

"DETECTIVE" GLOVER PROVES HEROISM

Shoots A Cow With Pistol Smuggled to Him by Ladies of Opelousas, So He Claims.

THOUGHT MOB AFTER HIM

Detective Gives Account of His Stay in Opelousas, Where Sheriff Tried to Make Him Keep Light On.

Detective George Glover kept up his reputation well as a boaster, upon his return to Shreveport.

He cast a calumny upon the ladies of this town, however, which every man in it will resent, and which the ladies, the Clarion feels sure, who showed him kindness while in jail will repudiate with indignation.

His statement, which we brand as an infernal calumny because we know the ladies who visited him would not be guilty of the act, is that they (the ladies) sent him a pistol! "I remained unarmed until the ladies bought a revolver and sent it to me!"

Here is George Glover's statement, according to the Shreveport Times, made upon his arrival at Shreveport: "George Glover, who with one or two other detectives, were principals in the trouble at Opelousas several days ago due to detecting the sale of whiskey there, has returned to Shreveport.

"Glover's experiences, as described by himself, were anything but pleasant. Most of the trouble he and his associate, Powdrill, underwent have been published in various newspapers. Glover reiterated these yesterday.

Describing the mob scene Glover said:

"They had been talking about mobbing us all over town. That night the hotel proprietor came to us and said they had got a carriage to take us out from the mob. We hurried into it and the first thing I knew we were at the race track. I sprang out and the mob was all around us. They had their guns and ordered us into a house where we went. They then thrust a paper before me and said 'sign that.' I asked them what it was but they said to me: 'Never mind. Sign it.' Then they took my gun away from me and the fight followed. I had hold of one of them and he attempted to shoot me. His revolver went off by my ear and almost deafened me. It was that shot that struck the doctor and he sure hollered. I knocked one or two of them down and got out.

"They put us in jail as material witnesses. I will say that the jail was fixed up nice. The ladies of Opelousas treated us royally. They sent us all kinds of dainties while we were in jail. I remained unarmed until the ladies bought a revolver and sent it to me.

"Sheriff Swords tried to make me turn the lights on in my cell at night but I refused. The only way those lights would be turned on would be to have a box around them. The Sheriff insisted that they be turned on but I wouldn't stand for it. We were guarded while we were there.

"In the court room we had a clash. The attorney for the defense asked me all kinds of insulting questions until I told him that he was making them up and asked him to quit. He then asked me if I had any trouble getting whiskey in Opelousas. I said that I did not, that I got it over most every bar. He then said: 'You didn't have such an easy time getting away with it, did you?' I replied that I did not, but it was on account of such 'dirty vags as you.' The clash came then and as the attorney rose from his seat they all rushed in. The Sheriff made me sit down. In the court room they didn't hesitate to call me all kind of vile names.

"I expected to be waylaid and mobbed when I left but I left armed and was ready. When I was on the road a yearling jumped out of the dark. I was on the lookout for the mob and thought that was it so I let go and found that I had shot a young cow. I got seventeen cases while I was there. The chief of police and city judge were on the prohibition side. The Sheriff is a pretty good fellow but he stands in with the whiskey men."

CAN'T CONTRACT WITH PARISH

Sheriff and Coroner, Under Recent Decision by Judge Simon, Must Adhere to Fee Bill.

In St. Landry parish the Sheriff is paid in accordance with the fee bill The Coroner, is however, paid a stipulated salary of \$900 per year. But his salary is not exorbitant at all, in view of the fact that his duties include the attending to prisoners sick in jail, as well as the routine duties of the office.

Judge Simon, of Iberia, has decided that neither the Sheriff nor the Coroner can receive, legally, fixed salaries.

In this connection the Assumption Pioneer says:

"In a decision handed-down last week by Judge Simon, of the parish of Iberia, he holds that the resolution adopted by the police jury agreeing to pay either the sheriff or the coroner a stipulated salary or amount in lieu of the regular fees fixed by law under the fee bill, 'is ultra vires, null and of no effect, because the police jury has exceeded its powers under the law.'"

Before the decision was handed down by Judge Simon, the sheriff of Iberia notified the police jury that he declined to accept the renewal of the contract under the resolution, and following this the police jury repealed the resolution.

"There are a number of parishes in the State, and Assumption is one of them, that settle with the sheriff and coroner according to contracts fixed a stipulated salary for the year. According to the decision of Judge Simon of Iberia, all such contracts are illegal.

"The system of settling with parish officers under the free bill as fixed by law, is believed by many to be more costly to the parish than under the contract plan, and it is for that reason that a great many of the police juries in the State, have in the past adopted that system. On the other hand, there are many who favor the fee bill plan, claiming that under it the officers are more wide-awake and that the public receives a better service.

JOB FOR POLICE JURIES.

State Board of Equalization Wants Police Juries to Appoint Timber Inspector.

Says the Baton Rouge State-Times: That the police juries of the State employ timber experts to estimate the amount of timber and properly classify it, is a recommendation from the State Board of Equalization that will come in for a large amount of consideration at the hands of the police juries before any action is taken.

The timber committee of the Board of Equalization thinks, from past experience of the board, that the interests of the State would be better served and the State and parish both make money if the parish employed a timber expert to go over the timber holdings of the different companies and properly classify their lands.

The assessors in a great many parishes depend upon the companies to classify their own lands, and as a result many of the companies have placed their lands at what the members of the board think is a low consideration.

LEVELLED AT NEGROES

Mississippi Wants to Debar Colored Man from Practice of Law, Medicine, Etc.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 24.—A bill will be offered at the next session of the Mississippi legislature, if allowed to be introduced, and if not, then at the succeeding session, to prohibit the granting to negroes of licenses to practice law, medicine, dentistry and the other profession which are licensed by the state boards.

Such a bill would not be in conflict with the constitution, since such licenses are not given under any constitutional right, but by state regulations and under state examining boards, and the state has the power to make whatever rules it pleases to govern such licenses. It is stated on good authority that the spirit of the State Bar Association is behind the movement, and that a sufficient number of legislators have favorably expressed themselves on it to insure the passage of the measure.

PRISON REFORMERS ARE OPPOSED TO SANDERS' PLAN.

There is too much sentimentality being exhibited by the Louisiana Prison Reform League in the matter of State convicts.

No human heart will for a minute condone any brutality on the part of the State toward its convicts, but there is a limit to all things.

This thing of maudlin sympathy for criminals, expressed principally by our big-hearted woman, have, it is asserted by good authority, been the means of the encouragement of much crime.

A person sent to prison or to penitentiary is not sent on a summer vacation. He is sent there to expiate some offense against his country and society. To lionize him is to condone his crime, and encourage him again to the infraction of the laws of man when he is liberated.

The sympathy shown criminals so often, reminds one of the mother, kind hearted mother, spanking the refractory child, and immediately after cry over it and kiss its tears away. The child is thereby taught to consider a spanking as a joke.

However well-meaning the Prison Reform League of the State may be in its desire to ameliorate the condition of the State convicts, its opposition to the splendid good roads scheme of Gov. Sanders, by which every farmer, merchant, artisan, woman and child in the State will receive direct benefit, is, in the opinion of the Clarion, entirely inappropriate and narrow.

It will not hurt the convicts to work the public roads. The present system may be entirely logical and wise and calculated to bring into the coffers of the State some revenue in the future, but nothing can reach directly the whole people as can good roads.

On this subject, a Beaumont dispatch says:

"The revolutionary suggestions of Governor Sanders that the State dispose of its large penitentiary farms and put the convicts on the road in the construction of permanent highways, seems to meet with the approval of the country press of the state.

"The suggestion, if carried out, will be an upturning of Louisiana's convict policy of recent years, and would place upon the market some valuable plantations in Louisiana. The Board of Control, which has the management of the penitentiary, has four plantations.

"The state has in all these properties about 15,000 acres of the best farming land in Louisiana, and the total value of the property is about half a million dollars.

"Those who oppose any change in the system oppose it on the ground that the state in this system, has found the most profitable and most humane way to take care of its convicts, and that instead of costing the state something to keep them up, the convicts will soon be earning a revenue for the state.

"The argument in favor of the convicts on the roads is that out of their services the state, in the construction of permanent highways, will get something that will be of service to the state, enabling the taxpayers to get a system of highways at the lowest possible cost."

O. G. INTERLOCKING PLANT.

Establishes One in Rayne At A Cost of \$10,000, and \$150 Per Month Maintenance.

Says the Rayne Tribune:

An interlocking plant will shortly safeguard the crossing of the O. G. & N. E. and S. P., roads at this place and the "fast mail" can then resume its 6-mile-an-hour schedule through our town without any fear of having to take on or put off a passenger. An order for the material for construction of the tower was placed with the lumber firm of Lewis & Taylor at this place Wednesday, and work on the plant will begin at once.

By agreement covering crossing privilege and right-of-way approach the burden of equipping and maintaining this plant falls on the O. G. & N. E. road, and is estimated to cost \$10,000 for construction, and possibly \$150.00 per month for maintenance. This heavy expenditure for an automatic crossing ought to awaken the S. P., officials to the necessity of an adequate and substantial depot to match an improvement that comes to them so cheap.

CHEERFUL FELLOWS.

Two New Yorkers Tell the Shreveport Times that Cotton Will Reach 15 Cents Notch.

If they are not truthful, they are at least cheerful, these two fellows from New York, which the Shreveport Times mention this week as giving out the information that cotton will reach the 15 cents notch this year.

It is not impossible, however, and the New Yorkers are not alone in this prediction.

If the market is not glutted, it is probable that the big price will be reached—if the market is glutted, however, there's no telling what will happen.

And herein comes organization—organization among the farmers. Organization that will make impossible deceitful methods often attempted by one farmer on the other, of telling him to hold his cotton, while he slips in and sells his.

The article from the Shreveport paper, which tells of the prospect of 15-cent cotton, is as follows:

"Two representatives of New York cotton firms were in the city yesterday, being en tour of the South, making a study of crop conditions. Both say that this year's prices are going to be above the average and while there will no doubt be a slump as low as 10½ or 11½ cents, the ruling price for this year's crop should be 15 cents.

"Robert E. Thompson of Spray, N. C., is the representative of the Consolidated Co., cotton buyers, which purchases the raw material for over fifteen of the larger cotton mills of the country.

"E. H. Fellows of Greensboro, N. C., is the representative of Robert Moore and Co., of New York City.

"The two cotton men are going over the South making a study of the crop and reporting to their respective houses.

"Both agree that from conditions as they now appear this year's cotton crop is going to bring a good price, and say the spot market should range at a greater period of the season well around 15 cents.

"On the other hand, however, they expect a slump in the present prices when the harvest is being thrown upon the market. Mr. Fellows expects to see spots go as low as 11½ cents, while Mr. Thompson thinks the price may sink to 10½ cents.

"They report that crops of the Carolinas and Georgia and Alabama are fairly good, while those of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas seem to be in a bad way. They have not yet been to Texas.

"I believe the acreage in Louisiana has been cut fully 50 per cent," one of them said yesterday, "as it is a hard matter to locate a cotton patch in certain portions of the State through which we have traveled."

FIVE MILLION-DOLLAR CUT IN COTTON LAND ASSESSMENT.

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 21.—Five and three-quarter million dollars is the reduction made by the State Board of Equalization, which adjourned yesterday, in the assessment on cotton lands. The exact reduction is \$5,765,149. There will be this much less on the assessment rolls than the assessors originally placed for 1909, so far as the cotton farmer is concerned.

The alluvial cotton lands are given the biggest reduction. The cut here is \$2,216,203, and the uplands is next, with a cut of \$1,718,646.

NINETY-NINE PERCENT KILLED

This Is What Dr. Hunter says of Boll Weevils.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 21.—Dr. W. D. Hunter, government entomologist, in charge of the Southern field crop, says that the terrific heat of the past week has killed more than 99 per cent of the boll weevils in Texas and Oklahoma, and has wrought havoc with the pest in other sections.

ECHOES OF THE FARMERS' UNION MEETING

Delegates by Resolution, and Craft Papers, Shower Bouquets of Reception.

THE MAYOR AND DR. BERCIER

Recipients of Special Mention—Thus Ended One of the Greatest Meetings of the Union.

The ladies of the Civic League, the Mayor of the City, Dr. A. J. Bercier, representative of the Progressive League, and the citizenry of the city—the old city itself—have been cordially thanked by the farmers of the State for the reception accorded the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, which met here a few weeks ago in annual convention.

Even from 'way down in Georgia come encomiums, the Southern Agriculturalist, which had a representative here, giving a page or more to the work of the convention and individualizing its most important workers.

"Thus ended one of the greatest meetings of the Union in Louisiana," closes the official paper of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union—the Union Banner, published at Winnfield.

The resolutions of the meeting, just published in the official journal are highly laudatory.

Here are a few of the "bouquets": Resolutions of the Union, adopted at Opelousas:

"We, the delegates of the Louisiana State Union of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America now in session assembled, hereby take this method of extending our sincere thanks to the citizens of Opelousas and especially the Progressive League of said city for their generous hospitality and friendship shown us during our stay among them. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Boyett, Jr., J. E. Shely, J. N. DeLoach."

Extracts from the Southern Agriculturalist:

"HE RAISES GOOD MELONS J. C. Murry of Bayou Chicot is one of the farmers who has barred cotton from among his products and he has found that it pays better to confine his efforts to producing corn, potatoes, both kinds, peas, melons, hogs, cattle and horses. He never fails to make his own meat and lives on what he makes at home. He was at Opelousas with melons, and so famous was his product that 100 were placed in cold storage and on the morning of the opening of the Farmers' union convention they were cut for the crowd on the court house square and not one was found a failure. He lives thirty miles from Opelousas, but always finds a ready sale for all his product when he does come to town, although he has other and nearer sources in which to sell his product. He also contrives to make cane syrup.

"Mr. Murray said: 'The acreage of cotton in my section has largely decreased and that of corn increased in a proportionately larger ratio. Cotton this year has a much smaller weed but seems to be fruiting better.'"

"BUSINESS MAN HELPED TO ENTERTAIN

"The attentions distributed by the Mayor of Opelousas were duplicated by Dr. A. J. Bercier, the active representative of the Progressive League, or the commercial representative of the city's industrial interests.

"His attentions were constant and offered in such a quiet unassuming manner that there was no ground to even suspect other than a heartfelt desire to do honor to the guests of the city. If the league was to be judged alone by this courteous gentleman, there would be no doubt as to the verdict of the Farmers' Union and that would be that they were a worthy citizenship of a truly Southern Louisiana City."

"MAYOR HELPED ENTERTAIN The official head of the city of Opelousas is represented in the person of Captain M. Halphen, a worthy and courteous citizen of the growing little city of the rice belt of Louisiana and he is typical of the feeling that permeates the citizenship as a whole. His every endeavor was to see that the comfort and happiness of the visitors should not suffer while they were within the confines of his jurisdiction. He is one of the plain people, and being such, has a full realization of what is needed to make plain farmers comfortable. The Louisiana State Union will long remember his courteous treatment of their representatives by this representative of a Southern city.

Whiskey And Liquors

A FEW SPECIAL

Table with 2 columns: IN BULK and IN CASES. Lists various liquors and their prices.

Prices on Beer and Near Beer furnish on application cash with orders all

Express Prepaid

Phone at our expense for any order over \$2.50

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PHONE 134 NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA

"The Opelousas Road."

The most direct route from any part of the United States

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Ship all your freight for Crowley, Rayne, Church Point, Opelousas, Port Barre and Melville over our Road, we have connections in every city.

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HARRY FLANDERS, General Superintendent J. W. JORDAN, Gen'l Freight & Pass. Agent

HOT WEATHER GOODS DO YOU NEED A GOOD

Ice Cream Freezer

..OR A..

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The Kind We Guarantee OR A Set of Old Time

MILK CROCKS

The Best Thing to Keep Milk Fresh DO YOU USE

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The Best Feed For Cattle THEN COME TO US

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OPELOUSAS, LA.

Opelousas Ice & Bottling Works

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ice and Carbonated Drinks

From pure distilled Artesian water is ready to fill all orders in any quantities desired. Prices furnished on application. Correspondence solicited.

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For Watches, Hand Painted China, Clocks, Cut Glass, Jewelry, Silverware.

Fine Watch Repairing A Specialty

Corner Main and North Streets, Opelousas, La.

Notice.

Application has been made to the Board of School Directors of St. Landry Parish for the creation of a school district of the territory described as follows, and to be known as Fort Barry School District No. One, beginning at the half section line of section 24, on the township line between township five, south range five and six east; thence running west six miles across 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 to where it intersects the township line between townships five, south range five and four east; thence running south along the township line six miles into township six, south range five, east to section 22; thence running east six miles across township six, south range five east to where it intersects the township line between townships six, south range five and six east at the half section of section 22; thence north along the township line six miles to place of beginning, this district to contain thirty-six square miles.

C. J. THOMPSON, Sec'y.