

THE ST. LANDRY CLARION

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

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OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

COL. STUBBS FLAYS GOV. PLEASANT AT DERIDDER MEETING

Parker Says That He Approves of Dismissal of N. O. Dock Board

5,000 PEOPLE HEAR SPEECHES

Col. Stubbs Promises Hearers if Elected He Will Do All in His Power to Remove State Boards From Politics

De Ridder, La., Sept. 27.—Removal of the New Orleans Dock Board by Governor Pleasant and the firing of L. J. Amis and Judge George K. Favrot of Baton Rouge, and what Col. Frank P. Stubbs charged was "an outrageous prostitution of the executive power of Louisiana to foist upon the people his hand-picked candidate for governor," figured as sensational climaxes in a series of charges hurled at the state administration by Col. Stubbs in his address here.

Stubbs Scores Pleasant

After charging that the executive power was being prostituted to the last degree, Col. Stubbs, leaning far out over the railing, addressing the crowd of some five thousand people exclaimed with all the physical force he possessed:

"My comrades and friends of Louisiana, what a spectacle was witnessed in Baton Rouge a few days ago when two of my life long friends—old school mates—were fired because perchance they had expressed a preference for me in a democratic primary.

"And in New Orleans, on what a spectacle, the most outrageous and palpable prostitution of political power that has ever disgraced the annals of Louisiana! Five men, all prominent and honest citizens, and serving their city and state without compensation, giving of their own time and money, and what do we see? Men who had accepted these places of trust on the earnest solicitation of the governor himself were removed as members of the New Orleans Dock Board solely because they had not registered their approval of Governor Pleasant's candidate for governor or had possibly failed to express a preference for the man now before you.

"It is time this political role in Louisiana should end. If elected governor of this state, I promise you I will urge legislation that will forever make it impossible for a repetition of this political bebauchery of the New Orleans Dock Board. I will see to it that the governor is shorn of the power to remove from office for the sole reason that they may differ with the governor politically."

Col. Stubbs, by a series of questions, admitted tried to fasten upon Mr. Parker two accusations. "The Daddy of the Dock Board removal and the political godchild of Governor Pleasant and L. E. Thomas." He said:

Quizzes Parker

"And I now ask Mr. Parker, who is present, and he can answer me in the ten minutes allotted to him:

"Is it not true, Mr. Parker, that you knew these men were to be removed from the office for solely political reasons and that you sat by and approved it?"

"Is it not true, so far as you know, that their only offense was that they favored my candidacy and not yours?" Mr. Parker, when his time for rebuttal came, replied:

"I did not know that Governor Pleasant was running for governor of Louisiana again. I have never made a suggestion to him in my life in regard to appointments, but my distinguished opponents says that power in New Orleans was the work of the people themselves.

"Governor Pleasant at the Athenaeum in New Orleans declared that he had never made a request of the ring for the appointment of any man, but that the ring had come to him; that he had acted square and fair; and gave the appointment of three or four thousand office holders and office seekers on these boards to the ring, which had used them to build up a political machine.

"A distinguished opponent said I had referred to him as a professional man. A mistake. Never made a personal remark of any kind of character.

"He asked me the question whether I knew that Governor Pleasant was going to fire this board down there. I did not. He asked me, do you approve of the dismissal of this board? And I answered that by saying I approve

the dismissal of that board or any other board that worked for the New Orleans ring, and that I am going to do all that lies in my power to beat it in the coming election."

Prior to putting these questions to Mr. Parker, Colonel Stubbs had dwelt more at length upon what he charged was "prostitution of the executive power."

Crucifying His Friends

"Why all this war on me and the men in public life who have declared their preference for," asserted Col. Stubbs, "is it because Governor Pleasant has issued the executive decree that Frank Stubbs shall never be governor?"

"I may never be governor," retorted Col. Stubbs, "but I will never ask Governor Pleasant to come up to my parish of Ouachita and remove men holding office because their only offense is that they are not supporting me in a democratic party."

Col. Stubbs said he had been advised that Governor Pleasant had denied that he had ever asked the support of the New Orleans organization for Hewitt Bouanchaud for governor.

"My authority for my statement was no less an authority than Mayor Behrman, whom you all know, and when it comes to a question of veracity his standing morally, politically and as an administrator, I believe the great mass of the citizens of Louisiana will know where to choose as between Governor Pleasant and Mayor Behrman.

"I see before me some of the boys who were with me at Camp Nicholls. They know what Mayor Behrman did to make Camp Nicholls habitable, to make it healthy and comfortable."

Pleasant Sought Organization

Turning around and facing Mr. Parker, Col. Stubbs declared:

"I now make the charge that Governor Pleasant sought the support of the New Orleans organization for not only one but for two candidates for governor and that you, Mr. Parker, is now his third choice on the list.

"I now charge that on the train following the big Liberty Loan meeting at Opelousas, Governor Pleasant sought the support of this 'city machine' for Henry Fuqua for governor, saying, 'The people do not want any of those suggested; you (meaning Behrman) and I can get together on his governorship, in the person of Henry Fuqua.'

"I charge that the end of the Winipeg trip and before leaving that city, Governor Pleasant again suggested to Mayor Behrman that they get together on the governorship and that it be on Mr. Bouanchaud, the present running mate of Mr. Parker.

"My people, what a trust buster what a ring buster, this Governor Pleasant is—he and those associated with him and his kitchen cabinet.

"I charge in addition that friends of Mr. Bouanchaud went to Mayor Behrman and appealed in his behalf.

"Mr. Pleasant found, no fault with this organization vote four years ago when it saved him from Mr. Parker.

"But now, when he can't get Mr. Behrman to consent and he can't make a governor that way; when he can't get Fuqua or Bouanchaud, then he wants to bust the ring.

"I heard a story of a reformer once who said his platform was 'to turn you d— rascals out put my d— rascals in.'

Col. Stubbs Attacks Thomas

Col. Stubbs said in part:

"While engaged in the amusing if recent utterances of Governor Pleasant and his premier and chief-of-staff, the Honorable Lee Emmett Thomas, with their public addresses and statements of a few years back, and as we say in the law, 'at a time not suspicious,' it may be remarkable that in a signed communication by Mr. Thomas, issued early in July, 1918 and appearing then in the press of Louisiana, Mr. Thomas, in discussing the question of revenue and taxation and his membership on the State Board of Affairs, he said: 'It is my present intention to surrender this office next January, at the close of my two years, because I feel that the work is well organized and that I have done my duty by the state and by my friend the governor.'

"In this regard it is only necessary to call your attention to the fact that not only did Mr. Thomas not make good that statement by retiring 'next January,' but that he accepted and qualified, under re-appointment by Governor Pleasant, 'this office.' Further than that, in the observation of 'my present intention' he has recently retired from membership on the State Board of Affairs and now holds the office of state bank examiner. I leave to that gentleman and to his chief the task of explaining and reconciling the statement of July, 1918, with his actions since January 1, 1919.

Consistency

"Speaking of change of attitude and inconsistency on the part of certain public men, I think proper to bring to your attention the fact that as recently as July 23 of the present year, in

SALVATION ARMY DRIVE FOR FUNDS

TEAMS REPORT THAT PEOPLE ARE GIVING LIBERALLY TO THE CAUSE

The subscription for the Salvation Army Home Service Fund has been on throughout this state and parish this week, and good reports are arriving from every section.

In St. Landry Parish the work has been pushed by eighteen excellent teams and Parish Chairman W. J. Sandoz says so far as heard from the people are maintaining their reputation for generosity towards these worthy causes. Teams are urged not to quit until they have seen all their neighbors who can give, and to continue their efforts for several days next week, if necessary.

This charitable organization needs help so as to provide for the poor and distressed in our own state.

his write nreply to a committee of his real friends, who had called on him and requested him to become a candidate for governor, Mr. Parker said:

"I most deeply appreciate the honor and the personal presence of such a representative committee, requesting me to become a candidate for governor of Louisiana, and can only affirm my previous statements, both in public and private: That I am not and shall not be a candidate for that high office; and at the same time feel that it is not amiss for me to express my personal views in regard to existing conditions. . . . With the greatest respect for gentlemen who occupy high positions in their profession, my belief is the day has come when Louisiana should select her chief executive not for oratorical or professional ability, but a practical, common-sense man who is thoroughly familiar with the problems of our agricultural interests stock raising and business men. He should be a man of absolute integrity, courage and backbone. Such a candidate should be called for by the people and not engage in the hurly-burly of political contest, but leave that to his friends."

"That gentleman is here present and I now ask him to tell you and the public who have called him other than the Honorable John P. Sullivan of New Orleans; the Honorable Lee Emmett Thomas, one time president of the State Board of Affairs; the Honorable Ruffin G. Pleasant, Governor of Louisiana; and the Honorable Hewitt Bouanchaud, speaker of the House of Representatives, until recently the object of Governor Pleasant from the regular Democratic administration of the city of New Orleans.

"If those men are the 'friends' to whom Mr. Parker referred in his letter of July 23, I ask him why, after declining to become a candidate on the solicitation of the committee headed by Captain C. H. Teal, of Colfax, as chairman, and by Mr. N. C. Bridges, of Norwood, as vice-chairman, with its membership made up from outside the city of New Orleans, he reconsidered and now appears before you as a candidate on the solicitation of the same able Lee Emmett Thomas, Governor Pleasant; and last, but not least, the Honorable Hewitt Bouanchaud, now Mr. Parker's running mate, but until a few days previously to the announcement of Mr. Parker's candidacy an applicant for the support of the same regular Democratic organization of the city of New Orleans which Mr. Parker and his new found friends now seek to destroy.

"Was it because the leaders of that organization, representing the great white Democracy of New Orleans, refused to cringe and bow to the executive whip and support Governor Pleasant's candidate for the office of governor, or was it because Governor Pleasant and his political appointees were able to secure assurances that they would be 'taken care of' under the administration of their new found political Moses. Why has it been necessary for Governor Pleasant, through his valiant fire marshal, to remove two of my personal friends of long standing, residents of the city of Baton Rouge, solely because they simply exercised the right of free American citizens to express their preference and choice of a candidate for the office of governor, other than that of Governor Pleasant's own selection? At the time of the removal of these gentlemen it was openly boasted that their removal was but the beginning of the wholesale removals which would follow the refusal of any appointee of the present state administration who declined to support the favorite of his royal master.

"The recent removal of the entire membership of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, commonly known as the Dock Board, is additional evidence of the fact that

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BANKS REFLECT PROSPERITY OF THIS COMMUNITY

Three Local Banks Have Resources of Nearly Four Million Dollars

ALL SHOW INCREASE OVER LAST REPORT

In Spite of Practical Failure of the Cotton Crop Bank Deposits Still Show a Substantial Increase

It is hardly probable that any town of 5,000, situated in a strictly agricultural community, without a single manufacturing enterprise, can show a bank statement approaching the combined strength of three banks of Opelousas.

The outstanding features of the statements of the local banks this week is the healthy increase in resources made in the past three months that are generally characterized by lowered resources.

The statement of the Opelousas National Bank, the only national bank in this parish, published last week showed resources of \$749,174.24, loans and investments, \$584,089.10, and deposits of \$538,619.57.

The Planters Bank and Trust Co., the youngest member of the banking, fraternity reports resources of \$1,028,061.42, loans and investments, \$837,082.33; deposits, \$742,233.79.

The St. Landry Bank and Trust Co. reports resources of over two million dollars, loans and investments of \$1,675,120.61, and deposits of \$1,785,780.56, bills payable, none.

The above statements are truly remarkable and emphasize the prosperous condition of this section and the confidence that the people have in the town's three solid and conservative banking institutions.

PREPARE FOR THE ANNUAL REUNION

Local Camp U. D. C., Appoints Delegates, Alternates and Maids of Honor

Headquarters, R. E. Lee Camp No. 14, U. C. V., Opelousas, La., September 27th, 1919.

The meeting was called to order at 11 a. m., with J. O. Chachere as chairman; business proceeded with as follows: The following delegates, alternates and sponsor were elected; delegates, J. O. Chachere, C. P. Richard, Alternates, C. S. Holler, T. F. Richard, P. Wood; Sponsor, Miss Marie Troscialr. She appointed the following ladies: who consented to represent the R. E. Lee Camp for 1919-1920, Maids of Honor: 1st. Miss Lillie Bell Bodemuller; 2d. Miss Corinne Burr; 3rd. Miss Noemie Burr; 4th. Miss Marguerite Sanders; 5th. Miss Mildred Whittington; 6th. Miss Sydalre Burr.

Ribbon Girls:—Misses Yvonne Pavy and Genevieve Guilbeau.

Thier presence will grace the camp and cheer the hearts of our comrades, the sponsor is the grand-daughter of Capt. Jule E. Deballion, the gallant commander of the rebel of Grand Co. A. 28 La., Int. He underwent the privations, hardships during the siege of Vicksburg, where brave men's courage was tried and not found wanting. All of these ladies are proud descendants of Confederate soldiers. This camp is glad to see after a half century. They are defending the principles for which we fought.

Next by Mrs. C. P. Richard, president Gordon Chapter, bestowed the cross of honor of Comrade W. D. Dunn deceased, to his daughter, Mrs. C. M. Young, of Innis, La., which was received by Commander J. O. Chachere.

There being no further business the meeting adjourn to meet again in November.

C. P. RICHARD, Adjutant. Approved. JAMES O. CHACHERE, Commander.

After the regular monthly meeting of oHe Hook and Ladder cCompany, held Thursday night, the men were entertained at a spread furnished by Jack Moresi.

Quite a number were present and enjoyed the good things provided by Mr. Moresi.

A Campaign of False Pretense

From Natchitoches Enterprise, Mrs. Camilla Breazeale, Editor.

Mr. John M. Parker, who four years ago was a Republican candidate for governor of this state in opposition to the regular democratic nominee, having changed his political affiliation on the registration rolls, is now a candidate for the democratic nomination. Having spent the greater part of his life in efforts to destroy the democratic party in this state and failed, he has probably concluded to follow the advice of the old politician who said: "If you can't beat 'em duhn 'em, jine'em."

His sponsor, the man who succeeded, when many others had failed, in inducing him to enter the race, is the present democratic governor, who four years ago denounced Mr. Parker, his then opponent, from every platform in the state, and did it so effectively that he won by some 32,000 majority.

We are not disposed to review, or even repeat, the charges which Mr. Pleasant then hurled against Mr. Parker—particularly those which reflected upon that gentleman's personal integrity, because we believe that he is personally an honest man, but when Mr. Pleasant referred to Mr. Parker as a political acrobat he very aptly described him.

Both of these gentlemen are now dedicating themselves to the task of destroying the New Orleans ring, an organization to which he governor owes his election.

They say, in substance that the destruction of bossism in New Orleans is the paramount if not the only issue now before the people.

Let us see how their present professions square with their recent conduct.

Some three months ago Mr. Breazeale published his platform, which denounced the New Orleans ring in scathing terms and pledged himself, if elected, to use the power vested in him to the limit in an effort to destroy that organization, which has waxed so strong under Governor Pleasant's administration.

Since then he has been engaged in a campaign, which will long be remembered in this state for its courage and eloquence, in an effort to arouse public sentiment against bossism in our politics.

In the meantime other candidates entered the field, some of whom joined Mr. Breazeale in denouncing the ward bosses, and in order to avoid a division of the reform forces, Mr. Breazeale, with rare devotion to a principle, agreed to submit his claims to the Liberty League of New Orleans and to permit that organization to say who should lead the fight for reform.

After much discussion and considerable delay, he was chosen as the standard bearer of the League, and prepared, with that organization behind him, to wage still more vigorous and effective fight.

Now let us see what Mr. Parker and Governor Pleasant were doing all this time.

If we are to believe the statements of several reputable gentlemen, which are however denied by the governor—or at least partially denied—the latter was doing his best to secure the endorsement by the head of the New Orleans ring of one of several gentlemen who were known to be allied with that organization, and in opposition to the policy advocated by Mr. Breazeale and those who were associated with him.

At any rate, it is a fact that he gave no word of encouragement to the cause upon which Mr. Breazeale had so bravely staked his political future. And at the same time Mr. Parker was declaring through the press and to numerous personal friends that he was out of politics and would not be a candidate for any office at the next election. In the meantime he, too, was as silent as the grave upon the issue which Mr. Breazeale was so brilliantly advocating from day to day, and which Mr. Parker now says is the only issue before the people.

Mr. Breazeale did another thing which evidenced his devotion to the cause he had espoused and his desire to secure its success even at the sacrifice of his own laudable ambition. When about the time of his selection by the Liberty League it began to be rumored that Mr. Parker had again changed his mind and was thinking of entering the race, he wrote that gentleman and offered to withdraw if he (Mr. Parker) would agree to continue the fight on his platform. To this generous offer Mr. Parker replied somewhat curtly that if he decided to be a candidate he would write his own platform.

and by some means—God knows what—induced the man, whom four years ago he had denounced as the implacable foe of democracy, to execute one of those political stunts which he himself has so graphically described, and declare himself a candidate.

And what is more, Mr. Parker, who had so pompously declared his intention to write his own platform as a quotation mark, appropriates Mr. Breazeale's platform, from beginning to end.

But the wretched conspiracy did not end here.

They, Mr. Parker and his new ally at once began a propaganda designed to convince Mr. Breazeale and his friends that he could not win the fight and that Mr. Parker was the only man who could win it. Under these conditions it would have been folly for Mr. Breazeale to continue in the race and, acting upon the advice of his friends, he withdrew.

The net result is that Mr. Parker has gained—or think he has gained—the advantage of the public sentiment which Mr. Breazeale's brilliant campaign aroused over the state, without one word of comfort or assistance from him or the Governor. Their feigned apprehension that he could not win, after their tardy conversion to the cause he had advocated, is the merest pretext. Before the democrats of Louisiana Mr. Breazeale is an infinitely stronger candidate than Mr. Parker is. As a debater, he has no superior in the state. In the matter of character and personal popularity he is the peer of Mr. Parker, and as a consistent Democrat he would have made a much stronger appeal to the Democrats of the state.

But—and here is the milk in the cocoanut—Mr. Parker is not going to rely upon the Democrats to elect him. He and his friends expect that in addition to the Democrats who will be fooled into voting for him, he will get all of that element who are really Republicans at heart, but who retain a precarious membership in the Democratic party so that they can vote for men like themselves who are enemies of that party, and who will impair its vigor and ultimately destroy it.

The Enterprise will not lend its aid to any such cold blooded game as the Governor and Mr. Parker are undertaking to play. It offers no apology for the statement that it prefers Stubbs and the bosses to Parker and the republicans.

SANDERS WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE

Representative Says That Private Business Prohibits Him Making Campaign

The Clarion received this week from Mr. J. M. Sanders, representative to the legislature from this parish, the following letter in which he states that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself.

Mr. Sanders made a good record in the lower house of the legislature and his friends regret that his private business affairs make it necessary for him to retire.

To My Friends in St. Landry Parish, Gentlemen:—Many of my former supporters have asked me whether I would be a candidate for reelection to the general assembly in the coming primary election, and generously tendering their support. I take this opportunity of saying; that I will not enter the race as I find that my private affairs, precludes the possibility of devoting the time required both for campaigning and for attendance on the sessions of the legislature in the event of reelection. Thanking my friends for their generous offer of support and for the confidence they have reposed in me, in the past.

I remain gratefully, Yours, J. M. SANDERS.

Opelousas, La., Oct. 1, 1919.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE FIRM REPORTS BUSINESS GOOD

Messrs. W. J. and L. B. Sandoz, managers of St. Landry Real Estate Agency, of this city, report a steady demand for farm and city property within the past few weeks. They have made several advantageous sales of property for their clients during the past week and have several other deals which are about to be closed. Those who have property for sale should advise this firm at once, as now is the time to sell.

COTTON CONDITION DURING SEPTEMBER LOSES 8 POINTS

An Average of 54.4 Per Cent of Normal is The Indication

ACREAGE BANDONED IS REPORTED LARGE

Insect Damage is Reported From All The Cotton Growing Sections—Labor is Reported Scarce

Washington, October 2.—A drop of 524,000 bales in the prospective crop of cotton this year over that forecast a month ago was indicated today in the department of agriculture's monthly report, which placed the condition of the crop Sept. 25, at 54.4 per cent of a normal, and the total production at 10,696,000 bales. During September there was a decline of 7 points in the condition of the crop compared with an average change of less than 5 points during the last ten years.

The indicated yield per acre and forecast of production by states follow:

Virginia, 200 pounds and 16,000 bales;	North Carolina, 211 and 1,127,000;
Georgia, 148 and 1,547,000;	Florida, 74 and 17,000;
Alabama, 117 and 696,000;	Mississippi, 157 and 917,000;
Louisiana, 114 and 330,000;	Texas 138 and 2,950,000.

Reports from The Times Picayune's correspondents throughout the cotton-growing states, of average date of September 25, would seem to indicate that the cotton crop has virtually gone to pieces during the past month. The average for the whole belt figures 53.4 per cent of normal, which compares with the government average of a month ago of 61.4, indicating a deterioration for the month of 8 points. The average condition on September 25, 1918, was according to the government 54.4, and the average for September 25, 1917, 60.4.

The crop deteriorated during September in every one of the states. Too much rain in most sections drouth in the more northerly portions, the tropical storm in South Texas and excessive rains in East Texas were contributing influences but by far the greatest sources of injury was insect depredations. The boll weevil was active in nearly all states being particularly destructive in Eastern and Southern Texas, all of Louisiana, a great part of Mississippi and in Central and Southern Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. Florida also suffered severely from the weevil. The boll worm, army worm and the so-called "red spider" added their depredations to those of the weevil, the weather being a powerful contributing influence to the activity of the parasites.

Acreeage Abandonment

The amount of acreage planted in cotton this season which has since been abandoned either because of excessive rains, heavy damage by insects or scarcity of labor making it unprofitable to keep down the grass will probably play a more important part in determining the ultimate yield of the present crop than ever before. The amount of acreage abandoned varies materially in different localities ranging from about 2 per cent to nearly 10 per cent. According to the advices of The Times-Picayune's correspondents, the average abandonment for the entire belt was in the neighborhood of 5 per cent.

The scarcity and high cost of farm labor has played an important part in bringing about this abandonment of area originally planted in cotton. The protracted rains in the spring and early summer made farm work almost impossible, and by the time that an improvement in the weather made the cultivation of the crop practicable the fields had got so heavily in the grass that many farmers found it more profitable to plough up a portion of their cotton and devote the land to other crops than to clean out their foul fields.

Insect Damage

The mild winter and the constant rains made conditions favorable for the hibernating and early propagation of the boll weevil, and the pest was in evidence early in practically all states and began its destructive work from an earlier period than usual. As a result of the activity of this insect helped by the boll worm and the army worm, the middle crop has been pretty extensively cut short and the top crop practically eliminated except in

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