuant to call by the chairman, with the following members present, either in person or by proxy, and constituting a quorum to wit:

Grant parish, C. A. Teal, M. J. Cunningham, Jr., proxy; present. Rapides parish, D. T. Stafford, M. J. Cunningham, Jr., proxy; present. St. Landry parish, L. J. Dossament, M. J. Cunningham, Jr., proxy; present. Calcasieu parish, C. C. Gauthier; present.

Verona parish, W. H. Smart, M. J. Cunningham, Jr., proxy; absent. At large, E. B. Dubuisson, J. W. Gardner, proxy; present; Philip S. Pugh, L. Yerbe, proxy; present; M. J. Cunningham, Jr., proxy; present.

Acadia, B. O. Bruner; absent. Avoyelles, W. F. Conville; absent. Cameron, Jas. A. Wakefield; absent. On motion of M. J. Cunningham, Jr., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, that a white Democratic primary election be held throughout the Seventh congressional district of the State of Louisiana, on Tuesday the 1st day of September, A. D., 1908, between legal hours, for the purpose of nominating the candidate of the Democratic party for representative in the 61st congress of the United States for said district, at the election to be held on November the 3rd, 1908, and primary to be held under the provisions, rules and regulations of Act No. 49 of the general assembly of the State of Louisiana, for the year 1908, as amended, known as the Primary Election Law.

Be it further resolved, that all candidates for congress shall file their notifications of candidacy with the secretary of state, in the form required by Sections 11 and 12 of Act 49 of 1908, on or before the 27th day of July, 1908.

Be it further resolved, that at the same time and place there shall be elected from each parish of the Seventh congressional district of Louisiana, two (2) qualified electors, herein, who shall constitute the congressional committee for membership on the said congressional committee from the respective parishes of the district shall, within twenty (20) days from the issuance of this call, file with the secretary of state their written notification of intention to become a candidate for such office at the primary. The members of the newly elected congressional committee shall meet at the city hall in the city of Lake Charles, Louisiana, on the first Monday in October, 1908, at 12 o'clock, noon, to organize.

Be it further resolved, that the secretary of this committee be, and he is hereby authorized and instructed to call the attention of the chairman of the respective parish Democratic committees, of the registrars of voters and of the sheriffs of each of the respective parishes constituted herein, to the fact that they shall constitute the congressional committee for membership on the said congressional committee from the respective parishes of the district shall, within twenty (20) days from the issuance of this call, file with the secretary of state their written notification of intention to become a candidate for such office at the primary. The members of the newly elected congressional committee shall meet at the city hall in the city of Lake Charles, Louisiana, on the first Monday in October, 1908, at 12 o'clock, noon, to organize.

Be it further resolved, that when this committee adjourns it shall reconvene on the 15th day of September, at 12 o'clock noon at the city hall in the city of Lake Charles, Louisiana, for the purpose of announcing the result and promulgating the returns of said primary. Be it further resolved, that the secretary of this committee be, and he is hereby authorized and required to furnish the official journals of each parish in this congressional district, with a copy of this call and the foregoing resolutions for publication as required by law; and he is further authorized to pay the cost thereof out of the funds assessed against the candidates.

C. C. GAUTHIER, Chairman, Pro Tem. M. J. CUNNINGHAM, JR., Secretary. j725

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