

# THE ST. LANDRY CLARION

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

VOLUME XXX—NO. 5.

OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1919

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

## COL. FRANK STUBBS IS GIVEN A GREAT OVATION IN NEW ORLEANS

THOUSANDS KEPT OUT OF TWO HALLS

Speakers From the City and Country Join in Denouncing John M. Parker's Right to Run as Democrat

Col. Frank P. Stubbs, of Monroe candidate for governor, before the assembled Democratic hosts of New Orleans numbering thousands upon thousands, at the Athenaeum, Tuesday night, tore the mask from the political record of his opponent John M. Parker and answered his Donaldsonville speech, when he had emphatically appealed.

"Col. Stubbs, tell these people to their face if there is a single reason why I should not be elected governor of Louisiana."

"Yes," shouted Col. Stubbs, Tuesday night, "there are a score of reasons why Mr. Parker should not receive the Democratic nomination for governor, and thereby be recognized as the titular head of the Democratic party in Louisiana. He has for twenty years, in season and out of season, been the open enemy of the Democratic party in Louisiana. Now, a fourteen months Democrat, still on the mourners' bench, is asking the people of this state to elevate him to the highest office within their gift."

Col. Stubbs held high above his head the political record of his opponent, imitating his Donaldsonville dramatics. Without personality or invective he rolled back the curtain "He asks me reasons why he should not be elected governor."

"I will give them to him. 'So far as any one knows he hasn't voted a Democratic ticket since 1896, and what did he do that year? Why, he bolted the regular national democratic ticket and voted for Palmer and Buckner, according to his own statement."

"What did he do in 1900 when it was a contest between Bryan and McKinley? No one knows."

"What did he do in 1904? He was a squaw-man and could not vote."

"What did he do in 1908? He voted for William H. Taft, the Republican candidate for president."

"What did he do in 1912? He voted the Bull Moose ticket."

"What did he do in 1916? He tried to destroy the Democratic party in Louisiana and would have done so but for the 'Gray Wolves' of New Orleans."

"And what does he say from every stump. 'I am proud of this record and have no apologies to make to any living being.'"

"And now I ask my distinguished opponent: 'Is he proud of the fact that he bolted the regularly selected Democratic ticket in 1896.'"

"Is he proud of the fact that he was a Squaw Man in 1904 and could not vote."

"Is he proud of his record in 1912 when he came to Monroe and induced one of the best jurists of the state, Judge Luther F. Hall, who had just been elected to twelve years on the supreme bench, to set aside his ambition of his life and run for governor and after he got him to Baton Rouge and placed him in the firing line, to behold! Mr. Parker heard Roosevelt call and he was gone. Is he proud of his record in deserting Hall in 1912? In that campaign he ran for one end of this state to the other, shouting down with the ring: 'It must be destroyed'—the same identical slogan he has adopted now. When he got to Baton Rouge and it was the chance of his whole career to accomplish what he now claims his life is consecrated to do—destroy this ring—and with every weapon at his command to do what he had promised the people to do, he deserted the task and left Hal sitting in the governor's chair."

"Now what's he telling every one of his audience now: 'Don't send me to Baton Rouge and then drop me like a hot potato.' But, that's precisely what he did Governor Hall."

"I ask him again, is he proud of this record with Gov. Hall in 1912? Is he proud of the fact that he ran away when Roosevelt called?"

"Ah, and there in 1916? Is he proud of the fact that he exercised every ounce of energy he possessed to destroy the white Democracy of Louisiana elect himself governor and turn the state over to Bull Moosism?"

"Such is my opponent's political record. If that be Democracy God save the mark."



COLONEL FRANK P. STUBBS

### Remarkable Meeting

The Stubbs meeting at the Athenaeum, Tuesday night, was one of the largest political gatherings ever assembled in this city. It was impossible to estimate the number of cheering thousands, both men and women. The upper auditorium was jammed at 7:30 o'clock. The lower auditorium was quickly filled, and the crowd growing bigger every minute as the wards began arriving, overflowed into St. Charles venue and Clif Street, where it was necessary to stage still a third meeting, in order that the anxious people might hear the claims of Frank P. Stubbs.

It was an ovation and demonstration for Col. Stubbs as has seldom been witnessed here. It was a violent protest of an indignant public against the unwarranted and high handed removal of the Dock Board, by the Governor of the state, because they see fit to express their own choice for governor.

The meeting was characterized by a series of demonstrations, each of which lasted several minutes. Four of them will become memorable in future recollections.

### Great Ovation to Stubbs

When Col. Stubbs escorted by his manager, Gen. C. C. McCrory, M. Carry Thompson and a committee of friends came down, the center aisle of the main auditorium, at 8:12, the vast audience rose to its feet and cheered itself hoarse. The demonstration lasted several minutes and was finally quieted by the band striking up "America."

### Col. Stubbs Speech

I see before me the great hosts of Democracy of the city of New Orleans I know that I am in the house of my friends.

This occasion is worthy of far more eloquent expression and acknowledgment than I can claim and so I must be content with the assurance that I am deeply and sincerely grateful to each of you for this expression of your confidence and esteem and that generous and devoted support which you have accorded my cause.

I sincerely appreciate the presence of those noble men—the splendid types of that manhood which distinguished the Southland in those memorable days when they gave so freely of their blood and treasure in defense of the principle so dear to them and to us—those whose valor and sacrifice have made possible that high type of citizenship which is characteristic of our beloved state and for whose service to a united country the present generation is deeply their debtor.

God grant that we, the sons and daughters of the heroes of the "Lost Cause," may face and solve the problems which now press for solution as the inevitable sequel of the recent war with the same wisdom and heroism and devotion to the lofty ideals of good citizenship which distinguished the achievements of our fathers under even more trying conditions.

Then, too, I appreciate beyond method of expression the presence here of so many of our splendid young soldiers—my late comrades in arms—who so promptly answered their country's call and rendered such distinguished service. Your change of status from civil life to the profession of arms always operated as a hardship and generally a financial loss. The process of readjustment to your civil

vocations has been in many instances difficult and even painful. It has not always been easy and often not possible for you to return to the same employer or employment which you had before entering the service. Doubtless many need, but few will ask assistance; yet Louisiana is under a heavy and sacred obligation to enact such practical and constructive legislation as will best meet your requirements liberally and help to relieve any difficulty or disability which has resulted from your service.

And when we come to acclaim our heroes remember that there were countless deeds of individual valor and faithful discharge of important duty which never came to public notice, because no one was near to observe and report the noble deeds of a private soldier who is too modest to sing his own praise.

And while I would not detract in the least from the splendid leadership and praise to which our distinguished officers, of whatever rank, are justly entitled, the fact remains that in the recent war, as in all other wars, it was the courage and spirit and efficiency and sacrifice of the individual soldier—the man with the gun that won the war and made possible the glorious triumph of American arms. Our soldiers are a rich and powerful asset of citizenship, and I venture the prediction that their influence will be strongly felt in Louisiana's cause henceforth.

I am a candidate for the highest and most honorable position in your gift—the Democratic nomination for the governorship of Louisiana—and it is therefore proper that I should submit for your judgment a statement of the conditions, principles and measures which to me seem so vital and important to the development and progress of the state we love and for which I stand.

### Awakening of People

To my mind, as a richest asset of our triumph in the recent great world war has been the awakening of our people to the possibilities for the common good of united effort and cordial co-operation in the broader relation. And even above that and better than all else, the sense of personal obligation and solitude for our neighbor's welfare and the duty we owe to our nation, to our own beloved Louisiana and her people and institutions.

Will you pardon the personal allusion when I say to you that it was on the basis suggested by the words just spoken that I have submitted my candidacy to the people of Louisiana, and that in doing so I am prompted only by the impulse to render useful service to my state and her people. Early in the campaign, in fact, in my first public address at Jeanerette on July 13 last, I said that the next administration in Louisiana should have a period of rest and freedom from political and factional strife. There should be no experiments in legislation and no exploiting of personal ambition in a political way at the expense of the more serious and pressing business ahead of us. This is not the time for a fierce political contest. Problems demanding the best of Louisiana's heart, thought and unselfish effort must be solved justly, sanely and with a jealous regard for the rights of the individual.

If there ever was a period in the history of our state and nation when the people needed to be spared the burden and bitterness and strife of factional

(Continued on page 4)

## WHISKEY SELLS AT A BIG PRICE IN EUNICE

PRISONER BEFORE MAYOR'S COURT ADMITS HAVING PAID \$9.50 FOR ONE PINT

While Mayor Berwick has accomplished many good things it appears that he will have a hard time taming down the hard-liquor appetites of the citizens of Eunice, at least those who are willing to pay the handsome sum of \$9.50 per pint, as was brought out in a recent trial held before His Honor in that thriving town.

The mayor's report to the council in full:

Gentlemen:—In my last report I had the pleasure of stating to your body that there had not been a single arrest made during the month and that no one had appeared before the mayor's court.

I am again able to make a splendid report along these. During the past month there has been only one arrest, making one arrest and trial for two months. I am particularly sorry to be compelled to report that this one arrest was the result of a violation of the dry law.

The party was arrested for disturbing the peace and the officer making the arrest found that he was under the influence of liquor, and found on his person the largest part of a pint of "Murray Hill" which this office at once confiscated.

During the trial it developed that the party had purchased the liquor in Eunice, from a negro paying \$9.50 for same. We kept him in jail two days trying to get information justifying us in making a charge against the guilty person selling the liquor. Failing in this we dismissed the charge of disturbing the peace and gave the party one hour in which to get out of town.

We made the serious mistake of leaving the evidence in a drawer in the mayor's desk, and after the trial when we looked for it we found that it had disappeared. Within the week I have had the misfortune of conversing with one of our citizen\* on one of our most prominent street who was decidedly under the influence of liquor.

With the above information at hand I have, after serious thought arrived at the conclusion that liquor is being unlawfully sold in Eunice.

I will ask that the officers be particularly alert along these lines and endeavor to get the evidence that will justify us in turning the offenders over to the U. S. authorities. Secret service men were with us last week, but I have received no report from them, so judge they did not get anything.

I am sorry to report that the hog law is not being properly enforced and as stated in a previous report I have had prepared an ordinance placing the penalty at \$1.00 per head with 50 cents per day additional for their upkeep. I hope this will be an incentive for parties to at least try to keep their hogs off the street, and for the officers to impound same when they are found running at large.

The bonds for street improvement have been signed by the mayor, town clerk, and secretary of state and are now ready to forward proper bank when the money will be subject to our pleasure.

It is my intention to at once call a conference of the council and the citizens committee and agree upon a plan of asking for bids for graveling Second Street and parts of other streets connecting therewith, taking in the entire business part of town.

By attending to this now we can reasonably expect to have the work under headway by the end of the year.

The question of opening First street for traffic at the Northern end of town will come up again tonight and I hope the council will take some definite action on same.

There will also be presented an ordinance defining certain fire limits and providing penalties for the violation of same.

I have read this carefully and hope the council will see fit to adopt same in its present form.

Most respectfully,  
DUDLEY BERWICK, Mayor,  
October 7, 1919.

C. P. DUNBAR AND BRO.  
SELL TWO PLANTATIONS

The following St. Landry parish people are this week attending the Confederate reunion in Atlanta, Ga., Louis Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Richard, P. Woods, J. O. Chachere, A. P. Collins, J. Bourque, D. Higginbotham, Dr. L. E. Landry, M. D. Chanove and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Richard.

Possibly Carranza would be able to keep order in Mexico if he could only put his finger on it.

## Thompson Answers Pleasant's Charges

In a stinging letter, given to the press Saturday evening, W. B. Thompson, former president of the Dock Board, replied to Gov. Pleasant's belated explanation of his recent removal of the board, an act which created a state-wide sensation and brought universal condemnation of the governor.

In closing the review of his stewardship and showing that all the charges of the governor's letter are without foundation, thus proving that his only motive was to serve the cause of the opponent of Col. Stubbs in the gubernatorial race, Mr. Thompson said to the governor:

I know little or nothing of politics. But it is my humble judgment that no bird who fouls his own nest and no governor who prohibits public service except by officeholders of his own political faction, and no man who strikes a friend in the back will go very far or stay there very long.

These points are made by Mr. Thompson in his answer to the governor:

If the Dock Board was Behrmanized the governor did it, since he (Mr. Thompson) did not become a member until January 1917, many months after the board was organized and the employees named.

No Politics on Canal

Politics cut no figure in the employment of workers on the industrial canal, the principal directors of which were brought here by G. W. Goethals & Co. There has been often a shortage of labor and the directors were glad to get any kind of workers they could.

The opinion of the best authorities in the country is that the industrial canal will do more for the future development of New Orleans than anything yet attempted. The idea being a big one, the governor cannot see it.

The canal proposition was launched by the important commercial exchanges, the newspapers and the business interests while he (Mr. Thompson) was ill. He, therefore, did not initiate it.

He is not an engineer and made not a single estimate of the cost of the canal. The engineers set the figures, including General Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal.

The war enormously increased the cost of labor and the government fixed the tremendous cost of materials. The board was in no wise responsible for the failure of the engineers' estimates to work out.

Governor Approved All

No step was at any time taken except with the full knowledge of the governor any everything had his approval, including the sale of the last issue of bonds at a discount and without advertisement.

The earliest date ever mentioned

for the completion of the canal and locks was Jan. 1, 1920, and no one was competent to estimate the date except the engineers.

Despite the difficulties encountered, in the whole history of construction in Louisiana as much work has never been done in a little more than a year than has been accomplished on the canal.

The people outside the city have never paid a cent of the cost of the dock improvements. They never will unless political desperadoes wreck the port organization. All the work on the river front are or will be self sustaining.

Only the people of New Orleans are paying the taxes to finance the industrial canal.

Here is Mr. Thompson's letter in full:

New Orleans, La., Oct. 4, 1919. Gov. R. G. Pleasant, Baton Rouge, La. Dear Sir: You removal of the Dock Board, of which I was president, on September 22nd. Although throughout your administration you and I had been on the most friendly terms, and although you had never given me the slightest intimation that you were dissatisfied with my management, you abruptly expelled me and my colleagues.

At the time of your said action and for a short while prior thereto, you had been engaged in a frantic campaign for the advancement of the political fortunes of your candidate. It was currently reported that you had asserted that you would use all the power of the state administration to elect your said candidate. When you summarily removed the Dock Board all the papers, including those friendly to you and your candidate assumed and so stated, that your action was in pursuance of your declared purpose of using the political axe on all of your appointees who refused to recognize your political dictatorship.

Your said action raised a storm of condemnation throughout the city and state. Following this outburst, you chided protestants and then stated for the first time that there were other reasons for dismissing the board. After a week of cogitation and conference, you discovered what you state are the real reasons for your action. From your communication addressed to me on the 30th ult. I gather that these alleged reasons are in brief:

1. That the Dock Board had, under my administration become "Behrmanized," and

2. That I had made gross mistakes in the cost estimates of the Navigation Canal; that I had made a bad financial deal in the sale of the last \$8,000,000 bond issue; and that I was generally incompetent, inefficient and extravagant.

As far as you are concerned, it would not be necessary for me to (Continued on page 7)

## JOHN S. WHITE, S. J. ORDAINED AS PRIEST BY BISHOP THURSDAY

First Elevation to Priesthood Performed by Bishop Jeanmard

CEREMONY IN COLLEGE CHPEL

New Priest Well Known as a Professor at Grand Coteau and New Orleans Catholic Colleges

Clarion Correspondence.

Grand Coteau, La., Oct. 9.—For the first time since his elevation to the Episcopacy, Bishop Jules B. Jeanmard, of Lafayette exercised his power of ordaining a young man a priest of God, when on Thursday of this week he elevated Mr. John S. White, S. J., of St. Charles College, to the dignity of the priesthood. The solemn ceremony took place in the college chapel of St. Charles College, Grand Coteau, La., at 7 a. m., in the presence of his father and sister, Mr. John White of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Haines of Buffalo, the college faculty and students and a large number of friends. The Bishop was assisted by Very Rev. Emile Matern, S. J., of New Orleans, provincial of the Jesuits of the South; Very Rev. E. Diebold, S. J., President of St. Charles College, and other priests and scholars of the college. The altars were tastefully decorated, and the college choir dined after the ceremony. Father White gave his first blessing to Bishop Jeanmard then to his father, and sister, and to the congregation. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Bishop ordained Mr. White sub-deacon and deacon respectively, the two preliminary ordinations that lead to the ordination of the priesthood. The wonderful impressive ceremonies that are connected with the priestly ordination have seldom been witnessed in this part of Louisiana owing to the fact that heretofore any ordinations in the state were generally performed in New Orleans. Hence many Catholics were eager to witness the exceptionally solemn rite.

Father White said his first Mass in the college chapel on Friday morning, at which his father and sister, the college students and many of his friends will be present, for Father White is well known and much loved in this part of Louisiana, having been a professor at Grand Coteau in former years, as also in New Orleans, and he has always won over to a warm friendship those who have had the pleasure on meeting him in connection with his college work. The public were invited to assist at the various ceremonies of the week.

Father White was born in Boston thirty-four years ago.

PHILLIPS FOR POLICE JUROR IN 1ST. WARD

YOUNG BELLVUE FARMER ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO SUBMIT CLAIMS TO PRIMARY

Floyd H. Phillips, prominent young farmer and business man of the Beeleve section announces in this issue of the Clarion his intention to be a candidate as one of the members of the police jury from the first police jury ward.

Mr. Phillips was born and has lived his entire life in the Beeleve section. He is well known as a successful farmer and a business man his efforts and energies have always been to better and develop the agricultural possibilities of St. Landry parish, urging and supporting good roads, diversified and business-like farming methods and any movement for the interest of the farmer and St. Landry parish has secured a ready response from him.

He has been president of the St. Landry Farm Loan Association since its organization and has co-operated with the other members and farmers so that the full benefit of government aid could be secured for this section.

Roos Store Adds Novelty

The Roos store has installed a Japanese pagoda in which will be displayed a collection of Japanese and Chinese merchandise. The display will be an interesting addition to the store and the novelty of attraction will repay a visit to this new department.

## BEALE FOR POLICE JUROR OF 5TH WARD

FARMER AND STOCK MAN OF GARLAND SEEKS NOMINATION AS POLICE JUROR

In the proper place will be found the announcement of Mr. J. E. Beale of Garland as candidate for police juror from the Fifth Police Jury Ward of this parish.

The Clarion unhesitatingly commends Mr. Beale to the citizens of that ward for their support. He is a clean, straightforward citizen and his record as a successful farmer and stockman is ample assurance that the affairs of that section will be fully and properly attended to in the parish legislative body if Mr. Beale is elected.

Mr. Beale, associated with his brothers, have developed one of the finest farms in this parish near Garland and have stocked it with improved cattle and horses. This is one of the few farms in the parish that can boast of having three up-to-date silos.

The people of the fifth ward will make no mistake in casting their vote for Mr. Beale.

Attend Confederate Reunion

The following St. Landry parish people are this week attending the Confederate reunion in Atlanta, Ga., Louis Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Richard, P. Woods, J. O. Chachere, A. P. Collins, J. Bourque, D. Higginbotham, Dr. L. E. Landry, M. D. Chanove and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Richard.

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## COLLECT \$904 FOR SALVIATION ARMY

OPELOUSAS PEOPLE LIBERAL IN THEIR GIFTS TO THIS CAUSE

Mr. Herbert Richard, who was appointed by Mr. W. J. Sandoz, parish supervisor of the Salvation Army drive, has filed the following report, showing that \$904.20 was given by the people of Opelousas for the Salvation Army.

Opelousas, La., Oct. 8th, 1919. Mr. W. J. Sandoz, Opelousas, La. Dear Sir:—As captain of this precinct in the drive for the Salvation Army Home Service Fund from October 1st to October 6th, 1919, inclusive, I hereby tender my reports of the \$904.20 collected and requested my discharge.

The captains and members of the teams listed below are to be very highly complimented for the very efficient and thorough manner in which the work assigned them was performed:

Team No. 1—Mrs. W. T. Stewart, captain; Mrs. F. J. Green, Mrs. F. C. Shute, Mrs. H. B. Edwards.

Team No. 2—Mrs. Henry Lastrapes, captain; Mrs. F. J. Dietlein, Mrs. Geo. Edwards, Miss Yola Richard.

Team No. 3—Mrs. C. P. Dunbar, captain; Mrs. G. L. Lassalle, Miss Hilda Sandoz, Miss Marie Estorge, Mrs. C. Mornhinweg.

Team No. 4—Mrs. A. Leon Dupre, captain; Mrs. J. W. Jordan, Mrs. Sidney Hebrard, Mrs. A. S. Brown, Mrs. H. U. Callahan.

Team No. 5—Miss Evelyn Lewis, captain; Miss Julia Boagni, Miss Blanche Guilbeau.