## THE SANDERS SIDE OF

THE ST. MARY MUDDLE.

The structure of these charges is issued by his brother, Dr. J. Wofford Sanders Issues Exhaustive

Dr. J. Wofford Sanders Issues Exhaustive

Statement in Refutation of Don

Caffery's Speech.

Caffery's Speech.

Letters, Documents and Balance Sheets, Which

Put New Phase on Charges.

Reason Why Chief Deputy Cocke Was

Reason Why Chief Deputy Cocke Was

The presented by his brother, Dr. J. Wofford Sanders, who was assisted in its complication of the public forum, and impartial public opinion will accord Lieutenant Governor Sanders an equal hearing. Upon the charges as presented by Mr. Caffery has had his day in the public forum, and impartial public opinion will accord Lieutenant Governor Sanders an equal hearing. Upon the charges as presented by Mr. Caffery has had his day in the public forum, and impartial public opinion will accord Lieutenant Governor Sanders and upon the refutation as presented by Mr. Caffery has had his day in the public forum, and impartial public opinion will accord Lieutenant Governor Sanders as a presented by Mr. Caffery has had his day in the public forum, and impartial public opinion will accord Lieutenant Governor Sanders as presented by Mr. Caffery has had his day in the public forum, and impartial public opinion will accord Lieutenant Governor Sanders as presented by Mr. Caffery has had his day in the public forum, and impartial public opinion will accord Lieutenant Governor Sanders as equal hearing.

Are Caffery has had his day in the public devenue as presented by Mr. Caffery has had his day in the following has a public speaker.

The gentleman will appresent his neighbor's honor as sealously as he will guard his own. He will attack in which the body resides, the character of a follow-citisen upon charges of sufficient gravamen, known by him to be true from a personal investigation.

An attack upon the character of a follow-citisen upon charges said to be true, but not verified, does not lose its hideounces by being clothed in the retorical sentences of the p

Reason Why Chief Deputy Cocke Was Dismissed by Sheriff Sanders.

Lieutenant Governor Sanders' Participation in Controversy, Result of Relationship to All Parties Concerned—Emphatic Denial of Responsibility or Control of Office.

Dr. J. Wosford Sanders, brother of Lieutenant Governor J. Y. Sanders, has come forward with an elaborate array of documents, statements and letters in refutation of the charges made by Mr. Don Castery against the Lieutenant Governor, in his Washington Artillery Hall speech early in November. In that speech Mr. Castery presented letters and statements from H. Sheby Sanders and R. R. Cocke, cousins of the Lieutenant Governor, tending to show that there had been a large shortage in the office of the Sheriff show that there had been a large shortage in the office of the Sheriff of St. Mary Parish; that the Lieutenant Governor dominated the office; that while he was opposing in court the effort of citizens to pay their poll taxes by proxy he was himself paying the poll taxes of his own political friends, and had an open poll tax account on the books of the Sheriff; that soon after an of the Sheriff; that soon after an arrangement had been made to get Dr. H. J. Sanders to put up part of the money to make good the shortage, with the understanding that R. R. Cocke should be continued as Chief Deputy Sheriff, Cocke was summarily dismissed, and the payments to Dr. Sanders ceased.

This speech of Mr. Caffery created duite

A POLITICAL SENSATION

at the time, as it was the first open and direct attack on the Lieutenant Governor in his candidacy for the governorship. Ever since then, however, Lieutenant Governor Sanders has been busly occupied with his duties as presiding officer of the Senate, and he intrusted the preparation of the reply to his brother, Jr. J. Wofford Sanders, of New Iboria, who had been intimately as-sociated with some of the incidents mentioned, and was familiar with every detail of the controversy.

overy detail of the controversy. The first matter taken up is the letter written by Lieutenant Governor Sanders to Mr. Cocke, Sept. 29, 1902, asking him to get his poll tax stub books ready, as he wished to go over them a day or two later. It is claimed that the purpose in this was to have the Sheriff's office assist the Democratic Parish Committee in getting poll tax receipts in the hands of the voters for the congressional election Nov. 4, and Mr. Sanders, as the political for the congressional election Nov. 4, and Mr. Sanders, as the political lender of the parish, naturally took the initiative in this. The litigation over poli tax paymonts did not begin until nearly two months after this date, and the suit in no way involved the issuance of duplicate poli tax recepits. A letter from Sheriff J. R. Sanders, published in a local paper at that time, explains his attitude with regard to the litigation, showing that he did not object to any method of paying the poli tax, but he was determined to poll tax, but he was determined to see that the receipt reached the party in whose name it was made out.
The next matter is the letter of

Mr. Cocke to Mr. Caffery, with a facsimile of the statement from the

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

showing poll tax account of J. Y. Sanders, also accounts of Henry Jacobs, W. II. Kramer and P. P. Sigur. Mr. Cocke declared that if any of them were deputy sheriffs he was not aware of it. There is reproduced a copy of the commission is-sued to Mr. Jacobs, which is in Mr. Cocke's handwriting, and the envelope in which the commission was forwarded to Mr. Jacobs. The alleged deal for the clerk's office, by which W. H. Kramer succeeded J. A. Loret, and which was effected according to Mr. Cocke, because "Jared wanted to control the clerk's office," is denied emphatically by Mr. Kramer, so far as the control of the office is concerned, and he further gives the full details of the whole transaction. Both Mr. Kramer and Mr. Sigur deny owing the Sheriff's office any money on poll velope in which the commission was Sheriff's office any money on poll

Sheriff's office any money on politax accounts.

There are published facsimiles of politax lists sent in for payment by John N. Pharr Planting Company and by the Mrs. E. D. Burgulers l'lanting Company, to show that there was not discrimination in the matter of receiving politax payments through agains ments through agents.

ments through agents.

The statement then doclares: "Mr. R. Cocke was discharged from the Sheriff's office of the Parish of St. Mary in the latter part of June, 1904, for the reason that Sheriff John B. Sanders ascertained that Mr. Cocke had been, to put it charitably, an incompetent bookkeoper and cashier. Because of this discharge, and for the further reason that Mr. J. Y. Sanders, who is a cousin to both Sheriff Sanders and Mr. Cocke, refused to use his influence to have him reinstated he has nursed his grievance against Mr. J. nursed his grievance against Mr. J. Y. Sanders. The family feeling which prevented the matter of

HIS SHORTAGE IN OFFICE being carried any further than his discharge has lulled him into a discharge has lulled him into a sense of personal security, and his nursed grievance has made him a

After discussing the various items After discussing the various items charged up against various persons, in the statement from the Sheriff's books, the statement continues: "No bookkeeper would fail to see therefore that Chief Deputy Cocke, in paying to the school authorities money not collected by the Sheriff, and not entering the amount of the

settlements in the Sheriff's personal ledger, as a loss, but putting each item down as an asset, was padding his balance sheet with dead assets, and also saving himself from having to share in the loss to the office that would be created by charging these accounts to the profit and loss account in the Sheriff's personal ledger."

Then follows an elaborate array of documents and statements dealing with the shortage in the Sheriff's office, and the contract entered into hetween Sheriff Sanders and Dr. H. J. Sanders, by which Dr. Sanders advanced nearly \$4,000 to Mr. Cocke, and took his personal unindorsed, note for the amount with the understanding that Mr. Cocke was to be retained in his position, and received one-half the net revenue of the office. The deduction from this is that Dr. Sanders recognized that Sheriff Sanders had been in no way a beneficiary of the shortage, and that he did not consider J. Y. Sanders as the head of the office, or he would have had him present at the conference. The reason why J. Y. Sanders did not promptly answer the telegram of Dr. H. J. Sanders was that he was quite ill at Covington at the time, and when he recovered he, owing to his position to the family, and being looked upon as an adviser, sought to STRAIGHTEN OUT THE MATTER.

"If any implied promise to Dr. H.

ments, and says: "I want you TO ADVISE HIM

to do so." Further on he shows that they looked to Sheriff Sanders, declaring he could institute impeachment proceedings, and would do so if he refused to do what was right, adding "I hope you will talk to him and let me hear from you in reply at an early date."

Dr. J. Wofford discussing the interview between himself and H. Shelby Sanders, says the matter was discussed entirely from a family and not a political standpoint and "I feel personally outraged that he should have misstated to the general public the motivo of my visit and the conversation that took place at that time. That I ever spoke to H. Shelby Sanders as an emissary from my brother is not a fact. That I ever admitted to him tacity or charwise that my brother was morally bound for the debt due by Mr. Cocke to There is no denial of the author of my man and the conversation of the sanders is not the sanders is not a fact. That I ever admitted to him tacity or charwise that my brother was morally bound for the debt due by Mr. Cocke to There is no denial of the author of my man and the conversation that took place at that the that I ever admitted to him tacity or charwise that my brother was morally bound for the debt due by Mr. Cocke to There is no denial of the author of my man and the conversation that took place at that the conversation that took place at that

discussed entirely from a family and not a political standpoint and "I feel personally outraged that he should have misstated to the general public the motive of my visit and the conversation that took place at that time. That I ever spoke to H. Shelby Sanders as an emissary from my brother is not a fact. That I ever admitted to him tacitly or otherwise that my brother was morally bound for the debt due by Mr. Cocke to the estate of Dr. H. J. Sanders is not a fact."

Sheriff Sanders gives his version of the discovery of the shortage and the arrangement to make good, and declares that Mr. Cocke was in absolute control of the cash in bank in his own name. Sheriff Sanders declares that he knew nothing about book-keeping, and had absolute confidence in Mr. Cocke. When he saw that his overdraft was but a small proportion of the shortage he insisted in Cocke Borroweld The Money and that was how COCKE BORROWED THE MONEY Cocke assuming one-half of the rasponsibility, and that was how COCKE BORROWED THE MONEY from Dr. H. J. Sanders. Later, when he found out how badly the books were mixed, and became convinced that he was not responsible for the shortage, he became angered, and summarily dismissed Cocke. He felt as much aggreed over the matter as Dr. H. J. Banders, as it was at Dr. Sanders' suggestion that he had turned over the affairs of his office to Cocke. He donled that at the interview at the hotol there had been any talk of Cocke giving away political secrets. It was understood at that time, among all three, why he had been dismissed, and there was no longer a demand for his reinstatement, but simply a demand for money. In conclusion Sheriff Sanders says: "Mr. Shelby Sanders has written me some very ugly and threatening letters about the matter. I have paid no attention to same. I was ready for Mr. Cocke or Mr. H. Shelby Sanders to go into court with this matter, or ready to take the matter up with any of them personal.y, if the threats had been carried out. I don't think I owed this note, and I feel that if I made any mistake at all it was in making those two payments on it."

There are reproduced facsimiles of checks drawn by Mr. Cocke as chief deputy, showing his control of the office, and wo balments on it."

There are reproduced facsimiles of checks drawn by Mr. Cocke as chief deputy, showing his control of the funds of the office, and two balance sheets of the Sheriff's books, one dated March 31, 1804, showing 43,840.74 in outstanding assets, and a shortage besides that of \$5,205.62, and another of May 1, 1904, showing that this shortage had grown to \$5,948.44½.

STATEMENT IN FULL.

Dr. J. Wofford Sanders Gives Details of Many Transactions. TO THE PUBLIC:

TO THE PUBLIC:

Mr. D. Caffery said to the nublic in his Washington Artillery Hall speech, and in the ex parte pamphlet scattered by him throughout the streets of New Orleans, Lz.:

"HERE ARE THE PROOFS."

This attack was recklessly hurled against Lieutenant Governor Sanders while in the discharge of his public

duties as a legislative officer, and the attention demanded by these duties has not given him the time to devote his personal labor to this refutation.

MR. CAFFERY'S EVIDENCE NOT INVESTIGATED BY HIM.

MR. CAFFERY'S EVIDENCE NOT INVESTIGATED BY HIM.

In his speeches in Donaldsonville and in New Orleans attacking the public character of Lieutenant Governor Sanders, relative to the conduct of the Sheriff's Office of the Parish of St. Mary, Mr. Caffery has based his charges upon evidence furnished him by two witnesses—evidence of a nature and from a source which demanded his most careful investigation before being accepted as truths.

The charges as published, both in Mr. Caffery's speech and ex parte pamphlet, rest entirely upon two balance sheets and two letters furnished him by Robert R. Cooke, a discharged employe of the Sheriff's Office, and upon a letter and a telegram furnished him by H. Shelby Sanders, both known in the Parish of St. Mary, as a matter of common repute, to be most bitterly prejudiced against Lieutenant Governor Sanders. That he in no way endeavored to verify the charges furnished him by these gentlemen anxious to air their imaginary grievances in public is testified to by Mr. Caffery in his New Orleans speech in the following words; "The letters from Mr. Cocke and Mr. H. Shelby Sanders were not asked for by me until after issue had been joined with me by Mr. J. Y. Sanders. I knew the ground upon which I stood. I knew that Mr. R. R. Cocke and Mr. H. Shelby Sanders were not asked for by me until after issue had been joined with me by Mr. J. Y. Sanders. I knew that Mr. R. R. Cocke and Mr. H. Shelby Sanders would never fail me in writing what they had previously told me orally."

The TIME CHOSEN FOR THE ATTACK UNFAIR.

This attack, more in the nature of a personal issue than a public one, and the following words are than a public one, and the following words are then a public one and the following words.

sadvanced nearly \$4.000 to Mr. Cocked and took his porsonal unindorsed natural to his porsonal unindorsed the state of the

Your cousin.

J. Y. SANDERS.

There is no denial of the authenticity of this letter. It was published by Mr. Caffery for the purpose of proving two things: First, that Lieutenant Governor Sanders at that time had the Sheriff's Office under his personal control, and, second, that, having such control, he exercised special privilegos which he denied to others—to-wit, the watching of the poll tax payments of 1902.

Mr. R. R. Cocke is a cousin of Lieutenant Governor Sanders, and at that time was the Chief Deputy Sheriff of the Parish of St. Mary, in full charge of the office. Mr. Sanders was at that time, as he is now, one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the Parish of St. Mary, with his law office both in New Orleans and St. Mary.

one of the legacia of St. Mary, with his law office both in New Orleans and St. Mary.

Pretermitting the question as to what control Lieutenant Governor Sanders exercised over the Sheriff's office then, which we will discuss fully in this refutation, this letter was just such a letter as a Democratic leader of any parish might write to the Democratic Sheriff on the eve of an election; and we will show, both from that time and condition of political affairs in the Parish of St. Mary, when this letter was written, that it had no reference to the watching of the payment of any-body's poll tax for 1902 (not finally due until Dec. 31, 1902, but to the getting up of a list of those who had paid for 1900 and 1901, in order that duplicate poll tax receipts could be issued to Democrats desiring to vote in the congressional election of Nov. 4, 1902, and that this privilege was accorded to the general public. The date of the letter is Sept. 28, 1902, and written from New Orleans, La.

The St. Mary Banner (official journal of the Parish of St. Mary), under date of Saturday, Oct. 4, 1902, contains the following notice:

"The Congressional campaign will

"MASS MEETING."

"The congressional campaign will open up in this parish by the Democrats giving a grand rally at Morgan City to-morrow," etc.

J. Y. Sanders was advertised among other speakers.

This shows that Mr. J. Y. Sanders left New Orleans and came to St. Mary at the time stated, and that his purpose in coming was to take up the Democratic fight in the congressional election then close at hand.

From the St. Mary Banner, Oct. 11, 1802: "MASS MEETING."

1902:
"Democratic Executive Committee.
"Franklin, La., Oct. 4, 1902.
"Pursuant to a call from Chairman A. C. Allen, the Democratic Executive Committee of the Parish of Sec.

"COMMUNICATION.

Franklin, La., Dec. 11, 1902.

"To the Editor of the St. Mary Banner: Dear Sir—As an insidious attempt is being made by certain persons and interests to create in the minds of the people of this parish an erroneous and false impression as to the attitude of my office in the collection and payment of poil taxes, and as my attitude has been persistently and insistently misrepresented. I have taken the liberty of writing you this letter, which I request that you publish in your next issue, so that the people of this parish may get a proper understanding and true conception of my stand in this matter.

conception of my stand in this matter.

"The first question is one of the payment of poll taxes. Now, my position on this question is this: I do not believe that any man or set of men have the right to walk into my office and pay the poll taxes of a number of citizens, to get their receipts therefor and to lock them up and keev them, from the owners thereof, until they shall have determined at the next election how the parties whose receipts they hold are

See man A. Da conscious at 1513

The second of the constitution of

(Letter No. 2.)

"Ellendale, La., Oct. 31, 1907.

"Don Caffery, Esq., New Orleans, La.: Dear Sir—Inclosed please find a statement made from the books of the Sheriff's office, which explains itself. Then pencil checks and figures on it were made by Mr. Jared Y. Sanders, and are thus explained: He, Jared, in looking over the statement, saw that A. G. Bernard and S. J. Bourgois poll taxes were not paid; took my pencil and checked their names, and then checked his own name, and he said to me as he made the figures \$350—to charge them to his account, making it three hundred and fifty dollars, and said that Gus Smith must pay his own poll tax, which you will see by statement was due at the time.

"In regard to the Clerk of Court's Office, the following are the facts: When Mr. Jos. A. Loret, Clerk of Court, became a candidate for Rail-

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ward said in his letter were true, he has condemned himself a "weakling."

MR. COCKE'S LETTER CHARGES. First—That Mr. J. Y. Sanders was a part yto the Sheriff's Office of the Parish of St. Mary carrying poll tax accounts for the year 1908 with citizens of the Parish of St. Mary carrying holl tax account for the year 1908 with citizens of the Parish of St. Mary, and that Mr. J. Y. Sanders himself had a poll tax account for that year and instructed him, Mr. Cocke, then chief deputy, to charge to this account the sum of \$350.

Second, Mr. J. Y. Sanders was a party to the arrangement made between Mr. J. A. Loret. Clerk of Court, and Mr. Wilbur H. Kramer, whereby Mr. Loret resigned his office in Mr. Kramer's favor, and to the further arrangement; entered into, whereby, of the amount that was

charges one and two.

POLL TAX ACCOUNTS.

This is the first charge in Mr.
Cocke's letter to Mr. Caffery, and
as these accounts are set forth in
two balance sheets of the Shering's
Office, furnished by him to Mr. Caffery, we will take up these balance
sheets, but at this time only in so
tar as they relate to these accounts
if ar as they relate to these accounts
in the Sheriff's Office to be discussed
in the Sheriff's Office to be discussed
portion of the sheriff's office for the 1903 poil taxes, will
poil tax accounts with the Sheriff's
office for the 1903 poil taxes, will
Kramer, D. A. Sanders, Henry
Kramer, D. A. Sanders, Henry
Jacobs, Ed. Bourgeois and Mired
Pecot. Of these parties all but P.
P. Sigur, J. Y. Sanders and W. H.
Rramer were Deputy Sheriffs of inParish of St. Mary, reporting to

R. Cocke, who was then the chief R. Cocke, who was then the chief Deputy Sheriff of the parish, and in absolut; and exclusive charge of the books and finances of the office.

Mr. Cocke states that he had no knowledge of Mr. Henry Jacobs as being a Deputy Sheriff at that time. A photographic copy of the commission issued to Mr. Henry Jacobs by John B. Sanders, Sheriff, as well as the envelope in which it was miled out in the handwriting of Mr. R. Cocke, made ready by him for the signature of Sheriff Sanders, Mr. Cocke's handwriting is familiar to his friends, and we have samples of the same in our possession to establish his filling out the commission and addressing the envelope. POLL TAX ACCOUNTS OF DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

POIL TAX ACCOUNTS OF DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

The fallure of the Deputy Sheriffs to pay for the poil taxes reported by them as collected is a matter between the chief Deputy Sheriff of the office and those deputies under him, and concerns Mr. J. Y. Sanders in no way.

In his balance sheet of March 31, 1904, he sets forth the amount due by each of the said Deputies. The number of poil tax receipts issued by these Deputy Sheriffs were well known to Mr. Cocke rifer to Jan. 1904, as the posting of the poil taxes for 1908 in a bound book was done by Mr. Cocke. This book is open by law to public inspection, and any person knowing Mr. Cock's handwriting can verify that he made every entry therein. On receiving poil tax reports from each Deputy he should have required the payment of each poil tax as reported, or he should have of that date entered the deficiency in his office ledger as a charge against the salary account of that Deputy. That he did not do sither is admitted by him in publishing these amounts under the lead of poil tax accounts, 1903, in the statement of March 31, 1904.

wre. Mr. P. P. Sigur denies publicly ever having owed the office for the issuance of poll taxes for the year 1903.

Mr. Wilbur H. Kramer is charged with having owed \$64 for poll taxes for 1903, and his statement relative to same follows:

"Franklin, La., Nov. 21, 1907.

"Hon. J. V. Sanders, New Orleans, La.; Dear Sir—The charge of \$64 for poll taxes of 1903, as given in the published statements of Robert R. Cocke, is correct; also his statement that I was never a deputy sheriff of St. Mary.

published sattements of Acceptable published sattement that I was never a deputy sheriff of St. Mary.

"Ever since the Poll Tax Law has been on the statute books I have collected the poll taxes of the citizens of Patterson, La., during the latter part of the month of December, and will next month perform the same lask. I have never acted for nor represented the Sheriff's office in said collection, but have done so on my bwn responsibility, and as the agent af the citizens giving me their names and their money.

"Mr. Frank B. Williams, who is the leading Republican of the State of Louisians, yearly gives me a list of his employes and a check, payable to me, for its amount, charging the same to his men, with their consent, in his settlement with them at the same to his men, with their consent, in his settlement with them at the same to his men, with their consent, in make it a point from a sense of pivic pride in that community (which is my political domicile) to collect he poil tax dollar from every citizen it, who is willing to pay the same, regardless of politics. I turn in my lists at the end of the year with the money given to me. The \$64 churged to me for that year for unpaid poil haxes is no shortage of the money given to me by citizens and nut turned in by me to the Sheriff's office. It represents that number of homes from whom I could not get the dollar, and whom I doll not want to tee lose their electoral privileges. I ince. It represents that number of names entered by me on the list, of those from whom I could not get the dollar, and whom I doll not want to see lose their electoral privileges. I have taken an active part in politics since I have been old enough to vote, and expect to continue to do so, whether in or out of office. As long as the Poll Tax Law is on the statute books of the State, and there is no law prohibiting the payment of one citizen's poll taxes by another. I shall continue to pay each year poll taxes other than my own, consistent with the ability of the citizen to pay for limit in a new order. I shall continue to pay each year poll taxes other than my own, consistent with the ability of the citizen to pay for limit in have never bunched up nor held these receipts for political purposes, and I know that the citizens of the Patterson Ward of this parish, Republicans as well as Democrats, will testify that I fight fair politically, though I fight hard.

"The Sheriff of the Parish and myself occupied adjoining offices in the same building at the time that this charge was made, and had a running account between our offices. I instructed Mr. Cocke to charge this sid to thir account when I gave in my lists to him. I gave the Sheriff redit on my books for \$54.

"At this date this running account between our offices. I instructed may be found with my tax excitivity, you had not part therein. While I have always cherished your personal and political friendship, I have never permitted you to enter into the political affairs of our ward, and would resent it if you did, as I believe in the right of the people of that, ward to run their own affairs, and I take a part therein only in my capacity as a citizen thereof. Yours very truly.

"WILBUR H. KRAMER."

Lieutenant Governor Sanders authorizes the statement that he does not contributed to-

colly in my capacity as a citizen thereof. Yours very truly, "WILBUR H. KRAMER."

Lieutenant Governor Sanders authorizes the statement that he does not deny that he has contributed towards paying the poil taxes of Democratic citizens of the Parish of St. Mary, but does deny most emphatically that he has ever failed to pay for any such contribution.

Since the judgment of the Supreme Court, rendered in June, 1903, authorizing and permitting the payment of the poil tax of one citizen for another, the custom has been prevalent amongst all factions and parties in the Parish of St. Mary to encourage the payment of the poil taxes of the citizens thereof, and more especially of their partisans, in order that their full electoral strength might be preserved.

We publish herewith some of the payment of poil taxes of 1906, showing that this custom is not confined to the friends of Lieutenant Governor Sanders or to the Democratic Party of the Parish of St. Mary.

(Here follows a photographic copy of the Parish of St. Mary.

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Sona, Ltd., of Berwick, inclusing a check for \$23, and another memorandum on the letter head of Chemany, of Cypremort, for thirty poil taxes. Another memorandum is from F. C. Marsh for poil taxes for the Fourth Ward.)

POLL TAX ACCOUNTS OF DEPUTY

The failure of the deputy sheriffs to pay for the poil taxes reported by them as collected is a matter belim, and concerns Mr. J. Y. Sanders in ho way.

In his balance sheet of March 31,

existing in my office, there had been no failure to make these monthly settlements with the school authorities.

"The whole matter of these poll taxes appearing on the balance sheets published by Mr. Caffery, given to him by my ex-Chief Deputy, Mr. Cocke, was a matter between Mr. Cocke and myself, and involved between us a difference of opinion as to whether they should all be charged up to my personal account or should be entered upon my personal ledger as a loss. My contention was that as he held one-half of the office and expected to continue with me during my next term of office, holding one-half of the office and expected to the office, holding one-half of the held one-half of the held one-half of the office, holding one-half of the held one-half o

OTHER ENTRIES MADE BY MR. COCKE CORROBORATING

THIS CONCLUSION. THIS CONCLUSION.

For the same reason appears on the balance sheet of March 31, 1904, the item of "campaign fund, \$20.55." and on the statement of May 1, 1904, the item of "campaign fund, \$50.55."

These items could have been put on these balance sheets by Mr. Cocke for no other purpose than to keep down the amount of the unaccountedfor shortnge, and, further, to save any loss in the one-half of the net proceeds of the office enjoyed by him.

any loss in the one-nan of the himproceeds of the office enjoyed by
him.
No bookkeeper would fail to see,
therefore, that Chief Deputy Cocke,
in paying to the school authorities money not collected by the Sheriff,
and not entering the amount of the
settlements in the Sheriff's personal
ledger as a loss, but putting each
item down as an asset, was padding
his balance sheet with "dead assets,"
and also saving himself from having

DR. H. J. SANDERS' TELEGRAM,
"Patterson, La., June 26, 1904.
"J. Y. Sanders, Goddhaux Bidg., New Orleans, La.;
"The contract between Jno. B. Sanders, Sheriff, and myself must be carried out to the letter. This can only be done by reinstating. Bob immediately. Advise John accordingly by Wire.
"HENRY J. SANDERS."
"HENRY J. SANDERS."

"HENRY J. SANDERS."
Mr. D. Cafferv published the photographic facsimile of this telegram in his ex parte pamphlet, entitled "Here Are the Proofs." and draws therefrom the following deduction: MR. CAFFERY A MIND READER.

MR. CAFFERY A MIND READER.

"Original telegram signed by the late Dr. Henry J. Sanders, of St. Mary Parish, referring to contract made at time of shortage in Sheriff, Office, and referred to in letter of H. Sheiby Sanders, on page 2 of this pamphlet. It shows what Dr. Sanders' ideas were as to the control of the Sheriff's Office at that time." (Ex parte pamphlet, page 8.)

Mr. H. Sheiby Sanders, in letter

one to whom they all turned in their troubles, Mr. J. Y. Sanders' main trouble in this controversy, and in this entire campaign, has been that the faults and misdemeanors of members of the Sanders family have been thrown upon his shoulders.

Dr. J. H. Sanders turned to him because he felt that he (J. Y. Sanders) was the only one that could intervene, and he applied to him in that capacity, and "not as the head of the Sheriff's office," or as one in control of the Sheriff's ANDERS GIVES SOME H. SHELBY SANDERS GIVES SOME

H. SHELBY SANDERS GIVES SOME

HISTORY.

"Oct. 31, 1907.

"Mr. Donelson Caffery. New Orleans, La.: Dear Sir—Complying with
your request for a statement regarding the conduct of the Sheriff's office
of the Parish of St. Mary. I submit
the following:

"The Sheriff's office became delinquent to the amount of about \$8,000.
My father, Dr. H. J. Sanders, was approached by John B. Sanders, the
Sheriff, and told that if he would lend

Rouge.

A SLIGHT INACCURACY OF TIME.

Mr. H. Shelby Sanders says:

"My father loaned the amount, taking as security Mr. R. R. Cocke's note for same, together with the promise of John B. Sanders that Mr. Cocke would be retained in the office and be paid one-half of the net proceeds of the office. A few days after the money was loaned, possibly a week, Mr. Cocke was discharged without notice by John B. Sanders, and no explanation offered my father."

Mr. Robert Cocke was discharged June 22 or 23, 1904; the conference was held and the money loaned to Mr. Cocke Muy 31, 1904, more than "a few days, possibly a week."

The inference the public might draw from this statement in his letter is that Sheriff Sanders had it in his mind to discharge Deputy Cocke at the time of the conference, and that the same was not due to good and vaild reasons known to Sheriff Sanders after the conference, but known to him at the time of the conference.

HEAD OF AFFAIRS POLITICALLY IN THE PARISH OF ST. MARY.

Dr. H. J. Sanders being ill, Mr. H. Shelby Sanders was called upon by him, at some subsequent date to the discharge, to act for him. He says: "Recognising the Mr. Kanders as the head of affairs politically in the parish, I appealed directly to him by letter," atc.

Mr. H. Shelby Sanders is put on

Continued on Twelfth Page.

THE SANDERS SIDE

Continued From Fifth Page

the stand by Mr. Caffery as his witness to prove the "office control" issue. He does not say "head of the office or in control of the office," but "head of affairs politically in the parish." If this means "the Democratic leader of the Parish of St. Mary," then the witness graps Mr. Y. Sanders' true position in the parish betthr than does Mr. Caffery.

Mr. H. Shelby Sanders did not, however, state the true reasons. He appealed to Mr. J. Sanders because he was the mutual relative of all,

H. Shelby Sanders, Bayside Plantation. Ieanerette, Va.

it belongs, upon the shoulders of Sheriff Sanders and not Mr. J. Y. Sanders, Sheriff Sanders, in his statement, gives his reason for the discontinuance.

MR. J. Y. SANDERS' SECOND ATTEMPT AS PEACEMAKER.

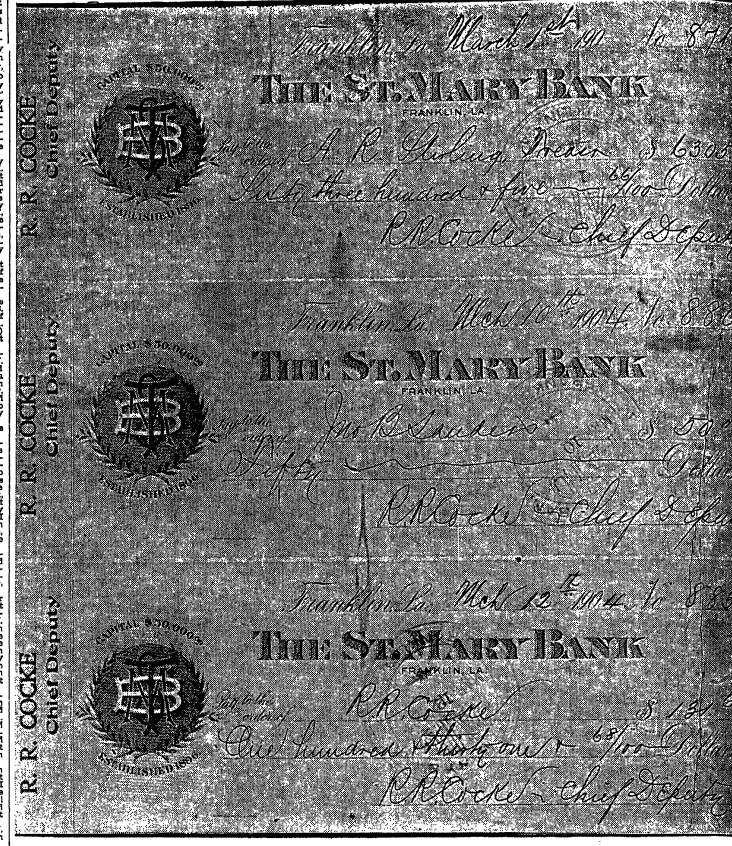
That Mr. J. Y. Sanders felt that the statements should continue, or a settlement be made in full, is shown by witness H. Shelby Sanders, when he states that Mr. J. Y. Sanders must him after that time, told him to send the note to Franklin, and that he (J. Y. Sanders) thought he could arrange to have Sheriff Sanders refused to pay the note, the reason must be sought from the man that owed it, not from Mr. J. Y. Sanders. His failure to have Sheriff Sanders to do so indicates that he did not control him nor his office.

Witness H. Shelby Sanders intimates that Dr. J. Wofford Sanders was sent to him by Mr. J. Y. Sanders) would pay this amount if morally bound for it." This Dr. J. Wofford Sanders says is untrue.

But, putting the question of veracity aside, "is Mr. H. Shelby Sanders would feel himself in any way personally obligated? Mr. H. Shelby Sanders would feel himself in any way personally obligated? Mr. H. Shelby Sanders was not at the conference when the obligation was writton out and signed by Sheriff Sanders, and he knew no other in the transaction. The note bore no other name as maker than dicates that he was dealing directly with Sheriff Sanders, and he knew no other in the transaction. The note bore no other name as maker than that of Robert Cocke, and no indorrement. By what reasoning on indorrement. By what reasoning on indorrement. By what reasoning on indorement. By what reasoning on indorement. By what reasoning on indorement and the conference when the obligation was written of date Jan. 9. 1906, by Mr. H. Shelby Sanders to Lieutenant Governor Sanders, is herewith the fact that it was written by Mr. H. Shelby Sanders to Lieutenant Governor Sanders, the discondition of the purpose of sustaining Mr. This letter proves that the grievance at that time was against Sheriff J. B. Sanders and not as a par

WOFFORD SANDERS' STATEMENT.

"Though fully appreciating that Dr. D. Caffery's 'proof' of the charges that he has so recklessly hurled against my brother, Lieutenant Governor Sanders, is puerile and groundless, and that the same is entirely based upon family bitterness, known by all of the members of our family, except those personally involved, to



PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY OF CHECKS.

Sens Janua: I worth to Easy that Joh Suders has refused to his agreement with me Hwant to ask you to advise him to do so. If he is have friend money I have no objection to giving him yours or any other good ! ment: I do not went to be be him, but on the other he I do not intere to let hom best out of a cent of I can my self : I know of o of he refuses I shall is pight = I hope what reply at an early do

your lovin

A shelly . Sanders -

by Mr. Cocke to the estate of Dr. H.
J. Sanders, is not a fact.
"Respectfully,
"J. WOFFORD SANDERS, M.D.,
"SHERIFF JOHN B. SANDERS'
STATEMENT.
"To the Public: The reflections thrown upon me, as Sheriff and Tax Collector of the Parish of St. Mary, by Mr. D. Caffery in his speeches and in the pamphiet that he has scattered throughout the city of New Orleans, constitute an unwarranted attack upon me as a public official and do me a great injustice.
"While Mr. Caffery says, in his

and parish have gotten every dollar due to each during the entire term of my holding the office of Sheriff and Tax Gollector from 1900 to date. "The shortage referred to by Mr. Caffery in his speeches was a shortage of my deputy (Mr. Cocke) to the office, and not of the office to the office, and not of the office of the office, and not of the office of the State or parish. This shortage developed during the year 1904, under the administration of my office by Robert R. Cocke, who was my chief deputy, bookkeeper, office man and cashier, receiving and disbursing all the moneys due to and from my office in the capacity both of Sheriff and Tax Collector. Deputy Cocke received all the money and deposited same in the St. Mary Bank to his account as R. R.-Cocke, Chief Deputy, and drew all checks in the same name. I had even personally to go to him to get money for my-self from my office.

"T know nothing about bookkeeping, and have had to have, all the time I have been in office, an office man on whom I could rely to handle the public funds.

"Mr. Cocke was related to me, and was appointed by me as Chief Deputy Sheriff, taking charge of the books and succeeding Mr. John R. Parkerson as my office man, bookkeeper, etc., in the year 1901. At his suggestion, and that of Dr. H. J. Sanders, who was a mutual relative of ours, the account kept at the bank was changed from my name to that of R. R. Cocke, Chief Deputy, it being the intent to give him absolute financial control of the office, and in compensation for his services he was to get one-half of the net proceeds of the office.

"When the shortage first developed I thought it was due to the fact that, in my carelessness, I had overdrawn my personal account with the money to make it good.

"Seeing from the balance sheets as shown to me by Mr. Cocke that my overdraft did not then cocur to me. Dr. H. J. Sanders was appealed to by Mr. Cocke that my overdraft did not then cocur to me. Dr. H. J. Sanders was appealed to by Mr. Cocke that my suppose the money of the feet of the f

latter part of that month, when I discharged him. Mr. Robert Cocke's grievance against me is this discharge, and Dr. H. J. Sanders' and Mr. H. Shelby Sanders' grievance against me was that I did not assume the note due to Dr. Sanders by Mr. Cocke when I discharged Mr. Cocke. "Being worried a great deal about the whole shortage, and having to raise so much money, I kept thinking about it. I finally put a man in the office for the sole purpose of going

was working, continued in solo chai
of the office.

"The statements and explanatic
given to me by this man convin
me so thoroughly that I had not g
ten a 'square deal' from Mr. Coe
even though he had put up, throu
Dr. Sanders, one-half of the defithat I got mad and rushed into i
office and abruptly discharged I
Cocke.

"I can't tell, even now, how o
money relations stood then, but I s
that, If I paid to him everything
his statement charged to me as
overdraft, and everything charged
everybody else, he would still he
a shortage to account for, and the

getting once-han of the net position the office, and charging every debt, political or otherwise, to me, he was getting more out of the office as Chief Deputy than I was as Sheriff.

"My discharge of Mr. Cocke was very abrupt, and my statements about him at that time to the public were more so, and the same have never been resented by him to this date.

"Dr. H. J. Sanders took up the matter of the Cocke note with Jared Y. Sanders, who is related to him and me, and he taked this matter over with me. I finally agreed to talk it over with Shelby Sanders, and did so at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in New Orleans, in the presence of J. Y. Sanders. He said that he had nothing more to say as to the reinstatement of Robert R. Cocke, but wanted the, note paid. There was no talk of Bob Cocke giving away political secrets. He had been with me in office through two campaigns, and, if I had any complaint on that score, I would have made a kick long before that time. I put him out because he was my trusted man, and did not give me a 'square deal,' and I could not face the seriousness of another deficit in my office.

"Jared asked me to pay Dr. H. J. Sanders the amount of the note, be-

a 'square deal,' and I could not face the seriousness of another deficit in my office.

"Jared asked me to pay Dr. H. J. Sanders the amount of the note, because Dr. Sanders had nothing to do with the shortage, and he would not have put up the money if he had not thought Bob Cocke would have stayed in the office and have thus been able to pay him back.

"I finally agreed to make payments each month to Mr. Shelby Sanders on account of the note, and did so for two months, and then stopped.

"I could not get it out of my head that I was as much aggrieved as was Dr. Sanders in the matter, as it was at Dr. Sanders in the matter, as it was at Dr. Sanders in the matter, as it was at Dr. Sanders will be so completely turned over my bank account and affairs to Mr. Cocke. I felt that I had lost enough by Bob Cocke, and did not intend to puy any more. The note was sent to the Franklin Bank for me to pay, and, though asked by J. Y. Sanders to pay the note, I refused to pay it.

"Mr. Shelby Sanders has written me some very ugly and threatening letters about the matter. I have paid no attention to the same. I was ready for Mr. Cocke or Mr. H. Shelby Sanders to go into court with this matter, or ready to take the matter up with any of them personally, if the threats had been carried out.

"I don't think I owed this note, and feel that, if I made any mistake at all, it was in making these two payments on it.

"Here follow copies of the commissions issued to R. R. Cocke as

ments on it.

"JOHN B. SANDERS, Franklin, La."

(Here follow copies of the commissions issued to R. R. Cocke as Chief Deputy, March 6, 1901, and Nov. 21, 1907, and the oath taken by Cocke each time he was inducted into office. The second appointment was Nov. 21, 1907.)

The above appointment, "one-half month after the conference," corroborates the statement of Sheriff Sanders that at the date of the conference, May 31, 1904, held with Dr. H. J. Sanders, he had every intention to retain Chief Deputy Cocke.

The following photographic copies of checks show that the bank account of the Sheriff's Office was kept in the name of R. R. Cocke, Chief Deputy, and the checks show that he made the settlements with the parish with himself, and that Sheriff J. B. Sanders had to get his money from him.

BALANCE SHEET OF MARCH 31, 1904.

must be placed squarely upon the shoulders, of him to whom it be longed a guarely upon the shoulders, of him to whom it be longed to Mr. Robert R. Cocke, and a riendship of many years' standing as existed between them, and this works of much sorrow, but beyond a stong to stong the stong of much sorrow, but beyond a stong to stong the stong of the stong of much sorrow, and stong the stong of much sorrow of the stong of much sorrow of the stong of much sorrow of the stong of the sto

Shariff's Cince of the Faure of the Mary, They are not if anything, they are point in applying they are philance sheets taken from the Banders sheet of March 33, 1994—5,203.83 of the sheet of March 33, 1994—18,203.84 of the sheet of March 33, 1994—18,203.84 of the sheet of March 31, 1994, are or are not true and correct balance sheets of these dates from this personal pedgery of these dates from this personal pedgery of these dates from the personal pedgery of the sheet of March 31, 1994, are or are not true and correct balance sheets of the sheet of March 31, 1994, and the sheet of Marc

cel of this unaccounted-for shortage of \$5.205.62.

Then, where did this \$5.205.62 go to? Mr. Robert Cocke fails to tell us over his signed balance sheet, wherein he exhibits his own incompetency to the public view. "The lady or the tiger—which?" The author failed to say, and the public grow weary of guessing. Where. Chief Deputy Cocke does not tell us, and the query must go unanswered. For the public answer, we ask the question: "Was Sheriff J. B. Sanders justified in discharging this trusted employe or not, upon the evidence that this employe has himself placed before the public?

THE BALANCE SHEET OF MAY 1, 1907.

1907.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE TWO BALANCE SHEETS.

The balance sheets of the Sheriff's personal ledger furnished by Chief Deputy Cocke to Mr. D. Caffery, and my him used to substantiate his charges against Lieutenant Governor Sanders, have been examined and inalyzed, and the analysis now placed sofore the public, solely from the notive (reluctantly arrived at) that he did not put them down. After all this drawing of the rake' through his books for a space of thirty-two days, the accounted-for shortage amounts to \$4,496.25, and inalyzed, and the analysis now placed solve from the notive (reluctantly arrived at) that he could not a whiling early must be placed squarely upon the shoulders of him to whom it belonged.

Lieutenant Governor Sanders is reated to Mr. Robert R. Cocke, and a riendship of many years' standing has existed between them, and this whole trouble has been to him a source of much sorrow, but beyond his control.

From what was told to him he felt that he could not ask Sheriff J. B. Sanders to reinstate Mr. Robert R. Cocke in the Sheriff's Office after he had been discharged, and his refusal to do so has made Robert R. Cocke in the Sheriff's Office after he had been discharged, and his refusal to do so has made Robert R. Cocke his enemy and a willing witness to reinstate Mr. Robert R. Cocke his enemy and a willing witness to the attack upon Lieutenant Jovernor Sanders' character.

Chief Deputy Cocke is Mr. D. Caffery's charges must stand or fall in the public mind upon the credence given to Mr. Cocke.

From time to time, in this refutation, we have referred to those balance sheets, and have discussed them, but at these circus and have discussed them, but at the semicove his himself placed.

The dis

WHAT ARE THESE BALANCE
SHEETS?

The public impression has gone forth that these balance sheets are taken from the official books of the Sheriff's Office of the Parish of St. Mary. They are not. If anything, they are balance sheets taken from the Sheriff's personal ledger, showing how he stands in his relation to the office he was administering.
We do not know whether these balance sheets, of date March 31, 1904, and May 1, 1904, are, or are not, true and correct balance sheets of these dates from this personal ledger of the Sheriff as kept by Chief Deputy Cocke. A verification was not necessary, and we believe Mr. Robert Cocke, in furnishing these statements to Mr. D. Caffery, attacks himself as a competent bookkeeper, a trustworthy cashier, and an office man in full charge of the receipts and disbursements of the moneys, more strongly than could anyone else were he to gather up an array of statements.

These balance sheets were prepared and exhibited by Chief Deputy Cocke to Sheriff J. B. Sanders, of their dates, to explain to him that therel was a shortage and to account to him for the same.

WHOSE WAS THE SHORTAGE?

This matter of the office being short ran along for a period of one month from March 31, 1904, to May 1, 1904, during which time Chief Deputy Robert Cocke continued in sole charge of the office and its finances.

At the end of this period of thirty-two days Chief Deputy Cocke presented his employer with another balance sheet, of date May 1, 1904, wherein he shows the office to be short \$10.444.69 1-2. This shortage of \$10.44.69 1-2 does not stand out as clearly on this balance sheet of March 31, 1904, but it is there. The total liabilities were placed by Mr. Cocke at \$25.791.37 1-2, and to pay this there was in bank \$15.247.68, and in the office in cash and warrants, \$99.

Suppose we state it this way:

Total assets of office......\$19,842.93 Less cash in bank.....\$15,247.68 Less cash in office..... 99.00— 15,846.68