and who owned more cattle than any other man in Louisiana," became acting governor. When Beauvais lost his race with Andre Bienvenu Roman, the rich cattleman didn't hang on to his of fice. He promptly resigned and

turned the job over to Roman. Roman, 1831-1835

Andre Bienvenu Roman was the first Whig governor of Louisiana. Of old Creole family, born in Opelousas, he was reared on his father's big sugar plantation, St. James parish; himself became a sugar planter there. Governor Roman founded Jefferson college. He had Louisiana waterways cleared of "rafts." impenetrable tangles of driftwood. He built the state penitentiary at Baton Rouge; formed a company to drain swamp lands around New Orleans and prevent river over-

White, 1835-1839

White, 1830-1839
Wild land speculation, frenzied finance, possessed Louisiana as Edward Douglas White, second Whig governor, father of Chief Justice Edward Douglas White of the United States took office. the United States, took office. Tennessee-born, a Louisianian be-fore France ceded the province to the United States, he owned great sugar estates on Bayou La-fourche: had been a congressman thrice. Vainly he fought land spee ulation, fancy banking. Grimly be watched his prophecies come true; 14 New Orleans banks sus pended specie payment; a new tariff wrecked Louisiana sugar planters turned to cotton, ran un artificial high prices that crashed nto many bankruptcies. A biog-apher wrote: "Governor White used most strenuous efforts to save Louisiana from the evil con equences of the rash acts of he Roman, 1839-1843

Hurricanes, Mississippi river verflows, cholera and yellow ever scourged Louisiana as Gov-rnor Andre Bienvenu Roman nor Andre Bienvenu Roman as returned for a second term. In such misfortunes, his aid and moathy were unfailing. His cable and faithful fulfillment of duties added fresh laurels to se which already crowned his

ife," wrote a biographer.

Mouton, 1843-1846

One biographer lists Alexandre douton as "the first Democrat ver Louisiana's governor" after he old Thomas Jefferson party the old Thomas Jefferson party
took that name. Another lists
him as a Whig. Born on Bayou
Carenero, he studied law, but became a planter of Vermilionville,
now Lafayette. Louisiana got a
new constitution in 1845. It
trimmed his term to three years.

Johnson, 1846-1850
Louisiana's Medieval-castle
state house and penitentiary in

tate house and penitentiary in laton Rouge were completed while Isaac Johnson of West Fe-ciana parish was governor. Son a British officer who settled of a British officer who sections here in Spanish days, he was a successful lawyer. His proclamation calling for Mexican war volunteers sent General Zachary Taylor thousands of Louisianians Taylor thousands of Louisianians to take Matamoras. He supported public schools, fought for state's rights, bitterly opposed meddling by Congress in the slavery question."

Walker, 1850-1853

Strangely, Cuba's fight for liberty from Spain caused the outstanding episode of Governor Joseph Marshall Walker's administration Fillbusters ran arms and

ieph Marshall Walker's adminis-ration. Filibusters ran arms and id from the United States to Cuba. A Cuban "junta," revolu-ionary headquarters, was in New Orleans. General Narcisso Lopez and his battle cry "Cuba Libre!" were known and loved in New Orleans. Spain caught Lopez as a Silibustering eynedition landed in

illibustering expedition landed in Cuba; court-martialed and shot nim. In New Orleans, riots threatened the Spanish consulate; rioters spat upon and tore up the Spanish flag. The United States

Hebert, 1853-1856

engineers, built Fort Livingston on Grand Terre at Barataria Pass; was a lieutenant-colonel of on Grand Terre at Barataria parish sent him to the state Leg Pass; was a lieutenant-colonel of islature three times; Hahnville, volunteers in the Mexican war, a parish seat, is named for him. luent orator, and president of the fockey Club of New Orleans. He ecame a brigadier-general, S. A.

Wickliffe, 1856-1860

was the son of Governor Charles
A. Wickliffe of Kentucky, later
postmaster-general of the United
States. "He gave earnest attention
to all the interests of the state,
to all the interests of the state,
and his administration was a sat-

isiactory one to the people, his biographer summarized. Moore, 1860-1862 Thomas Overton Moore, North Carolina-born, a Rapides parish cotton planter, "remarkable for Carolina-born, a Rapides parish cotton planter, "remarkable for truthfulness, integrity and purity of private life," early in his administration, "convened the Legislature in extra session, to determine the course Louisiana should pursue in view of the evident determination of the national servement to destroy the ingovernment to destroy the inas government to destroy the institution of slavery." By his advice the Baton Rouge convention of January 23, 1861, was called by the Legislature. There, January military posts and Federal ar-senals in the state. He organized

Farragut's fleet and Butler's army captured New Orleans in 1862, Governor Moore called the Legislature into session at Ope-lousas, had no quorum, and shift-ed the call to Shreveport, where his term ended.

Shepley, 1862-1864

General George F. Shepley, United States army, was appointed military governor of Louisiana. His authority was good as far as it could go, surrounded by Union bayonets, outside New Orleans, his capital.

Allen, 1864-1865

Almost incredibly romantic fig-ure was Henry Watkins Allen, only elected governor of Louisi-ana, C. S. A. Virginian of Scotch-Welsh ancestry, at Marion Col-



HENRY WATKINS ALLEN

lege, Mo., he challenged a militia officer who insulted his father, and forced an apology. He wearied of college; ran away to Grand Gulf, became a family tutor. He joined Sam Houston in Texas, fought Mexico, won Houston's praise for gallantry under fire. In 1842 he married Miss Salome Crane of Rodney, Miss., brilliant heiress of a great cotton plantaheiress of a great cotton planta tion in Claiborne county; was elected to the Mississippi Legis-lature. She died in 1850. He moved to Tensas, La., then West Baton Rouge parish; was elected to the Louisiana Legislature in 1853; went to Harvard to study some more; then to Europe to fight in Italy's civil war, in 1859, and was elected to the Louisiana and was elected to the Louisiana Legislature again, while in Europe! In Havana, Cuba, when the War Between the States started, he sped home, joined the Delta Rifles, was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Louisiana Infantry, C. S. A., fought at Ship Island and Fort Berwick, was military governor, C. S. A., at Jackson, Miss.; was wounded at Shiloh and Baton Rouge; nearly died; was promoted to brigadiergeneral, C. S. A., and ordered to Shreveport. Unanimously elected governor, inaugurated January 25, 1864, he opposed General Kirby Smith's (C. S. A.) orders to all Louisiana cotton planters to burn Smith's (C. S. A.) orders to an A Confederate general, ne lost one their cotton. He ruled all Louisiana not occupied by Union troops. His term ended June 2, 1865. He wouldn't live under the at his native Donaldsonville, be-1865. He wouldn't live under the Stars and Stripes; went to Mexico City. Friends financed a newspaper there. He became a brilliant, successful editor, Louisiana sent word: "Come home and be governor again." But he died suddenly in Mexico City, April 22, 1866. His body was sent to New Orleans

Hahn, 1864-1865

Michael Hahn, Bavarian-born, came to New Orleans a child, with his family. He led his class in high school, won his LL.B., University of Louisiana (now Tulane) before he was 20, so brilliantly that by special dispensation he practiced law before he was 21. He opposed slavery and secession. When Admiral Farragut came spanish flag. The United States government had to make formal, redress to Spain, 45 years before the Spanish-American war. Government Walker, born on St. Ann street, New Orleans, "in the shadow of the St. Louis Catheadlegiance to the United States dral," bought a Rapides parish cotton plantation with a legacy from a grandmother in England, and made a successful planter!

Heart, 1832-1836 Orleans; bought and edited the True Delta, was elected governor by the Free Staters, and inaugu-rated March 4, 1864. He is called Paul Octave Hebert took the oath of office on his sick bed at his Acadia plantation on the Mississippi river. Descendant of Acadian refugees from Nova Scotia, he led the class of '40 at West Point; in 1842, lieutenant of his own Louisiana. He tried to enfranchise the Negroes, at Lincoln's suggestion, but west Point; in 1842, lieutenant of his own Louisiana Legislature his own Louisiana Legislature wouldn't pass the law. St. Charles

Wells, 1865-1867

James Madison Wells ex-sher iff, sugar and cotton planter, of Rapides parish, was elected gov ernor in 1865 on the Citizens Wickliffe, 1856-1860

Lawyer "with a classical education," Governor Charles Wickliffe was the son of Governor Charles A. Wickliffe of Kentucky, later postmaster-general of the United States "He gave earnest attention" was elected. He became governor was elected.

Flanders, 1867

Benjamin Franklin Flanders, lew Hampshire-born New Or-ear deen public school teach-rary proceed, was appointed y week sheridan as military govern Louisiana, succeeding Wells, who Sheridan already had ousted once as governor. Fland-ers resigned after six months. Later he was appointed mayor of New Orleans: became president! of the city's First National Bank

Baker, 1867-1868

Joshua Baker, Kentucky-born Mississippian at four, Louisianian 26, 1861, was passed the ordinance of secession. Governor Moore ordered Adjutant-General Grivot to prepare Louisiana's 24,000 militia for active service and capture all ing there, he resigned his army louising to save Louisiana's 1900 militia or active service and capture all ing there, he resigned his army louising to save Louisiana from destructive Mississippi river floods, frankly favored the lottery, for the income it gave the state for active service and capture all ing there, he resigned his army louisianation and the formal control of the control of the formal capture for the income it gave the state for active service and capture all ing there, he resigned his army louisianation and the formal capture for the formal c commission, came home, built many Louisiana bridges and the Franklin courthouse, studied law

Warmoth, 1868-1873

Henry Clay Warmoth, Illinois born, Missouri lawyer at 18, dis-trict attorney and brigadier-gen-eral of Missouri militia at 19, a Union lieutenant-colonel at 20, fought in many battles; was named provost court judge in Louisiana by General Banks, Unit-ed States Army. New Orleans law-yer in 1865, he was Louisiana's first Reconstruction Republican governor. A Negro house painter, Oscar J. Dunn, was his lieuten-ant-governor. His regime was an orgy of Carpetbaggers and Scalawags regimenting Negro votes. He acquired rich plantations in Plaquemines parish. Mark Twain was his house guest; wrote of his lavish hospitality. Impeachment proceedings were brought against him that hofore his term and him just before his term ended. In 1868 his Negro Legislature, ad-mittedly corrupt, gave the Louisi-ana Lottery a 25-year charter.

Pinchback, 1873

State Senator Pinckney S. B. Pinchback, Negro, became president pro tem of the Senate when Lieutenant-Governor Oscar J. Dunn, Negro, died in office. He became acting governor from De-cember 9, 1872, to January 13, 1873, during the Warmoth im-peachment proceedings.

McEnery, 1873

John McEnery, Virginla-born lawyer of Monroe, Democratic candidate, carried Louisiana by 10,000 votes. But he was "count-ed out" by a Republican return-ing board backed by United States Army which held a disarmed Lou-isiana under its guns.

Kellogg, 1873-1877

William Pitt Kellogg, Vermont-born Radical Republican, who had fought as colonel of the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. A., was the defeated candidate "counted in" by the Republican returning board that "counted out" McEnery. United States returning board that "counted out" McEnery. United States troops kept him in power; guard-ed him in the United States customhouse on Canal street while the battle of September 14, 1874, raged outside, and Louisiana white Democrats of the White League drove the "Black and Tan" Metropolitan Police in rout, Kel logg's commission as collector of the port of New Orleans was the last official document Lincoln signed before he was assassinated.

Packard, 1877 Stephen Bennett Packard, Maine-born Radical Republican, defeated by Francis T. Nicholls, Democrat, by more than 8000 Democrat, by more than 5000 votes, tried to steal the governor-ship as Kellogg had done, but lost. A fighting ex-captain of Maine Infantry, U. S. A., he rallied his friends and New Orleans police and seized the state house, then the famed Royal hotel, earlier the St. Louis hotel, on St. Louis street between Royal and Chartres. They held it several weeks, standing siege, while Packard issued proclamations as governor. But the tide had turned. President Hayes backed Nicholls, Packard surrendered, and Hayes named him United States consul-general at Liverpool, England. and seized the state house, then

at Liverpool, England.
Nicholls, 1877-1880
"I nominate all that is left of Francis T. Nicholls," said the delegate at the Baton Rouge convention of white Democrats in 1876. A Confederate general, he lost one arm at Winchester, one foot at Chancellorsville and one eye at Port Royal. West Point graduate,



FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS

fore 1861 sent him into the Con federate army. "Brave and capable as a soldier; incorruptible as a citizen," men appraised him. He a citizen," men appraised him. He was the Moses who led Louisiana's white Democracy out of the Reconstruction wilderness Car pethag and Scalawag days ended when he became governor. Wiltz, 1880-1881

Lieutenant-governor under Nich olls, Louis Alfred Wiltz of New Orleans was elected to succeed him, and was carrying on his work to rebuild war-wrecked Louisiana when he died in office, October 16, 1881. He had fought his way from private to captain, C. S. A.

McEnery, 1881-1884

Lieutenant - Governor Samuel Douglas McEnery, Louisiana-born,

ducated at Spring Hill, Annapo-lis, the University of Virginia and the State and National Law school, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he was a Confederate lieutenant who returned to his law practice after Lee surrendered. He picked up the load Nicholls and Wiltz had been carrying.
McEnery, 1884-1888

Elected to the office he had held since Wiltz died, Governor McEnery promptly won the nickname of "the Levee Governor." Louisite two factions ana was splitting into two factions over the Louisiana Lottery issue. The charter granted in 1868 must be renewed or refused in 1893. Mc-

Nicholls, 1888-1892

leans levee board to build the levees lottery money had built under McEnery. He laid down the principle of state control of the Mississippi riverfront at Nev Orleans, "insofar as state control did not interfere with federal jurisdiction, and with the condition that the state could not make any financial profit out of that control, nor impose unnecessary charges upon traffic using the riverfront," as Bernard McClos-key, veteran New Orleans lawyer, recalls. Out of that grew board of commissioners of the port of New Orleans (the dock hoard) in the next administra Foster, 1892-1896

Murphy James Foster, sugar planter of St. Mary parish on Bayou Teche, where his forefa-thers had grown sugar since Colonial days, carried on Gover-nor Nicholls' policies. The dock board as an experience board as an organization was worked out, though it did not take over the wharves until 1901. Foster, 1896-1900 Governor Foster was re-elected after a bitter partisan fight among

Democratic party factions and with strong Republican opposition. Federal legislation denied the Louisiana Lottery the use of the mails; it moved to Spanish Honduras; died a natural death. Strangely Republican Governor. Honduras; died a natural death. Strangely, Republican Governor Warmoth, whose Legislature had chartered it, went to Washington, and urged that legislation on Republican President Benjamin Harrison, his friend; this gave the finishing blow to the lottery Governor Nicholls had given its death wound. The Constitutional Convention of 1898 was held. Louislana boiled with bitter state polisians isiana boiled with bitter state poli tics on two issues: Whether to "go behind the returns" that re-elected Governor Foster; and who to send to the United States Senate. Baton Rouge was an armed

ate. Baton Rouge was an armed camp of gun-toting civilians. Tense days passed. But they didn't "go behind the returns," and Governor Foster's candidate, ex-Governor McEnery, was sent to the United States Senate by a majority of exactly one vote!

Heard, 1900-1904

William Wright Herd's administration saw the New Orleans dock board take over the sagging, splintery wharves from the Louisiana Construction and Improvement Company with only two small wharf sheds on miles of riverfront, May 29, 1901. The Legislature merged the New Orleans drainage board with the city's sewerage and water board, voted \$200,000 toward New Orleans' new civil courthouse at Rowal and Continuouse at Rowal and Rowal leans' new civil courthouse at Royal and Conti streets. Gover-nor Heard officially received William McKinley, first president of the United States to visit New Orleans while holding that office Then Governor Heard, unwitting Then Governor Heard, unwitting-ly, laid a political mine that was to explode and start a political war in New Orleans. A madman shot and killed J. Ward Gurley, brilliant New Orleans district at-torney. Governor Heard appoint-ed young Chandler C. Luzenberg, with the pledge of state support next election if his work in that office justified it.

office justified it. office justified it.

Blanchard, 1904-1908

Newton C. Blanchard had his own candidate for that district attorneyship, the late Porter Parker. Blanchard called in all-New Orleans ring leaders who held state jobs; told them to nominate Porter Parker, "or else."—They-protested. "What are you going to do about it?" sarcastically inquired Blanchard with a dog-tooth smile. A new city party, "Home Rulers," was born in New Orleans, out of the explosion that followed, but Porter Parker was elected. New Orleans fought for control of the dock board, instead of state control. After a historic lawsuit, the state won. A \$1,000,000 bond issue to improve rural schools was put to vote; New Orleans voted for it, but rural Louisiana, amazingly, killed it with a blizzard of votes against it. Mayor Martin Behrman began his long political reign in New Orleans.

Sanders, 1908-1912 Blanchard, 1904-1908

Regulars, who had backed Sanders for governor, twice "knifed" him at the polls when he sought the United States Senate, in a

the United States Senate, in a historic political double-cross. Hall, 1912-1916 Luther E. Hall of Monroe had just been elected to a long term as associate justice of the state supreme court when reformers battling New Orleans Old Regulars' growing control of state poitics, persuaded him to resign run for governor. He was elected as a reform wave swept the state Elected over the New Orleans Ring's bitter opposition, later he mellowed toward them, and political veterans chuckled: "He's the pest governor the Old Regulars ever had!"

Pleasant 1916-1920 Pleasant 1916-1920
The Old Regulars rallied, Ruffin G. Pleasant, their candidate for governor, was elected, sweeping the state, swamping "bonedry" Thomas Barrett of Shreveort, and John M. Parker of New Orleans, Bull Moose candidate for United States vice-president, who rejoined the Democrats after Pres-ident Theodore Roosevelt ran out on him. Before thosever ran out on him. Before they endorsed him, Pleasant promised the Old Regulars to leave the red-hot pro-hibition question alone. But when scated, Governor Pleasant called a special session of the Legisla-ture to vote on the 18th Amend-ment. National prohibition was ratified in Louisiana by a onerathled in Louisiana by a one-vote majority: State Senator M. Stafford of New Orleans, presi-dent pro tem of the upper House, cast the deciding vote. National prohibition hit Louisiana July 1, 1919. Hot issues sizzled state-wide. Reformers rallied to fight the New Orleans Ring again. North Louisiana oil field owners rallied to fight Standard Oil; make rallied to fight Standard Oil; make

tay on natural resources to make Louisiana State university a great agricultural college. Other pledges were a civil service law with teeth mouestioned honesty of purpose. Parker fought to put over his pro-gram. In part he succeeded. But allies and enemies alike sought modified by compromise, Founda-tions were laid for a state high-way system. The "Understanding Clause" on suffrage supplanted the "Grandfather Clause" time the "Grandfather Clause" time had made ineffective. Governor Parker "took the dock board out of polities," though it didn't stay out long. The open hearing on the Ku Klux Klan at Bastrop, following the Man Pagage marglers Rux Ran at Bastrop, following the Mer Rouge murders, rocked the state. A special session of the Legislature passed an anti-liquor law. A young, touslebeaded politician from Wimfield and Shreveport, Huey Pierce Long, Jr., member of the public service commission, who had cam-paigned for Parker, Issued a mimeographed blast charging Park



JOHN M. PARKER

Parker in person led the anti-Ring forces in New Orleans that defeated Mayor Behrman.

Fuqua, 1924-1926

Henry L. Fuqua, Baton Rouge hardware merchant who had been head of the state penitentiary under Parker, emerged as governor from a three-man race with Ku Klux Klan as the issue. He asked "all Louisianians" to vote for-him; Huey P. Long, who had discarded the "Junior," was licked, along with Hewitt L. Bouanchaud, "the Little "Wheel Horse from Pointe Coupee." Said Long: "I'd'a' licked 'em both if it hadnt rained election day. The first Fuqua Legislature hit the Klan, outlawed the head of the state penitentiary un lature hit the klan, outlawed the hoods, masks, robes, exempting New Orleans' Mardi Gras. They authorized a toll-bridge across Lake Pontchartrain, Fuqua died in office, October 11, 1926. Simpson, 1926-1928

machine a Simpson-for-Governor the org machine were made.

Long, 1928-1931

Huey P. Long became governor June 26 signed. averting a runoff primary he would have had to face, since there was no clear majority in a three-man first primary race. His with the Leche.



campaign made six of his words famous: "... and with no increase in taxes." With that pledge he promised almost everything. Specpipelines public carriers.

Parker, 1920-1924

John Milliken Parker, New Orleans cotton factor, life-long enemy of the Ring, swept Louisiana than 20 charges, including embez- was diving for shell in his youth. military posts and Federal arsenals in the state. He organized as Franklin courthouse, studied law Louisiana bridges and the Soldiers' Relief Association, opened a free market in New Orleans, compelled banks to suspend specie payment though it forfeited their charters, and barred cotten from entering New Orleans, as cotton factors requested. After the state of the form of the state of the s

build his machine, and came clos er to a dictatorship than any other man in Louisiana, if not Ameri-can, history. His Legislature, he boasted, he "bought like sacks of in it, a constitutional convention that would give Louisiana a real, not a patchwork, constitution, an oil pipeline law. Sincerely, with read in a burlesque of orderly legislative procedure. Endlessly, too, he called out the Louisiana Na-tional Guard; invented "partial martial law." He traveled attendaffices and enemies alike sought to hamstring him, and he emerged by armed bodyguards that his wounded. The Constitutional convention of 1921 produced a better document than preceded it. Civil service was sunk without trace. The severance tax went through, modified by compromise. Foundations were laid for a state highway system. The "Understanding highways, a \$15,000,000 Louisiana Clause" on suffrage supplanted State university. a \$15,000,000 State university, a \$15,000,000 Charity hospital at New Orleans, a \$5,000,000 skyscraper state cap-itol, a new governor's mansion, innumerable other institutions Taxes increased and structures. state debt, state government run ning expenses, the roster of state employes increased enormously harges of election frauds were Charges of election frauds were filed against him and his follow-ers, from state courts to the Unit-ed States Senate. He seemed im-mune to penalty. He forced the Old Regulars of New Orleans to surrender to him after he throt-tled the city, financially, with special session laws cutting off like income. He stormed through meographed blast charging Parker and his Legislature were word body and soul" by Standard Oil, and "passed laws written at 26 Broadway, New York city." Governor Parker sued him for criminal libel, won a conviction against him, and "becaused of his youth," Huey Long was let off with a nominal fine. Governor Governor Legislate Session laws cutting off Louisiana like a political hurricane. Volumes could be filled with fantastic episodes of his administration. Then, governor yet, he defeated United States Senator (with a nominal fine. Governor Contenting Oil Machael Land (with fantastic episodes) and was clected to the United States Senator (with a nominal fine. Joseph E. Ransdell, and was elected to the United States Senate September 9, 1930. He had split with Dr. Paul Cyr of Jeanerette, lieutenant-governor: not go to the United States Senate until he could guarantee Di Cyr would not become governor It was January 25, 1932, before he made his arrangements, after reading Dr. Cyr out of office and posting guards to keep him out and then went to Washington.

King, 1931-1932 State Senator Alvin O. King of Lake Charles was the man United States Senator Long selected to succeed him until the state pri succeed him until the state primary of January 19, 1932, when he planned to elect his own candidate for governor with himself in charge of the political machine he had built. So at Huey Long's orders, Senator King was elected president of the Senate, with Lieutenant-Governor Cyr out of the picture. And when Senator Long went to Washington, King became acting governor. He followed Huey Long's orders,

Allen. 1932-1936

Allen, 1932-1936 Oscar Kelly Allen, who had been chairman of Huey Long's state highway commission, was Long's candidate for governor. The Long machine rolled. Allen was elected. His initials, "O. K." are the history of his relations with his political master. Lieutenant Covernor Lolled 8. Evernor ant-Governor John B. Fourne

was placed on the state supreme court when Associate Justice Winston Overton died. State Senator James A. Noe was made acting president of the Senate. Allen died in office January 28, 1936, a little more than four months after Long was shot in his Baton. Ittle more than four monus are er Long was shot in his Baton Houge skyscraper capitol, dying of his wound, inflicted by the pis-tol of Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, young Baton Rouge oculist.

Noe, 1936

James A. Noe, oil operator of Monroe, served as acting gover-nor from Governor Allen's death, anuary 28, 1936, until the winner January 28, 1936, until the winner of the primary of January 21, 1936, was inaugurated. May 12, 1936. He had announced his own candidacy, but had withdrawn in the face of a pencil-scrawled "slate," which some said was in Liney Lang's handwriting. It of state control. After a historic lawsuit, the state won. A \$1,000,000 bond issue to improve rural schools was put to vote; New Orleans, who had run as an independent and was elected Fugua's lieutenant-governor, took of lieus, amazingly, killed it with a blizzard of votes against it. Mayor Martin Behrman began his long political reign in New Orleans.

Sanders, 1908-1912

Jared Young Sanders aspired to be "the road governor, as Samuel Douglas McEnery had been "the levee governor." Miles of gravel roads were built where muel Douglas McEnery had been "the levee governor." Miles of gravel roads were built where muel of dust had been. The Legislature gave New Orleans a new city charter; the city commission council supplanted the board of aldermen, in 1912. The city's Old Regulars, who had backed Sanders for governor, twice "knifed" the pelle when he sought.

oust Dr. Val K. Irion, conservation commissioner, grabbed his office by surprise and held it by force for Major Frank T. Payne, then lost in the courts. Then he made Payne chairman of the Louisiana highway commission. Wild charges of use of highway funds to build a Simpson-for-Governor by the greatest majority ever tailled in Louisiana election returns, 362,502 votes against 170, 150 for his opponent. Cleveland to build a Simpson-for-Governor by the greatest majority for his opponent. Cleveland the original particle his administration of the court of his provide his administration of the court of his provision of the courts. the orgy of graft and thieving that went on inside his adminis tration was begun in June, 1939. June 26, 1939, Governor Leche re-

Long, 1939-1940

Lieutenant-Governor Earl K.
Long became acting governor
with the resignation of Governor
Leche, and bent every effort toward his election to that office in the primary of January 16 He led the field of five candidates het was defeated by Sam Houston Jones, Lake Charles attorney, in the runoff primary of February 20. **19**40

KING OF ABORIGINES DIES AS PREDICTED

Sydney, Australia, April 20.— King Jaringoorli, the aged mon-arch of the Australian Wolmin Yo-waroo tribesmen, predicted his own death to within a few mo-When a native woman brought B. K. A. IN RACELAND

him a cup of tea in the native hospital at Broome, Western Aus-tralia, he told her that it would be the last he would ever receive from her. He drank the tea, sethimself calmly in bed and Jaringoorli was a fine type of

native. Although he was about 90 years old, he stood tall and erect, and he retained his faculties to

Problems Facing Children to Be Studied at Sessions

Magnolia School Sponsors Second Institute on Youth Handicaps

The second annual institute sponsored by the Magnolia school on the problems and handicaps of children will be held April 27 at the school, 100 Central avenue, Metairie, Mrs. L. S. Davis, director, announced Saturday.

Miss Scotia Ballard of the chil

dren's division of the Council of Social Agencies, will preside at the session beginning at 9 a.m., and Dr. John Fletcher, professor emeritus of psychology at Tulane university, at the 1 p. m. session. Mrs. Davis said workers, with children, teachers and parents, are invited to attend the conference

which will be devoted to discussion of the physical, mental, so-cial and emotional problems of children, children.
Speakers at the morning session will be the Rev. H. Joseph
Jacobi, executive director of the
Associated Catholic Charities, who

or individual Epiteplies." Dr. Sex Benavior.

Kenneth Bean, psychologist of the New Orleans Guidance Center, on "The Responses of Negroes to In- telligence Test Items," and Dr. Bean of the L. S. U. department of psychology. Dr. Fletcher, school of social work, on "Juve- Father Jacobi, Miss Janvier, Mrs. Dille Delinqueney."



DR. JOHN M. FLETCHER

Associated Catholic Charities, who will deliver a report of the section on religion of the White House conference; Miss Carmelite Janvier, director of the visiting teacher division of the New Orleans public schools, on the "Program for Special Classes in Bublic Schools," Dr. Theodore Waters of the Tulane department of psychiatry, on "Epilepsy," Dr. Harry M. Capps of the Louisiana State university department of psychology on "Test for Finding Degrees of Mental Deterioration of Individual Epileptics," Dr. Kenneth Bean, psychologist of the

nlle Delinquency." Bertha Dryfoos and Miss Elise Scheduled to speak at the after- Fairchild.

Gerald Capers, Jr., Named to Faculty at Newcomb

Native of New Orleans Gets Assistant History Professorship

The appointment of Dr. Gerald M. Capers, Jr., instructor in American history at Yale university, to the assistant professorship of history at Newcomb college was announced Saturday by Dr. Fred-erick Hard, dean of the college. Dr. Capers-will assume his du-ties at Newcomb in September with the opening of the 1940-41

A native of New Orleans, he A native of New Orieans, negative seen and seen spent his early life in Charleston, S. C., and Memphis, Tenn. He 1936, a was graduated from Southwestern college in Memphis in 1930 with the degree of bachelor of dying arts and from Yale university in the rise. 1936 with the degree of doctor of philosophy. While at Yale he was the Nathaniel Currier Fellow in American history from 1933 to 1936 and the winner of the Eggleston prize in American history. He is a member of Omicron Delta Kappa, national leadership so

DR GERALD M. CAPERS. JR.

tury and is now working on a biography of John C. Calhoun.
Dr. Capers recently married He is author of the book "Biography of a Rivertown," a discussion of Memphis in the 19th centona Beach, Fla.

Plan Boat Races at Pickwick Dam Dedication Rites

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Corinth, Miss., April 20.—Plans are being completed for the dedi-cation of Pickwick dam on June 2, according to a committee con-sisting of Herbert Denton, Cam Stevenson and Carl Howell, ap-pointed by the Pickwick dam or-ganization of the Tennessee valley authority to arrange the dedicatory program.

tory program.

Civic leaders of Corinth, Iuka, Selmer, Savannah and other towns of Northeast Missisippi, Northwest Alahama and Tennessee are working with the committhe in arranging the program.

The committee will meet Monday with civic leaders of the various towns sponsoring the dedication at Pickwick dam to com-

plete preliminary program plans.
The program will include numerous boat races for many classes of boats and numerous recreational features. Governors of Mississippi, Alabama and Ten-nessee and others of national prominence will be invited to the dedication in addition to repre-sentatives in Congress from Mis-

sentatives in Congress from Mis-sissippi, Alabama and Tennessee. Representatives in Congress from Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, whose districts border or include Pickwick dam and lake area, will deliver addresses at the dedication. President Roosevelt has been invited to deliver the dedicatory

nvited to deliver the dedicatory addrer* when he visits Mississippi in June in case he is enabled by adjournment of Congress to his come to Mississippi on June 2.

PLANS TO ENTERTAIN

Plans for a joint celebration to honor new candidates and the Grand Lodge officers of the Benevolent Knights of America are being formulated by Louis Foret, commander, and his officers of these entertainments every three months.

years old, he stood tall and erect, and he retained his faculties to the end.

His tribe were the original inhibitants of the northeastern part of Raceland Lodge No. 95 to.

His tribe were the original inhibitants of the northeastern part of Rochuck bay, on which the township of Broome now stands.

The old king was tremendously the foliation of the control of two scars caused when the foliation of the control of two scars caused when the foliation of the control of two scars caused when the foliation of the membership drive to the foliation of two scars caused when the foliation of two scars caus was diving for shell in his youth, by J. J. Rafter, grand comman-After the attack he was dragged der, will be in order. A party to the surface and his wounds will be held following the meetsown with ordinary needle and ing with refreshments served on nesday and Othread.

the roof of the B. K. A. Home. 184 Thursday.

Montana Getting Ready for Annual Dude Ranch Crop

(United Press)

Billings, Mont., April 20.—Out here in the ranch country they're making ready for the annual dude crop of debutantes and stenographers, business executives and clerks and anyone else whose vacation ideas run to high-heeled beats I cris and cavuses.

boots, Levis and cayuses.

It's a corp that nets an estimated \$1,000,000 annually to Montana ranchers alone and they'll tell you out on the range it's the state's fastest-growing industry. This year promises to be a banner one in what has been described as "the last stand of the old West." ed \$1,500,000

During the past few weeks more than a score of Treasure state dude ranchers have been in the East making contacts for the sea-In reports to Walter C. Nye, ex-ecutive secretary of the Dude Ranchers' Association here, they

forecast as one of their number put it "an excellent season . . . even bigger than we had in 1939."

Nye said advance bookings indicate longer ranch vacations this year. The average dude plans

about a month's stay, he said. wad-Already leather-skinned wad-dies, who the rest of the year ride herd on fine Montana beef on the hoof, are delving into their war bags for colorful handkerchiefs, vivid shirts and the rest of the regalia they don to wrangle

dudes. Rustic cabins and lodges are being renovated, saddle stock rounded up and pack trips planned for guests who will be-gin arriving late in May.

They're one of Montana's biggest crops—these dudes—and the preparations are made accord-

Kni Ams, Tuesday night, and J. L. Madden, Hi Kni Am, promises a lively time. Eagle No. 16 Wed-nesday and Otis Mahogany No.