

THE ST. LANDRY CLARION

"Here Shall The Press The People's Rights Maintain, Unawed by Influence and Unbribed by Gain."

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DISEASE LIES IN CONTAGIOUSNESS

Dr. Dalrymple, State Experiment Station Veterinarian, Tells How to Check Foot and Mouth Epidemic Among Louisiana Cattle.

Owing to the appearance of the dreaded foot and mouth disease in some of the Northern, Eastern and Western states, with suspicious cases reported from Como, Panola county, Miss., a brief statement concerning this ailment at this time may be of interest to stock owners of Louisiana, and may help them to reach conclusions regarding suspicious cases, all of which should be reported at once to the state live stock sanitary board, Baton Rouge, La.

The origin of the present extensive outbreak is not known, but from a bulletin issued by the United States Live Stock Sanitary association Oct. 30, 1914, it is supposed to have originated in shipment of hides of water buffaloes from the Philippines, or tanning materials received at Niles, Mich., tanneries from South America. Infection in Mississippi is thought to have been brought in cattle from the National Dairy Show recently held at Chicago.

MAY ATTACK PERSONS.
The disease is defined as an acute highly contagious fever of a specific nature (due to a specific virus), characterized by the eruption of vesicles, or blisters in the mouth, around the corons (skin at the top of the hoofs), and between the toes or claws.

The animals mainly affected are cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants and swine, and the human being may be attacked through contaminated materials such as milk for example, coming in contact with the mouth.

The chief symptoms in cattle are high fever, inflammatory vesicles or blisters in the mouth and a hot, painful, swollen condition of the feet which in 24 to 48 hours is followed by the appearance of numerous small blisters, varying in size from a small pea to a hazel nut on the udder and feet and in the mouth. In sheep and swine the disease may be localized entirely in the feet.

The disease usually makes its appearance in from three to six days after the animal has been exposed to the infection. As soon as the ailment has become well established the animal evinces pain when trying to eat, and frequently has to refuse food entirely, opening and closing the mouth with a characteristic smacking sound, while strings of rosy saliva hang from the lips.

FOOD OFTEN INFECTED.
Natural infection often occurs directly where healthy animals come contact with affected cases in stables, pastures or yards, and obtain the virus upon the lining membrane of the mouth. Indirect transmission, however, is of much greater importance in the spread of the disease. The saliva which flows from the mouth of the affected animal, and the contents of the blisters which develop on the feet, contaminate the food, drinking water, straw, floor of stable, pasture, highways and railroad cars, etc., as well as the hands and clothes of attendants.

The virus accordingly disseminated by affected animals during driving, without transportation, stabling, common watering places common pastures and yards. Manure and raw animal products especially hides, wool and milk,

may be looked upon as carriers of the infection. Other sources of transmission are butchers, dealers, peddlers, farm hands, etc., and also animals which may not be susceptible, coming from infected premises. Stock markets, also, play a very important part through trading. In the present outbreak the children on the infected farms are prohibited from leaving the premises to attend school on account of the probability of infection being carried by them. It is probable, also, that buzzards, sparrows and other birds carry the disease.

IS SERIOUS DISEASE.
The seriousness of foot and mouth disease is not so much in the fatalities which result from it, but in its contagiousness, ease with which it may be spread, devastation it causes in both dairy and beef herds and in the embargo it places upon state, interstate and international trade in animals and the various products which may be carriers of the infection, through quarantine of the most rigid character.

It is to be hoped the disease may be kept out of this state, but I would emphasize the warning issued by the state live stock sanitary board to stock owners of the state to delay purchases of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from sections of the country contiguous to the quarantined states. Everybody dealing in or importing, hay, straw, fodder, animal products, as hides, etc., should exercise the utmost care in such importations until such time as the federal authorities have declared the infection eradicated from the country.

I would emphasize the importance of having any suspicious cases of the disease reported at once to the state live stock sanitary board at Baton Rouge.

MAY PLAY FOOTBALL GAME IN OPELOUSAS

St. Charles College Arranging For Contest In This City Next Sunday.

Opeλουςas might be the scene of a fiercely fought football contest on next Sunday, November 22nd, if the efforts of Mr. Doonan, S. J. are successful, as he is at present arranging for a game to be played here with one of the strongest elevens in this section.

The St. Charles football squad is stronger now than it has ever been and a game in Opeλουςas would prove a great source of relief to the St. Charles Athletic Association, as there are several hundred people in this city who would gladly seize this opportunity of witnessing the real college sport.

It is not known as yet with which team the Grand Coteau boys will battle against, but to be sure two good teams will be seen in action here, in the event that Mr. Doonan succeeds in signing up with some other school.

Girls if any of you have a sweet tooth you can fill at your heart's content by winning that five pound box of candy offered by the St. Landry Clarion.

Master Lawrence Stagg visited relatives at Dubuisson last week.

PLACING STOCK ON PROPOSED CREAMERY

Canvassers Are Out Soliciting Funds To Erect Modern Creamery Here.

Canvassers have been out for the past week soliciting stock to the proposed Opeλουςas creamery. On account of the tight financial condition many willing persons have been unable to purchase any shares in the enterprise which will mean a great deal towards the building up of this community, but it is expected that in a few weeks all of the stock will have been subscribed.

An erroneous impression exists in the minds of some of the most progressive business men of Opeλουςas; some claim that the people interested in the proposed creamery have no sufficient knowledge of the business to ascertain the wants of the people here. This is a grave error because those vitally interested in the project have secured the co-operation of the greatest creamery men in the United States, among the best educators of the country. A plan has been mapped out by these men which will be followed by the local people. In doing so there is no fear of having the enterprise go broke in the beginning as is often the case with so many well meaning enterprises.

It is up to the people of Opeλουςas to back this proposition, if they want to see this city prosper. There is no reason in the world for merchants and business men who have made their money in this parish for the past several years, to refuse to subscribe stock to the creamery. The men taking deepest interest in this proposed industry are well known in this community; no one can doubt their honesty of purpose and every one is capable to judge from the success they have made in life that the creamery will be successful, if given sufficient backing by the business people of this parish.

LOUISIANA DEFEATS THREE AMENDMENTS

Figures Show That State Voters Approved All But Three Proposed Changes

The official count on the vote on the seventeen proposed constitutional amendments Nov. 3 as announced Tuesday by Secretary of State Alvin E. Hebert, show the defeat of amendment 6, to give women membership on public boards; 13, the lakeshore park way act and 16, to give an additional judge for Grand-Rapides district, already provided for by amendment 16.

The record vote, 24,158 for and 6,976 against, went to amendment 1, providing for the re-entry of foreign banking concerns in Louisiana for lending money. Amendment 11 claimed second place, with 23,281 votes for and 7,440 against it. This amendment exempts money on deposit from taxation.

Of the 30,000-odd voters balloting on the amendments election day 12,600 voted against the act proposing to advance the Governor's salary from \$5,000 to \$7,500. The favorable votes totaled 17,570.

Over 11,000 electors voted against new district attorneys and nearly 11,000 against creating the four new district judgeships. The recall ballot showed an opposition of more than 7,000. The State's vote is complete with the exception of the parishes of Bossier, Richland, Union and Grant, which cannot change the result.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Amy, of Port Barre visited relatives here Saturday.

PLANTERS ARE TO HAVE SEED TESTED

Department of Agriculture Will Aid Farmers In Securing Best Corn.

A seed testing laboratory is being conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture with the co-operation of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, for the use of the progressive farmers and seedsmen of the south.

The purpose of this laboratory is to furnish information to farmers and seedsmen as to the quality of commercial agricultural seeds. In the past the farmer has had no accurate means of determining the percent of seed that would germinate, and their purity from mixture with foreign seed. This laboratory, however, enables the prospective buyer to obtain samples of seed from the seedsmen or grower and have them tested before purchasing.

The importance of this work can hardly be overestimated.

One of the essential features of profitable crop production is the use of good seed. The farmer of Louisiana has often suffered inadequate returns and, no doubt, in some instances, complete crop failure owing to the use of seed of inferior grade. Not only that, farm seed often contain noxious weed seeds which if sown, will require time and money to eradicate. These resulting weeds may in some cases effect a permanent injury to the farm.

The laboratory is well equipped for rapid and accurate test as to purity and germination. A purity test can be made and report returned almost immediately. A germination test requires five days or longer, depending upon the vitality of seed tested.

To secure a sample take three or four tablespoonfuls of clover or grass seed or ten or twelve tablespoonfuls of larger seeds. This sample must represent accurately the bulk from which it is taken. To obtain a representative sample, handfuls of seed should be taken at random from the top, middle and bottom of the sack and, after thoroughly mixing these handfuls, take the samples for testing.

Send the samples distinctly addressed to the Branch Seed Laboratory, Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La. Your own address should be distinctly written on each package. Samples can generally be sent most economically by mail.

A letter should accompany the sample, stating whether the sample is to be tested for purity, for germination or for both. If more than one sample is sent at the same time, distinguishing marks, such as number or trade name, should be upon them so that reports will be associated with the right samples.

Not more than five tests for purity will be made for any one firm or individual in any one calendar month.

Not more than ten tests for germination will be made for any one firm or individual in any one calendar month.

Farmers and seedmen alike are urged to make the fullest use of this laboratory and endeavor to raise the standard of seed used on Louisiana farms. This laboratory is established and maintained for the purpose of furnishing information as to the quality of agricultural seeds.

Dr. Fred Meyer has gone to Richmond, Va., to participate in the annual convention of the Southern States Medical Association, which is in session in the Virginia capitol.

Hon. L. J. Dossman and wife of Ville Platte visited their daughter Mrs. Chas. Ventre Saturday.

PLANTERS BANK TO AID SCHOOL CONTEST

Opeλουςas Institution First Willing To Help St. Landry Schools.

The Planters National Bank, one of the youngest banking institutions of this parish and one of the most prosperous, as well as popular banks in Opeλουςas, is the first bank in the entire parish to signify its intention of assisting the schools of St. Landry in the famous Clarion school popularity contest.

Mr. J. Austin Perkins, popular cashier of the bank, and Mr. Robert Chachere, president, readily grasped a business opportunity of boosting the educational cause. They will assist the scholars of this parish and expect to furnish full details of what they intend to do in the next issue of the Clarion.

The Planters Bank is the depository for the United States Government, is under the supervision of the Government and was organized and is being operated under the laws of the United States; it is one of the strongest banks in the parish, as can be seen by its recent published report; it is patronized by many of the business men of Opeλουςas, as well as a large portion of the most prosperous farmers of St. Landry. Mr. Perkins is one of the most progressive cashiers in Opeλουςas, always willing to aid in anything which is progressive and to the welfare of the community. In agreeing to assist the schools in the Clarion contest the Planters National Bank deserves the hearty commendation and support of the school authorities and school children throughout the parish.

WILL TRY TO RAISE MONEY FOR BELFRY

Firemen to Hold Entertainment for Purpose of Erecting Tower.

The firemen of this city are endeavoring to raise sufficient funds to erect a new tower and belfry for the Hook & Ladder Hall, so that the people of this city will be able to hear the bell, whenever it is tolled.

Chief Brown has secured the services of the United Carnival Company beginning on Monday, Nov. 22 until the next Sunday night. This company is reported to be one of the best and cleanest of its kind and Mr. Brown, as well as all the fire boys, feel confident that the people will enjoy the entertainment very much.

The firemen have not sufficient revenues to justify them in erecting the much needed tower at the Hook & Ladder Hall, so they have resorted to entertainment, asking the people of Opeλουςas to assist them as much as possible.

As the local fire department is composed of only volunteers it deserves some consideration at the hands of the citizens whose property it was organized to protect. As a rule the people of this city have always been willing to help the firemen as much as possible and it is expected that they will net enough money, on this entertainment, to have the belfry erected.

Notice to the Public.

All school teachers who are connected with the schools in the Clarion contest have authority to sign the Clarion's signature to subscription blanks.

H. E. KINGSBURY, Contest Manager.

Mr. Paul Roy of Ennice spent the week-end here this week.

JURORS RETURN 45 TRUE BILLS

Criminal Charges are Disposed of By the Grand Jury at Its Semi-Annual Meeting — Twenty-five Not True Bills Are Returned.

The Grand Jury of St. Landry parish after nearly two weeks deliberation over sixty-six cases returned its report to Judge Pavy on Thursday afternoon at four o'clock. Five of the true bills were for murder, while several were for rape and the majority for burglary and robbery.

The Grand Jury severely criticized the municipal officers in treating prisoners too severely. They suggested that when a policeman unwontedly strikes a prisoner with his club or pistol he be immediately discharged. This criticism is not aimed at the police force of Opeλουςas, as the authorities here have warned the police to be very careful in this regard.

Mr. A. A. Anding, assistant cashier of St. Landry State Bank served as foreman of the jury, reporting the finding of forty-five true bills and twenty-one not true bills.

Following is the report of the grand jury to Hon. B. H. Pavy, Judge:

Your grand jury beg leave to submit this its final report: We made examination into cases presented to us and have returned such findings, as in our opinions the evidence and the laws warrant and returning true bills in forty-five and not true bills in twenty-one cases.

We regret to say that we have observed, in the course of our investigation that there are some municipal officers, who are somewhat too quick to abuse the authority vested in them by their position, and unnecessarily inflict, by the use of club and pistol, punishment upon those whom they are called upon to arrest. Whilst it is not our purpose to criticize any of these officers or to hamper them in the performance of their duties, yet we cannot refrain from reminding them that their commissions do not license them to favor and beat their fellowmen at pleasure. We would suggest that the municipal authorities having supervisory control over their police officers, advise them to be more careful in the use of their clubs and pistols, towards those whom they have under arrest and should they fail to accept such suggestions, that they be removed from office.

We have examined the conditions of the buildings. The jail we find well kept and the prisoners contented with the treatment received by them at the hand of the jailer. The heating apparatus in the jail we find in need of immediate attention, as we are informed that in its present condition one side of the jail cannot be heated at all.

The courthouse, however, is not in as good condition and it is in need of many repairs. Especially the closets. The leakage age from this place is gradually ruining the room just below it and unless some steps be taken to remedy this condition, we would suggest that the closets be condemned and closed entirely.

We desire to thank the officers for their assistance given us during this session and now beg to be discharged.

A. A. ANDING, Foreman.
The true bills follow:
Son Taylor, murder; Joseph Keys et al, cow stealing; Joseph Rather, murder; Adam Desgotel,

manslaughter; Paul Gallot, murder; Abe Andrus, violating Sunday law; Jack Johnson et al, larceny; Jules Grodnog, burglary in the day time; Bessie Durgin, wounding less than mayhem; Francois Guillory, shooting with intent to murder; Edward Adola, murder; John Campbell et al, assault and battery and cow stealing; Grant Hebert, murder; Attey Viltz and Clebert Mathews, murder; W. P. Baldrige, violating Sunday law; Michel Leger, larceny; Jeff Monroe et al, robbery; Jasper Hicks, shooting with intent to murder and maiming; Paul Miller, C. C. W.; F. J. Derbes, violating Sunday law; Joe Murry, horse stealing; Lezime Charles, C. C. W.; Ernest Stelly, cow stealing; Leonce Charles, stabbing with intent to murder; Cleveland Scott, stabbing with intent to murder; Fobe Smith, alias Duroseau, petty larceny; Odeas Comeau, burglary; Ulisse Reviere, rape; Alexander Reed, wounding less than mayhem; Willis Miller, rape; Eluce Bellard et al, Act 31 of 1886; Willis Miller and Eluce Bellard, C. C. W.; Leon Devillier, slander; Yves Anderson et al, cow stealing; Felix Scott, larceny; Henry Amy et al, cow stealing; William Romke, embezzlement; Henry Amy, et al, cow stealing; Stanislas Albert et al, cow stealing; Jeny Teater, trespass; Davis Walters, stealing from the person; Camille Guilbeau, assault and battery; Lee Anderson, rape; Clement Thibodeaux, cutting with intent to murder.

The not true bills returned by the Grand Jury:

Arthur Ballard, murder; John Stephens, killing hog; Edward Bankston, Act 31, 1886; Eraste Dearbonne, C. C. W.; Paul Senier, burglary; Romeo Hebert, Jr., murder; Felix Prejan, shooting mule, Willie Jean Baptiste, Act 31 of 1886; Maurice Vallire, arson; Ele Bergeron, cow stealing; Dennis Hargroder et al, Act 31 of 1886; Gaston Jones, killing a mare; Henry Roy et al, trespass; Laurent Paten, assault and battery, trespass, Act 31 of 1886; Oge Guilbeau, larceny; Alcee Handy, assault with intent to kill; Tolla Bellard, assault and battery; Kossuth Reed, assault and battery; Menton Fall, assault with intent to rape; Ralph White, murder.

Cotton Report.

The report furnished the Census Bureau by Special Agent J. B. Deshotel as to the cotton ginned up to Oct. 18th, 1914, for the parishes of St. Landry and Evangeline shows a flattering increase for both parishes. The output [this year in St. Landry exceeds the output for the same date last year by over four thousand bales, which goes to show that St. Landry would have placed the largest cotton crop on the market since the advent of the boll weevils and the farmers would have earned considerable more money had not the European war interfered.

Following is the amount of bales ginned in St. Landry and Evangeline to Oct. 18, 1914, to the same date last year:

	1914	1913
St. Landry	13,362	9,261
Evangeline	5,000	3,154

Get busy boys and win that five pound box of chocolates for your sweetheart. It will make a fine Thanksgiving present.