

# Long Built Up Political Sway Through His Hold on Louisiana Back Country

## SENATOR CREATED MANY FOES IN RISE

Voters of Cities Hostile, but He Defied Them and Multiplied Reprisals.

### BEGAN BY PEDDLING BOOKS

Lawyer Before He Was 21—Crystallized Power After Being Elected Governor.

Having come from among them, knowing their minds, needs, wants and prejudices, the secret of Huey Pierce Long's sway over the State of Louisiana was always to be found in the people who inhabited the villages on the edges of the swamps and bayous and the back country of his State.

From the time of his election as Governor in 1928 he made enemies in the cities of New Orleans, Shreveport, Baton Rouge. His political career was dotted with predictions that at last he had gone too far and would be overthrown.

These enemies he did not fear, for he could control them through refusing to give them a share of the good roads he was laying in the State or he could frighten them with tax and assessment reprisals, so that even when they did not want to do it, they supported him. He knew that so long as he could remain to his country constituents what he had always been, the man who gave them oratory, they appreciated, for votes he needed, he could be the "Kingfish" of Louisiana.

#### Started as a Farm Hand.

He was born on Aug. 30, 1893, in the Parish of Winn, in Northern Louisiana. He often declared to the people of that and other parishes that one of his first memories was walking behind a plow, dropping seeds in a furrow. He was a farm boy until he was 13, working mostly for his father but often for neighboring farmers, by whom he was paid 35 cents a day. His parents were Huey Pierce Long and Caledonia Tilson Long.

At the age of 13 he met an auctioneer of books, who somehow remained nameless through the many sketches and biographies of the political marvel of Louisiana, and he received gifts of such things as Hugo, Shakespeare and the Bible to read. Whether his thirst for knowledge inspired his reading or stemmed from there was also never made quite clear, but from that meeting Huey Long became as assiduous a student as could be found. He learned typesetting on The Winnfield (La.) Sentinel while he went to school in Winnfield, and also worked on The Dodson (La.) Times. When not in a composing or school room he roamed the countryside offering books for sale.

When the red-haired, round-faced lad with the cleft chin found time for sleep was always a mystery, for, in addition to earning his living while at school he gathered local honors on the school debating team and became a local champion in the mile run.

#### Sold Substitute for Lard.

At 16 he forsook Winnfield and Dodson for the wider reaches of the whole State and parts of neighboring ones. He was then selling a substitute for lard, and part of his job was to stage baking contests. One of these, in Shreveport, had an entrant, Miss Rose McConnell, who won the first prize.

Three years later, on Aug. 12, 1913, Long and Miss McConnell were married in Memphis, Tenn. He was then 20 years old.

Three children were born to Senator and Mrs. Long—Rose Lolita, Russell Billie and Palmer Reid Long.

Before his marriage young Long had ranged through parts of Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, his native State and Tennessee, selling his lard substitute and many other things.

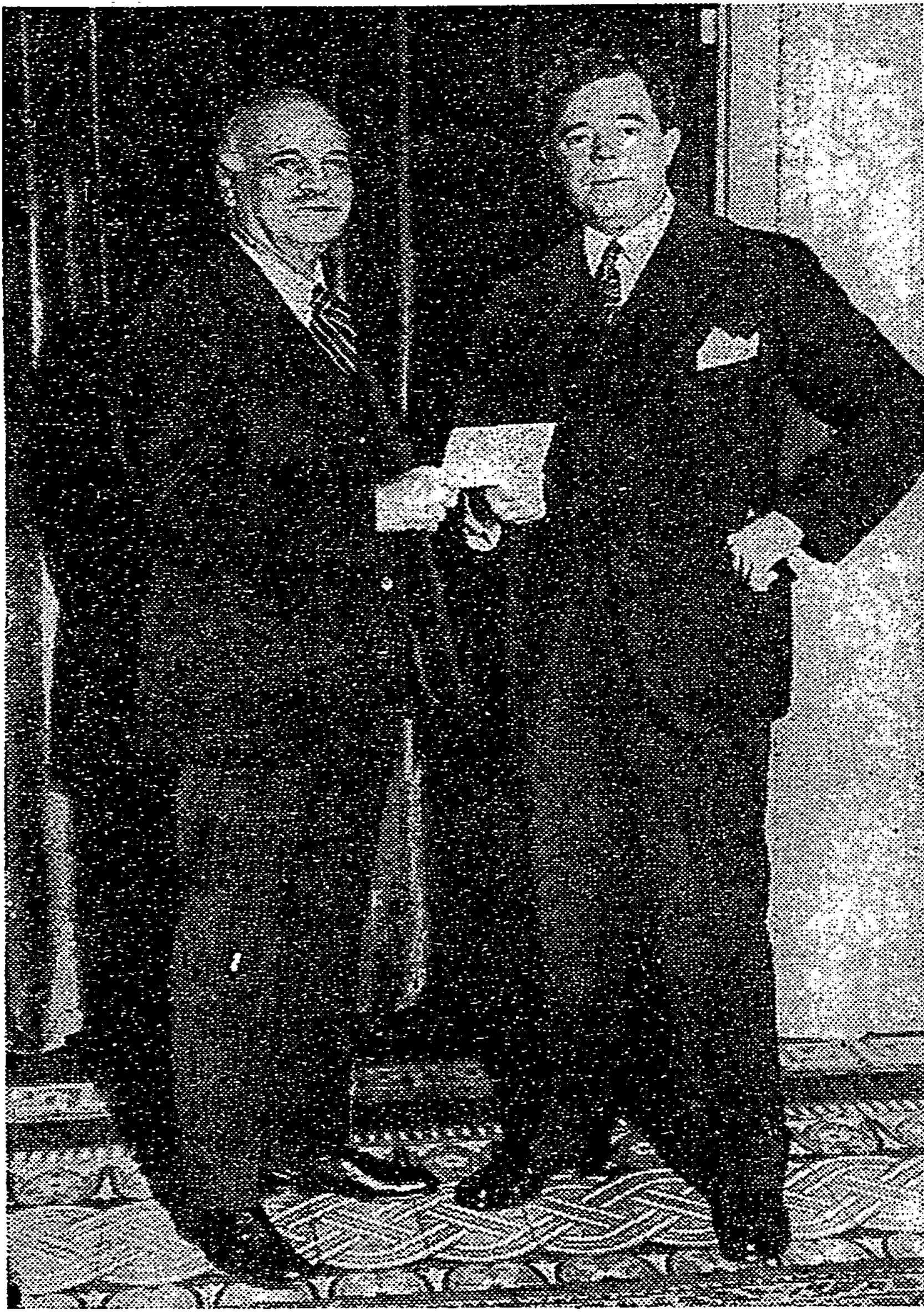
Twenty years or more after this period, Mr. Long met in the United States Senate Robert Reynolds, newly elected Senator from North Carolina. "I know you," he said to Senator Reynolds. "Yes," the other replied. "In Shreveport I ran a skating rink and you were the patent medicine man and the best skater."

#### Became Lawyer at Age of 20.

During his wanderings, Senator Long had put in a brief period of study at the University of Oklahoma. After his marriage he borrowed \$450 and went to New Orleans, where he took up the study of law at Tulane University. In seven months, by intensive use of a fourteen-hour day, he learned enough law to pass the State bar examinations. Then he persuaded the learned justices of the State Supreme Court to permit him to begin practice, although he was not yet 21.

He hung out his shingle in Winnfield. His reputation as a lawyer and orator grew to the extent that within six years he ran for his first public office and was elected to the Railroad Commission. He became the champion of the common people. He spread his name through the State by fulminations against the utilities—"the tools of Wall Street." In 1924, he entered the race for Governor against Governor Henry L. Fuqua, who beat him by less than 3,000 votes. In 1928, run-

A REVIEW IN PICTURES OF INCIDENTS IN THE SPECTACULAR CAREER OF SENATOR HUEY P. LONG.



Presenting his credentials as Senator from Louisiana to Vice President Charles Curtis on Jan. 25, 1932.



Leaving the Senate chamber after his long filibuster on the closing day of the recent Congress.



The Long family in New York. At piano, the daughter, Rose; standing, Palmer, Mrs. Long and the Senator.



At the Senate committee's hearing on election in New Orleans.



Assorting a day's mail at his office in Washington with his secretarial staff after one of his radio speeches.



As cheer leader for the Louisiana State University's football team.

ning again, he won by a tremendous margin of 140,000 votes, the largest in the history of his State.

In those days, although the papers in his own State were filled with his name, he was little known elsewhere. He soon ended that condition. In five weeks after he became Governor he had jammed through a bill revamping the State's Highway Commission, had obtained for New Orleans the right to buy a privately owned public service corporation and had had passed another bill reserving the shores of Lake Pontchartrain for public property.

More than that, however, he had begun the long-enduring process of displacing anti-Long officeholders with pro-Long ones. Procedure and process of government were revamped and a huge highway-building program was suggested.

Near the end of his first year in office, Governor Long called a special session of the Legislature to pass a tax on the oil industry. The House of Representatives, in a seething state of revolt which involved fist fights and other shows of violence, not only threw out the tax bill but impeached the Governor.

#### Centre of Political Revolt.

This situation was partly due to the Governor's line of activity in building up his own machine, but also due to his raids on gambling houses in Jefferson and St. Bernard Parishes outside of New Orleans, with National Guardsmen. In the raids, property was seized and destroyed, money found was put in the State coffers, and patrons were searched with or without their permission, and all of it without the slightest legal authority. The one strong friend the Governor had had in New Orleans, Colonel Robert Ewing, publisher of The States, turned against him. The legislative revolt followed. One of the charges against the Governor was that he had ordered an erstwhile bodyguard, H. A. (Battling) Bozeman, to assassinate former Governor J. Y. Sanders Jr., a political enemy.

During this period the Governor had several fist fights with reporters from newspapers opposing him; he was challenged to a duel by a seventy-year-old officeholder, and struck by another outraged official of 68. When the charges came up in May, 1929, in the Senate impeachment court, however, fifteen Senators, two more than the neces-

sary one-third, voted an adjournment sine die and the matter was dropped.

The Governor then promulgated his highway program, \$68,000,000 of bonds to be issued to build highways over the State, and a \$5,000,000 Capitol in Baton Rouge. Naturally, every section of the State wanted a share of new highways, and the force of their desire compelled many of the rebellious legislators to make peace with the Governor. He then announced that he would run for United States Senator; did, and was elected in 1930, along with the passage of his bond issue.

In revamping the Highway Commission he had made sure that he would control it. While factions in New Orleans still bitterly denounced him, he made the expensive gesture of building a bridge across Lake Pontchartrain paralleling another one financed by "Wall Street money," on which a toll was charged. His was free.

#### Backed A. O. King for Governor.

Having been elected to the Senate, Governor Long refused to vacate his gubernatorial post. The reason was that Paul N. Cyr, Lieutenant Governor, a political enemy, would succeed to the Governorship and promised to wreck the Long machine. The matter of Governor Long's plan to appoint Alvin O. King, president pro tem. of the Senate, to the Governorship was carried to the State Supreme Court, which decided it had no power to determine who should be Governor.

Lieut. Gov. Cyr swore himself into office twice, but with the National Guard flung around the Highway Commission and the Capitol and Executive Mansion, he remained at home while Governor King, by appointment of Senator Long, ruled the State. The completion of all this took seventeen months and Senator Long finally went to Washington nearly a year and a half after he had been elected.

#### Staged One-Man Filibusters.

In Washington the "Kingfish" continuously struck at the lime-light. In the Senate chamber he staged one-man filibusters against several measures, notably the Glass Banking Bill. When not speaking he was always in motion, clapping his colleagues on the shoulders, telling them stories, or just fidgeting. He staged a dinner which threw



Lieut. Gov. James Noe and the Senator. Mr. Noe gave his blood in an effort to save his friend and political ally.

upon the nation the question of whether "pot likker" should be dunked, and what the proper way of doing it was. He went to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and insisted on telling Oscar Tschirsky, famous maître d'hôtel, how a Waldorf sandwich should be made. At the Sands Point (L. I.) Bath Club, an assailant, who was never positively identified, blackened his eye.

To the unconstrained merriment of a New York audience, he debated with Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader, on how America's wealth should be redistributed.

The redistribution of wealth was one of his hobbies. In a fight with Senator Robinson of Arkansas, then minority leader in the Senate, he resigned all his committee appointments because his plan for restricting any person's income to not more than \$1,000,000 a year and permitting no inheritance of more than \$5,000,000 was not included in a tax bill. He was an active Sena-

tor, but one whose name was not perpetuated by a measure of first importance.

When Mrs. Battle Caraway of Arkansas, who had been elected to fill the unexpired term of her husband in the United States Senate, was running for re-election for a full term, Senator Long evened scores with the senior Senator from Arkansas by electing her. His persuasive oratory was as powerful in Arkansas as in Louisiana.

Mrs. Caraway in that race was not conceded a chance, running against six other candidates, all men, and several of them politically powerful.

Senator Long entered the lists for her. He provided a caravan of sound trucks and his own passenger automobile. For seven days they toured the entire State, Senator Long pointing with pride to the record Candidate Caraway had made in the Senate. He pointed out that he, hard-headed politician from Louisiana, had been fooled into

voting for the European debt moratorium of Herbert Hoover, while Mrs. Caraway had voted against it. His rich, resonant voice could be heard telling Arkansas audiences: "Every time I think how I got roped in on that thing I feel like I ought to be bored for the hollow horn."

#### Fought Mayor of New Orleans.

He returned to New Orleans in 1934 to find revolt in the ever-troublesome New Orleans. Mayor T. Semmes Walmesley, head of the anti-Long faction, was putting up what looked like a dangerous fight. Senator Long had Governor O. K. Allen, one of his own, order the National Guard into New Orleans to seize the registration boxes. Mayor Walmesley mobilized additional police to hold them.

Senator Long called a special session of the Legislature. Striding up and down the floor, he jammed through bills placing the election machinery in the hands of the Governor, outlawing interference by the courts with his use of National Guardsmen, creating a secret police, and followed that with a drive against the dives, gambling places and "late spots" of the Crescent City.

Nothing was said about the parishes of Jefferson and St. Bernard, flanking the city. After the raids of 1929 those parishes became solidly for Long. A vote of the Governor, outlasting interference by the courts with his use of National Guardsmen, creating a secret police, and followed that with a drive against the dives, gambling places and "late spots" of the Crescent City.

Dictator of Louisiana, Senator Long had often been suggested, by himself, as the logical dictator for America.

This suggestion was one he had cherished longer than most persons could realize. It was not remote in his mind when he went to Washington for the first time in 1932. The longer he stayed there the stronger it grew.

Franklin D. Roosevelt hardly had been elected when he was paying a cursory visit to Washington when pictures were made of the Louisiana Kingfish rapping upon the hotel, and not the White House, Presidential door. In those days, when almost all of the reform of the last three years was still unborn, he would come out smiling and pose for the photographers with the statement: "He's the same old Frank. All wool and a yard wide."

#### Revolted From New Deal.

This pleasant sense of understanding, if it actually existed then—and no one ever denied that it did—was not to last for long. Soon Long began to find flaws in the Roosevelt program. In a few months he was in open revolt. His revolt did not come until the Roosevelt administration had cov-

ered more than half the course of the four years between the election of 1932 and the re-election time of 1936. Then he started to preach to the nation that the promise of wealth redistribution, so fondly hoped, as he pictured it to the American public, of the Roosevelt administration had failed to develop. It was then that he began to dream, rather more often than a man similarly placed would ordinarily do, of his dictatorship.

These dreams took the same direction, in a course laid toward eventual national dominance, as they had in Louisiana in the early days when he became a member of the body that regulated the railroad and oil industries. It was all by indirection.

The Senator, as he told intimate friends, planned to use strategy and influence. He hoped some strong national figure the Republican party had never entirely recognized, such as Senator William E. Borah, would be nominated.

Such an eventuality, he explained, would give opportunity to build his own chances for four years. He would have a tremendous talking point not only in his own State but in others. At the end of four years, he believed, he would have moved himself into a powerful position. Such were his dreams.

#### Laughed At in New York.

Long, outside of Washington, where he was a Senator, and outside of his own State, never seemed to get the reaction from his speeches that the listeners did. The Norman Thomas debate showed that.

The two touched much in common, but a New York audience laughed Long out of countenance. Yet, it was the same argument in essence which won him votes in Louisiana, and for candidates of his choice in the adjoining States of Arkansas and Mississippi.

In the first six months of 1935 Senator Long topped any previous period of his career—for unbridled political action, publicity and the type of spectacular success for which he was striving. He upset the plans of the Senate many times. He held up appropriations for one of the most important measures sponsored by the Roosevelt administration, openly fought his party and his foes and tied up the control of his own State securely.

At the moment he was shot he was planning to curtail New Deal activities in Louisiana drastically. The group of bills to gain this end was in process of going through a special session of the State Legislature.

For some time before the Seventy-

fourth Congress opened, Long's ideas and Long's plans were being heard through Washington and spreading rapidly through the forty-eight States. If Father Coughlin's name did not appear so often in the press, the magazines and over the air, Senator Long's was being heard more and more often.

All during 1934 Long had been breaking with the administration, but only on a few occasions did he mention it; before the new year was well along the break was clear cut. The Senator from Louisiana was out to "get" the President in any way possible. Even before the opposition of many leaders who eventually must have opened their campaign to defeat President Roosevelt, Senator Long was consolidating forces throughout the country. He dangled a third party before the noses of the Democratic leaders; admitted that he was a candidate for the 1936 nomination, and then said that he would step out if some "liberal" like Senator Borah would run. Political leaders were of the opinion that Senator Long would stay with his party, wherever it was possible, but join any group that might aid the defeat of President Roosevelt.

#### His main campaign slogan was, "Beat Roosevelt."

#### Attacked President Personally.

During the last days of the Congress his opposition reached a white heat. Unable to gain Federal patronage from the administration, he attacked its measures at every opportunity. His personal attacks on the President even went so far in a radio talk from New Orleans on July 8, that he called the Chief Executive a "liar and a faker" and defied "them" to "indict me for that."

On two notable occasions he halted the Senate with a filibuster of a serious nature. The first was early in June, when he held up the passage of the resolution for a "skeletonized" extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The second was during the closing hours of the session when his filibuster of the Louisiana Senator Deficiency Bill carrying appropriations for the Social Security program, considered by many the administration's most important measure during the year.

When criticism flooded over him from all parts of the country, Senator Long, with the method he had used for years in his own State political battles, immediately shouldered off all blame upon President Roosevelt.

On more than one occasion during the latter months of the Seventy-fourth Congress the action and the voice of the Louisiana Senator brought strong opposition from his fellow-Senators. Senator Lewis once suggested that some of his colleagues might be willing to tell Senator Long "where they would like to have him go."

Late in August a definite plan was on foot to bring about a House investigation of Senator Long and his political machine and its control of Louisiana. The inquiry bill was signed before the close of Congress and was granted by House administrative leaders on promptings of members from Louisiana who were opposed to the Senator. Senator Long met it with a tirade against the "outrageous dictatorship" in Washington and declared that they never had been able to "get anything" on him.

However, during the long session of the Congress he was building up political fences both at home, in the States adjoining Louisiana and in several other parts of the country. Political observers believed that while he had no idea that he could become President, he probably would run in any States where he could receive a nomination.

In July Senator Long gave Louisiana probably the most autocratic government in the history of America and gained more complete control over its citizens than is exerted by some dictators and absolute rulers. He forced six months' martial law on the State and, under its protection, municipal governments, for the first time in Louisiana, were abolished; taxes, education and every public jobholder in the State came under the control of the Long machine. When martial law ended early in July the State virtually belonged to the Senator.

#### Bodyguards Trailed Him.

Strangely enough, the martial law was proclaimed because the Senator charged that two attempts had been made on his life, an attempt that finally was made. For several years Senator Long had been accused of having apparently been assassinated. They trailed him in New Orleans and they guarded him in Washington and on his rush trips to New York. Interviewers in the latter city became used to seeing a line of gun-carrying men before they reached the Senator. While it was believed that the excuse for proclaiming martial law was only an excuse, it was believed also by many that the Senator had a real fear that some one would take his life.

The guard was strengthened when he returned to Louisiana. It was then that he consolidated his forces in his home State and tightened every political string he held. During the Summer what apparently was a very little with Mayor T. Semmes Walmesley, his most ardent State foe, had ended victoriously. The control of the State was complete and within a few days at the most the bills curbing the Federal administration would have passed.

His power was still advancing, even though early in September it had been disclosed that the legal fees received by Senator Long as representative of State boards under the dictatorial laws he enacted at special sessions of the Louisiana Legislature had netted him about \$100,000 during the first six months of the year.

Always a showman and one to appreciate the dramatic values, Senator Long gave spectacular support last year to the football eleven of the State university, organizing several thousand rosters for a cross-State rooting trip in one instance. His enthusiasm for the university's football team was second in sports only to his baseball interests. In fact, he had attempted to dictate the conduct of the university resulted in the departure from its roster of several students who opposed his overlordship and in criticism by educators to trammel educational processes. Nevertheless, Senator Long triumphed in his course and those students who did not like his methods resigned from the university. His western tour made elaborate plans for huge rosters' sections to accompany this fall's team.



# Huey Long's Legacy, 40 Years After Death

By ROY REED

Special to The New York Times

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 7— "Here lies Louisiana's great son, Huey Pierce Long," says the inscription on his grave in front of the Capitol he built, "an unconquered friend of the poor who dreamed of the day when the wealth of the land would be spread among all the people."

The dreamer died 40 years ago. He was apparently the victim of an assassin, although how he died has still not been explained to the satisfaction of many.

Debate continues also on the fate of the dream. Was it buried here with Huey, under that pugnacious statue glaring at some distant enemy, or does it still live?

Among others, his son, Russell, who sits at the same desk his father used in the United States Senate, is now working on what he considers an updated version of the dream.

## Brother's Recollections

"Huey was nervous and very anxious to know what everything was about," his brother Earl once said. "My father said when Huey was a kid they couldn't hardly keep him from jumping in the well, had to cover it up to keep him from getting in there. He was a fellow that just wouldn't be still. He was nervous and always into something."

Forty years ago tomorrow night, still "into something" and rushing pell-mell toward what he believed would finally be the Presidency of the United States, Huey Long was shot down by a pistol in a marble corridor of the State Capitol here. He died two days later.

The evidence has long indicated that the killer was a young Baton Rouge physician named Carl Austin Weiss, the son-in-law of a bitter enemy of Mr. Long. Dr. Weiss's pistol was found on the floor near his hand after Senator Long's bodyguards shot the doctor to death on the spot. Eyewitnesses said he had approached the Senator and opened fire.

But there are still those who agree with the Weiss family's theory that one of the guards accidentally shot Mr. Long in trying to stop a physical assault by the doctor and that the guards then murdered the young doctor to cover their mistake.

It probably would please Huey that even his memory is controversial. There are still few moderate opinions about him. His old friends remember him as something close to a Messiah. His enemies, who still include some of the best-known names in Louisiana politics, describe him as a "tyrant" and a "dictator."

## 'Greatest Political Dictator'

Representative F. Edward Hébert, the Louisiana Democrat, called Mr. Long "the greatest political dictator in the history of the United States," in an article for The New Orleans Times-Picayune today.

And yet, on the day they buried him, 200,000 people came from the backwoods and bayous to his funeral in Baton Rouge.

"People cried," James D. Simon, a 78-year-old retired judge from St. Martinville, recalled yesterday. "They wept tears. He was their idol."

Huey came down from the hills of northwestern Louisiana and won the Governor's office when he was 34 years old. He died at 42. During the short time he held power—first as Governor, then as Senator while still maintaining control of the state—he permanently changed Louisiana.

The change was not merely in the highway system, the new Capitol, the charity hospitals and new buildings at Louisiana State University.

"He preached a rare and new politics in the South," T.

Harry Williams, his biographer, said in an interview Friday. "He didn't talk about the past, the Civil War, Reconstruction, the 'niggers,' the 'Yankees.' He talked about current economic issues and he said these things mattered."

## Attacked Big Business

He attacked the oil companies and the corporations. He imposed a severance tax on oil and gas that became the foundation of state services in Louisiana.

He shifted the burden of supporting public education from local government to the state. He devised a welfare system, including free health care for the poor, that was far ahead of the national Government's.

Perhaps most significantly, he shifted the bulk of the state tax load from individuals to big business. That philosophy still prevails here. The present Governor, Edwin W. Edwards, raised the severance taxes once again with only minimal opposition from the petroleum companies.

Mr. Long's program of road building, education and welfare became the standard for politicians across the South.

He was also ahead of his time in creating a kind of two-party system. As late as the 1960's, Louisiana elections were contested between "Longs and anti-Longs." The former were similar to liberal, national Democrats and the anti's were similar to conservative national Republicans, although both sides called themselves Democrats.

In recent years, the Republican party has begun to provide steady and thoroughly ideological competition for the Democrats in several other Southern states.

## A Tax Test Ahead

A new test of the perseverance of Huey's tax philosophy is building in Louisiana, according to Edward J. Steimel, executive director of the Public Affairs Research Council here. The severance tax, most of which comes from oil and gas, finances 42 per cent of Louisiana's state services. But the wells are drying up and that revenue is declining about 10 per cent a year.

When it runs out, Mr. Steimel said in an interview yesterday, will the state turn to business or to individual taxpayers to make up the deficit? He predicts that the decision will have to be made within 10 years.

Mr. Steimel suspects that Huey's philosophy will prevail and that business will be hit again. He believes that would slow the state's industrial development. The creation of manufacturing jobs has already begun to lag in Louisiana, compared with other Southern states, he said.

"And if manufacturing fails to grow," he said, "we are in deep trouble."

Mr. Steimel's organization was established 25 years ago as part of a reform movement dedicated to wiping out the worst abuses of the Long government. Under a succession of Long men, including Huey's younger brother Earl, the Long machine dominated the state from 1928 to 1960.

## Vestiges Remain

Vestiges of its power still exist, such as wide appointive authority for the Governor. But it has been many years since the last of Huey's lieutenants went to the penitentiary for corruption.

While his enemies have tended to view Huey's main legacy as a lowered standard of political morality, others have studied the progress of his dream of redistributing the wealth.

Dr. Williams, in his book, "Huey Long," said that the leader's personal power and ambitions died with him, "but not his program or his philosophy or his hopes for a better life for the masses."



The New York Times

Senator Huey P. Long with reporters in Chicago in 1932

phy or his hopes for a better life for the masses."

"These lived on," he said, "in Louisiana, in the South, and, espoused by other men, in the nation."

Senator Russell B. Long, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, predicted in a recent interview with The Associated Press that substantial progress would be made toward some version of his father's "share the wealth" program during the next 15 years.

Senator Long favors redistributing new wealth that will be created in the years ahead rather than taxing away existing wealth, as the elder Long advocated. The son's approach is to use the taxing power to encourage business to let employees earn shares in its ownership.

For example, he said, he might support the Ford Administration's proposed elimination of a double tax on stock dividends if companies used the tax break to finance employee ownership of stock.

His father had advocated a limit on the size of personal fortunes and high taxes on wealth to finance a guaranteed income for the poor. Russell Long said that raising taxes on

wealth and inheritance could go only so far.

"If you have them any higher," he said, "they'd be counterproductive."

In Louisiana, the debate on Huey and his policies continues.

Some, such as Mr. Steimel, say those policies have caused Louisiana to remain near the bottom in industrial growth, per capita income and employment.

Others argue that Louisiana is still one of the few states where poor people are treated with respect. They say that anyone can have hospital care, for example, regardless of his ability to pay. Huey Long gets the credit.

Old people in the country remember Huey with something close to reverence. Some still keep pictures of him and Jesus on their walls.

Many believe he would have been President if he had lived. Dr. Williams doubts it because, he said, the economic peril of the Depression that had given Huey his main issue was already showing signs of abating in 1935.

"Considering his life as a play," Dr. Williams said, "Huey died at the right time. He was at the height of his power, his potential unrealized, untested."



# STORY OF SHOOTING HEARD AT INQUEST

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**Reporter Tells Coroner He Saw  
Dr. Weiss Struggle With  
Long Bodyguard.**

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**SIX THEN OPENED FIRE**

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**Poured Bullets Into Prostrate  
Body as Senator Walked  
Away Holding Side.**

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By The Associated Press.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 9.—The dramatic story of the attempt to assassinate Senator Huey P. Long in the \$5,000,000 State House and the killing of his assailant, Dr. Carl A. Weiss, was related today by eye-witnesses at a coroner's inquest.

The coroner said an examination of Dr. Weiss's body showed it had thirty bullet holes in the front, twenty-nine in the back and two in the head.

C. E. Frampton, statistician for the State Attorney General's office and a reporter for The New Orleans Item-Tribune, told how he emerged from an office after hearing a shot and saw the Senator walking down the corridor, clasping his side.

He said he saw Murphy Roden, one of Long's bodyguards, and Dr. Weiss struggling. Then he told how Weiss was killed.

District Attorney John Fred Odom adjourned the inquest until 4 P. M. after the coroner's jury had heard Frampton and John d'Armond, who was near the scene of the shooting.

**Heard Thirty or Forty Shots.**

D'Armond said he was in the office of Governor Allen's secretary when he heard thirty or forty shots fired.

Frampton said only three or four seconds elapsed between the shots Weiss fired at Long and the volley from bodyguards, which killed the young physician.

Frampton, under questioning by the District Attorney, said:

"Immediately preceding the shooting I talked with Senator Long and then went to the Governor's office and telephoned my office in New Orleans. In response to questions propounded by my office, I again called Senator Long at the sergeant-at-arms office in the House and talked with him.

"Then I left and was about to open the double doors leading into the corridor where the shooting occurred when I heard a shot. As I opened the door, I saw Senator Long walking down the corridor clasping his side. As I stepped through the door I saw two men struggling, Murphy Roden and a man later identified as Dr. Carl A. Weiss. Then half a dozen men began firing at Dr. Weiss."

District Attorney Odom then drew

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# STORY OF SHOOTING HEARD AT INQUEST

Continued From Page One.

the following testimony from the witness:

Q.—You hadn't come out in the hall when the first shot was fired? A.—No.

Q.—Then you didn't see the first shot fired? A.—No.

Q.—How much time elapsed between the first shot and the others? A.—I would say three or four seconds.

Q.—Was Dr. Weiss in plain view of you? A.—He was.

Q.—Did you see any overt act on the part of Roden? A.—When I opened the door he was struggling with Dr. Weiss and then backed away.

Q.—Did Dr. Weiss make any overt act toward Roden? A.—I would say that Dr. Weiss, with pistol in hand, was struggling to get it free from Roden.

Q.—Did he, Roden, wrest it away or did Roden turn loose and back off? A.—I couldn't say.

Q.—How many shots did Roden fire at Dr. Weiss? A.—I couldn't say definitely, but several.

Q.—Were Dr. Weiss and Roden both in a stooping posture during the struggle? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much time elapsed between the first shot and the time Dr. Weiss fell? A.—I couldn't estimate it. It was practically a continuous action.

Q.—As Roden opened fire, Dr. Weiss fell? A.—That's correct.

Q.—Do you know any of the others who fired? A.—I am not sure. There were so many people there.

Q.—Were any of the so-called "Long-bodyguards" there? A.—I recognized a half a dozen known to me as his bodyguards.

Q.—Was Paul Voltier there? A.—Yes. I believe he had his gun out and I think he was firing.

Q.—Was Joe Bates there? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Did any one but Roden put his hands on Dr. Weiss? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—How much time elapsed between Roden's shot and the others? A.—Almost immediately. It is a miracle to me that Roden wasn't shot by his own men.

Q.—Were the other men who were firing behind Roden? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Dr. Weiss on the floor when the others began shooting? A.—Yes, he had slumped down with the gun in his hands.

Q.—How did he fall? A.—He fell face down in a marble corner of the corridor near the Governor's office.

John D'Armond, the second witness, told of talking to the Senator just before the shooting. He testified he was in the office of the Governor's secretary and heard the shots fired in the corridor. He said he did not see the actual shooting, but immediately afterward saw a body lying about twenty feet from the office door.

## Inquiry to Proceed Today.

The continuation of the inquest was postponed until 2 P. M. tomorrow because witnesses failed to appear.

Personal possessions taken from the body of Dr. Weiss included a .32-calibre pistol bearing serial number 219-436, a pocket knife, a medical society card, one discharged cartridge shell, seven pistol cartridges, some keys and a fountain pen.

The coroner's statement on the examination of Dr. Weiss's body said:

"The body was examined by the jury and the Coroner and it was found to have thirty bullet holes in the front and twenty-nine on the back of the body, two in the head, one penetrating the left eye and the other the tip of the nose.

"It was impossible to tell which of the body wounds were entrances and which were exits. Two bullets were recovered from the body, one a .45 and one a .38."



# NEW BONUS DRIVE PLEDGED BY V. F. W.

**Delegates Cheer Butler as He  
Urges Them to Centre Their  
Moves on Congress.**

## PATMAN PREDICTS VICTORY

**Talmadge, at Session in New  
Orleans, Praises Long and  
Attacks Roosevelt Policies.**

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 (AP).—War veterans swung today from consideration of world peace proposals to a more personal matter, the soldiers' bonus. They heard Representative Patman of Texas assure them that the adjusted service certificates would be paid soon after Congress convenes in January.

They cheered when two of President Roosevelt's critics, Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia and Major Gen. Smedley Butler, retired, attacked the administration, and they yelled just as loudly when other speakers praised the President and predicted his re-election.

The veterans signified their intention of demanding an investigation of the recent Florida disaster, which took a large toll of veterans' lives and pledged themselves individually and as a unit to continue to work for the bonus.

General Butler, coatless, drew rounds of applause from the veterans as he urged them "to keep after the bonus, forget the Presi-

dential race and find out about that Florida business."

## Demands Hurricane Inquiry.

"President Roosevelt is going to be re-elected," the General said, "so you might as well forget about that. You don't know anything about electing a President anyway.

"I'll tell you that any man who has \$5,000,000,000 to spend can be elected. I can take \$5,000,000,000 and elect a Chinaman President. My advice is to go home and elect the right lieutenants (Congressmen) and you'll get your bonus.

"They're going to pay it, not because they want to but because it's the political thing to do."

Of the Florida hurricane, General Butler urged the convention to adopt resolutions demanding an investigation of the disaster.

"Some time ago," he said, "a lot of veterans came to Washington to work for payment of the bonus and it was thought a damned clever scheme to gather them up every night and ship them away to be drowned.

"Demand a thorough investigation of the whole thing," General Butler urged. "Find out why they were sent down there; why they were not treated like civilians; why their bodies were burned."

## Talmadge Praises Long.

Senator Long came in for generous praise also in Governor Talmadge's address. The Georgia Governor was escorted to the speakers' platform along with the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, national organizer of Long's Share-Our-Wealth clubs.

The Georgia Governor has been mentioned as a possible successor to Senator Long as Presidential candidate of the Share-Our-Wealth societies.

Mr. Talmadge said it was a "sad moment" for him when he heard of the death of Senator Long. He said Long had "always played his cards on the top of the table" and that the late Senator was a "great friend of the common people."

After paying tribute to the Senator, Governor Talmadge gave his ideas on democratic government and discussed the policies of the national administration of President Roosevelt, of which he is a bitter critic.

Representative Patman told the veterans that Congress would pass his Bonus Bill within thirty days after the next session convenes.

"I predict that within two weeks after Congress meets on Jan. 3, 1936, the House of Representatives will pass the Patman bill to pay three and a half million World War veterans the remainder due on their adjusted service certificates," he said.

"Within thirty days after Jan. 3 I believe the Senate will pass a similar measure, and it is my opinion further that the veterans will get their money in a short time thereafter."



# CALLS PROSECUTOR ANTI-LONG PLOTTER

**Rev. Mr. Smith Bars Questioning by Man He Says Was Assassination Conspirator.**

**ASKS ROOSEVELT TO ACT**

**Preacher Names 3 Foes Long Once Accused Who Have Since Obtained Federal Jobs.**

**By F. RAYMOND DANIELL.**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 16.—Charges that leaders of the Roosevelt wing of the Democratic party in Louisiana conspired in the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long were reiterated today at the inquest into the killing of the assassin.

The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, Senator Long's successor at the head of the "Share Our Wealth" organization, flatly refused to testify and before a cheering court room crowd charged that the District Attorney, John Fred Odom, was one of the plotters of the Senator's murder.

Joe Messina, Senator Long's most trusted bodyguard, recited evidence by which his chief last January sought to link his political enemies with a plot to kill him. Three of the six men named by Senator Long then as the arch conspirators have since received Federal jobs.

This prompted the Rev. Mr. Smith to wire President Roosevelt to-night from New Orleans to ask whether "this program of financing potential assassins with government money" met with his approval.

**Telegram to President.**

The telegram to the President was as follows:

"Honored sir:

"A few days ago we laid to rest our beloved leader, Huey P. Long, the victim of an assassin's bullet. As head of the Share Our Wealth Society of America, with 10,000,000 members, I implore you, Mr. President, to use every agency at your command as Chief Executive of the United States to assist our State in locating and bringing to justice the perpetrators of assassination of Senator Long.

"January last our State authorities uncovered a dastardly plot to assassinate Senator Long. Since that time some of the leaders of this plot, namely, Powers Higginbotham, Fred Parker and Fred O'Rourke, have been placed on the Federal payroll. Does this program of financing potential assassins with government money meet with your approval?"

All the eye-witnesses to the shooting denied today that any words had been exchanged between the Senator and Dr. Carl A. Weiss Jr., young throat specialist, before Dr. Weiss fired the shot that resulted in the Senator's death.

**Bodyguards Testify.**

One after another the Senator's bodyguards, who are members of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification, told their stories, after first being advised by Mr. Odom that they need not testify if they feared self-incrimination.

"Why did you shoot Dr. Weiss?" was the question that the District Attorney fired at each, insisting that he tell whether he was prompted by vengeance for the shooting of the Senator or a purpose to protect his own life.

Messina, Murphy Roden and Paul Voitier all declared that vengeance and self-defense were in their minds.

Twenty-two witnesses told their stories before Coroner Thomas B. Bird and a coroner's jury of five. The jury then gave a verdict that Dr. Weiss met death from "pistol wounds in the head, chest and abdomen, homicidally inflicted." There, Mr. Odom said, he was content to let the matter rest.

Not so the Rev. Mr. Smith, who reiterated his assertion that Senator Long's friends would trail down those they declare were in the plot to kill him. Detectives are hunting the State, he said, for evidence to support the contention that Dr. Weiss was used as a tool by higher-ups who preyed on his religiously emotional mind.

**Statement by Smith.**

The Rev. Mr. Smith was the second witness today. He stood with upraised hand as the oath was administered. Then, still standing and before Mr. Odom could ask a question, he declared that he wished to make a statement. Proceeding at once in the vibrant voice he uses on the platform, he said:

"I want to say to you, Dr. Bird, that I respect you and I respect your court. But I brand the District Attorney here as one of the co-plotters of this assassination. I refuse to be questioned by him. I can't respect him.

"Huey Long was my hero. I loved him and he died.

"When a man who did not share in the plot to kill him is District Attorney of this parish I will be glad to answer his questions, but I don't propose to say anything here to harass these boys who were ready to give themselves heroically in defense of Huey Long."

A hush fell over the court room for a moment as Dr. Smith stalked from the witness stand and out the door. Mr. Odom's face went white. Suddenly, the stillness of the court room was broken by an outburst of cheers in which were mingled jeers from the anti-Long faction among the 400 jammed into the sweltering court room.

**"Liar," Retorts Prosecutor.**

As the minister back disappeared through the doorway, Mr. Odom, his lips trembling, arose and addressed the court in a tone as subdued as the Rev. Mr. Smith's was challenging.

"I care nothing for this man or his opinion," he declared, "but when he says I plotted to kill Huey Long or any other man, he is a willful, vicious, deliberate liar."

The statement drew a lusty cheer from his partisans.

The proceedings went smoothly after that until Messina took the stand and said that he too wished to make a statement. Tears came to his eyes and his words issued in choked, spasmodic jerks.

This was what he said:

"Before I answer any questions I just want to say this:

"In the first place, Senator Huey Long was a very close friend of mine. In the next place, there was a plot or conspiracy before. My friend Sidney Songy came to me

and begged me to take him to Long's room.

"He wanted to confess. They wanted him to kill Long, but he would not bring himself to pull it off. We got lots of stuff we seized—pistols, bullets, hand grenades and things like that."

The bodyguard's voice broke. Only the last words of his next sentence were audible to the court room crowd. They were—"the cowardly way that man killed the Senator."

Regaining control, he said:

"Now go ahead and ask your questions."

Since the Senator's assassination a week ago yesterday at the capitol his followers have made much of a meeting of political enemies of his at the Hotel De Soto in New Orleans in July. The meeting was called by four New Deal members of the National House of Representatives. Senator Long charged in the United States Senate Aug. 9, one months before his death, that his murder was plotted at that meeting.

Mr. Odom has admitted that he attended that conference, but has insisted that it was held merely to select a ticket to oppose the Long machine in the January primaries. Messina's statement, however, brought into the picture an older plot charge.

Songy, who turned State's evidence in the investigation which Senator Long conducted last January here into the earlier charge of a conspiracy against his life, was fired upon in New Orleans on the same night on which the Senator was assassinated.

Armed with the information supplied by Songy in January, Senator Long, at an ex parte hearing before District Judge J. D. Womack, presented evidence to show that six local politicians who are followers of Representative J. Y. Sanders, leader of the Roosevelt wing of the Democratic party in the State, were parties to the alleged conspiracy.

**Three Got Federal Jobs.**

Since Senator Long's break with the administration, all patronage in the State has been dispensed through those who were politically opposed to him. Senator Long's friends now are pointing out that three of the juiciest plums went to men who had been accused of conspiring to kill the man who had announced his intention of opposing the President in the next campaign.

Higginbotham, one of the alleged leaders named in the earlier charges, was appointed WPA administrator, for twelve parishes. Parker, a former deputy sheriff, was appointed personnel director of the FERA and it is reported that he is to carry on under the new WPA set-up. O'Rourke, a third of those accused, was made Parker's assistant in the FERA.

Both Parker and O'Rourke refused to testify on the ground that they might incriminate themselves when Senator Long called them to the witness stand in January to answer the charges he had leveled at them through the testimony of witnesses.

Tomorrow the Rev. Mr. Smith will carry his fight before a national audience when he addresses the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in New Orleans. He said today that he would pledge the full strength of his followers in the "Share Our Wealth" Society to the movement for cash payment of the bonus.

Among the twenty-two witnesses today were the father of Dr. Weiss and residents of this city who happened to be at the Capitol when the shooting occurred. All told stories that agreed perfectly with the version of the killing given at the outset by Supreme Court Justice John B. Fournet.

Senator Long was standing outside the Governor's office at about 9:30 Sunday night, they said. He had just told one of his lieutenants to be sure and have "all our boys on hand tomorrow morning" when the Legislature he controlled was to carry forward bills to weaken Federal power in Louisiana.

Into this group, unexpectedly, walked Dr. Weiss, who pointed a gun at the Senator and pulled the trigger.

"He shot me!" cried Senator Long, stumbling toward a stairway leading to the basement of the Capitol as his bodyguards opened fire on his assassin. It was as if some one had "touched off" a package of firecrackers, some witnesses said.



## **Mass Meeting Called.**

**NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15 (AP).—**The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith 'to-night issued a call for a "share-our-wealth memorial mass meeting in honor of Huey P. Long," to be held on New Orleans's principal business thoroughfare Friday night, Sept. 30.

The meeting is announced for the corner of Canal Street and Claiborne Avenue.

"Justice John B. Fournet of the Louisiana Supreme Court will preside, Governor O. K. Allen will deliver a tribute to Senator Long, and I will make the memorial address," the Rev. Mr. Smith said.

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# RADICAL PARTY WEDGE GOES WITH HUEY LONG

## Roosevelt Democrats No Longer Fear Leftist Cut Into Vote—Republicans Look for Straight-Out Battle

### SENATOR DIED AS STAR WANED

By FELIX BELAIR Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—It was a startled capital that heard of the death of Senator Huey Pierce Long, appalled by the manner of his going. But with contemplation grew the realization that with the Dictator of Louisiana passed the threat of an effective ultra-radical independent movement to prevent the re-election of President Roosevelt.

There still lingers the possibility that William Randolph Hearst and Bainbridge Colby may be able to form a strong conservative party sufficiently attractive to old-line Democrats of the South to make them desert the Roosevelt ranks in 1936.

But so remote is this possibility, compared with the potentialities of an ultra-radical coalition under Huey Long, had he

lived, that it receives no serious consideration from administration strategists. The same may be said of the ability of Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia to capitalize upon the share-the-wealth and other Long panaceas.

Republican leaders who had hoped that Senator Long would draw away the Progressive vote from President Roosevelt are now convinced that the fight in 1936 will be clear-cut between the two major political parties, with the Republicans supporting conservative and what they consider to be constitutional methods to restore prosperity, and the Democrats espousing the President's plan for a reassessment of social and economic values.

#### Talk of Coalition.

It is considered likely by those following political trends that the death of Senator Long may induce Republican leaders to form a coalition ticket by naming a thoroughly conservative Democrat for Vice President.

Judged impartially, the passing of Huey Long from the political scene should enhance the Democratic prospects in 1936 unless the administration between now and the next election turns too far to the right and offends the progressive vote that made possible the President's election in 1932. Such a development might cause the Progressives to form some sort of third party to uphold their views.

Here and throughout the nation, the assassination of Senator Long evoked expressions of horror at the substitution of bullets for ballots, and the disappointment was the greater among those who knew that the once glamorous figure was well along on the road to oblivion as a national personage.

#### Dimming of a Luster.

The spell he sometimes held over the Senate had been broken. As an obstructionist of important administration legislation, the Senator was losing his reputation for effectiveness except when aided by some of his colleagues.

Latterly, his successful talk fest against the third Deficiency Appropriation Bill was made possible only by the determination of House, Senate and the White House that adjournment should not be further delayed.

A group of "freshman" Senators had long since banded together to "ride out" any and all of the famous Long filibusters and thus deprive him of the only prize his dilatory tactics might bring—concessions from the majority.

Senator Long, the person, was inseparable from Senator Long, the political figure. As a figure, he had made a mockery of the usually dignified proceedings of the highest legislative body and placed in jeopardy its exclusive claim to absolute unbridled freedom of discussion.

#### Had Few Intimates.

Few knew Huey Long intimately. All thought of him as an obstreperous individual with an insatiable thirst for attention that too frequently delayed the consideration of public business in the Senate and, usually, to no avail.

The result was that he gradually became the most popular Senator outside the Senate and within it the least influential of all its members. He never controlled more than two votes, those of Senator Overton from his own State, and Senator Caraway of Arkansas, which was in the sphere of his political influence.

Although he was universally credited with getting Mrs. Caraway elected, she was far from consistent in her allegiance to him.

Some have wondered why administration leaders were apprehensive of the effect Senator Long might have in the Presidential campaign. The answer to that question reveals the other side of his dual nature.

He was far from being the thorough-going clown that his public appearances often seemed to indicate. A Cabinet officer with the reputation of being the deepest thinker in the administration once

privately referred to the Louisiana Senator as having more "native intelligence" than any other member of the Senate that he had met.

A staunch administration supporter, a Senator from one of the principal cotton-growing States of the Southeast, told a fellow-golfer that Huey Long could think faster on his feet than any of his colleagues. This, he explained, was the factor that made him unmanageable by the leadership.

In addition to this native ability, Senator Long was generally considered to be the logical candidate of the followers of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, the radio priest; of the Townsend adherents, with their \$200-a-month old-age pension demands; of the Utopian Society and its dictum of "producing for use instead of for profit"; of the disciples of Upton Sinclair's EPIC; of the Frazier-Lemke Farm - Debt Cancellationists and the Farmer - Labor "Cooperative Commonwealth" proponents; as well as members of his own "share-our-wealth" clubs and inflationists of all varieties.

#### 10,000,000-Vote Factor.

It is patent, of course, that Huey Long could never have been elected President, and quite likely that he appreciated this, for all his talk and imaginative writings on his first years in the White House. There was some danger, however, of his alienating some part of the vote that in 1932 went to President Roosevelt and thereby improving Republican chances.

If was not very long ago that the elder La Follette polled about 5,000,000 votes in his futile attempt to win the Presidency. As that happened in fairly prosperous times, measured by present-day standards, one does not have to stretch the imagination very far to conceive of 10,000,000 votes being cast for the leader of an ultra-radical coalition in 1936.

If that part of the 23,000,000 votes for Roosevelt in 1932 were denied him in 1936, it would make the 13,000,000 votes cast for Herbert Hoover in 1932 look a lot more important. Such a diversion of political strength would be highly unlikely, even in these unsettled times, especially with Huey Long in any place on the ticket.

#### Filibustering Secure.

Observers of the proceedings of the Senate will be interested to see what, if any, effect the passing of Senator Long may have upon the rules of that body, which, since their revision in 1806, have lent themselves to negation of the theoretical majority rule by filibuster. Senator Long's penchant in this direction forced Senator Robinson, the majority leader, to promise a plan for consideration at the next session whereby such one-man control of the proceedings would be impossible.

Few thought at the time the promise was made that it would ever be carried into effect and fewer now think so with Huey Long gone. The Senate's ninety-six members are solicitous that at least one deliberative body in the world be kept free from restraint on discussion.

A Senator will think many times and very deliberately before voting to gag a colleague. Every Senator knows too well that, however distasteful it may be to have to sit and listen by the hour to the extraneous mouthings of one member, he may want to do the same thing another day as a means of blocking legislation objected to "back home."

It is possible, under the present rules, to curb debate without limit by a two-thirds vote of those present after sixteen members have petitioned for a limitation. But the rule has been invoked on only four occasions since its adoption, indicating the extreme reluctance of the Senate to clamp a gag on itself or its members.

The politically wise contend that the possibility of a filibuster will always hang over the Senate to await the rise of another Huey Long.



# 'APOSTLE' OF LONG STIRS 10,000 AMENS

Rev. Mr. Smith Addresses  
Huge 'Share-Wealth' Rally  
in Louisiana Grove.

## WIDOW MAY BE SENATOR

Mentioned for Appointment—  
Bilbo Retorts With 'Liar'  
to Minister's Attacks.

By F. RAYMOND DANIELL.  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Sept. 14.—In a grove of live oaks bearded with Spanish moss, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith appeared today before 10,000 followers of the late Senator Huey P. Long as his anointed apostle to sound a battle cry for a national campaign for the redistribution of the country's wealth.

The meeting was held here as a memorial service for the Senator, who was shot and mortally wounded on Sunday night in the Capitol at Baton Rouge by Dr. Carl A. Weiss, who, according to Mr. Smith, was merely the tool of "political gangsters" opposed to the Senator.

The scene as the meeting closed with the sounding of taps and the singing of "Nearer My God to Thee" was impressive. Women bowed their heads and men bared theirs as the minister, who left a fashionable Shreveport church to follow Huey Long, waved a Bible above his head and called upon them to fight on to victory.

"If God be for us who can be against us?" were the closing words of his address.

### Crowd Choruses Amens.

At these words there were shouts of "Amen," mingled with the rebel yell.

A Methodist minister and a Catholic priest sat on the platform from which Mr. Smith spoke. A huge picture of the slain Senator was raised above the heads of the platform crowd, composed of local and State officials of the Long persuasion. Over the heads of the crowd the Stars and Stripes fluttered at half mast.

At the outset of his address, the Rev. Mr. Smith cloaked himself with the mantle of Huey Long, saying that the suit he wore was given to him by the man who, he asserted, was slain by enemies of progress and social justice. Sound trucks bearing the inscription "Every Man a King" were parked at the edges of the crowd.

These sound trucks, with their loud-speakers, magnified the sobs and moaning of the crowd as well as the stentorian voice of the speaker as he heaped praise upon his assassinated leader and accusation on those he blamed for the slaying.

As he addressed the crowd, made

up chiefly of humble folk to whom Senator Long's promise of a free homestead and an income of \$2,500 a year carried a mighty appeal, it was reported in New Orleans that followers of the Senator had offered his widow the appointment to serve out his unexpired term in the United States Senate.

The Senator's brother, Earl, was also being discussed as his successor.

Other political reports are that the Long machine election slate, in the event the Earl Long movement does not gain sufficient momentum, will be about as follows: Wade Martin, Public Service Commissioner, for the Senate; Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe for Governor; Speaker Allen Ellender, for Lieutenant Governor, with the other State officers endorsed for re-election.

### Says He Has Many Invitations.

In his address at the memorial services here, Dr. Smith said that since Senator Long's death he had received invitations to address audiences in every important city in the United States. Afterward he said that he had received an invitation to address 50,000 persons at Laurel, Miss., where, he said, he would amplify his suggestion that Senator Bilbo of that State was involved with the assassins of Senator Long.

"Bilbo boasts that he can keep me out of Mississippi," he said, "but he can't keep me out of America, and I am certain that Mississippi is still part of the United States."

The Rev. Mr. Smith told his audience that the assassins of Senator Long were inspired by the newspapers of Louisiana, which, he said, were busy now spreading false reports of friction among the slain Senator's followers.

Then he raised an issue which is bound to play an important part in the approaching primary campaign—the newspapers of the State vs. the broadcasts and the official handbills of the dominant party.

"Don't you believe anything you hear or read," he said, "unless you read it in a circular signed by Governor Oscar K. Allen or hear it over the radio from one of us."

Waving his Bible above his head, the Rev. Mr. Smith, a wavy-haired man of 37, declared that while he lived the ideal of redistributing the nation's wealth would not die. Assassins' bullets could not stop it, he declared, asserting that the blood of Huey Long would inspire those who followed him.

### "Millions of Saplings" Strong.

"His rule," he said, "was called a dictatorship because he overshadowed us as a live oak overshadows a sapling, but millions of saplings bound together are stronger than the mightiest oak that ever grew."

Continuing the speaker shouted:

"They say our 'Share-Our-Wealth Society' is doomed to death. But I ask you: Did Christianity die when Jesus died? Did America go out of business when George Washington passed on or the Union end when Lincoln was assassinated? These fools who thought they'd stop us with a bullet! They can't stop us with 10,000,000 bullets. The spirit of Huey Long lives and will live as long as little children are hungry, as long as men are without work, as long as people are without plenty in this land of too much."

Senator Long was killed because he was the leader of a movement which would have accomplished a

"bloodless revolution," the preacher declared, adding that the Senator "understood the science of revolution better than any other living man."

"He took this State away from the feudal barons who controlled it," the Rev. Mr. Smith went on, "and gave it back to you and they killed him for it. He gave it back to us and as long as there is a God in Heaven that is where it is going to remain, with the red necks, the hill-billies, the cajuns, the shrimp fishermen, the doctors, the lawyers and the carpenters."

The Rev. Mr. Smith "revealed" that Senator Long had told him that he planned soon to call a special session of the Legislature to put into practice in the State his "share-our-wealth" ideas.



# EATON LIKENS LONG TO THE PRESIDENT

**Republican Chairman Asserts  
Chief Difference Is Roosevelt  
Has Better Press Agents.**

## CITES SHARE-WEALTH PLAN

**Addressing Schenectady County  
Republicans, He Says Party  
Will Win 80 Assembly Seats.**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt "is not far removed from the mental processes of the late Huey Long," Melvin C. Eaton, Republican State Chairman, asserted this afternoon in an address at an outing of the Republican Committee of Schenectady County at Endries's Grove, near here.

"The principal difference was and is," Mr. Eaton continued, "that he has better press agents; that he brings his ideas to the people wrapped in a more sugared pill. The narcotic of socialism of Rooseveltism is just as potent in its appeal to the unthinking as was the opium of Huey Long's undisciplined promises.

"Mr. Roosevelt has been the same sort of an elusive and magnetic will-o-the-wisp as was Huey Long during the latter years of his life. He, Roosevelt, promised much. He, Roosevelt, failed to produce. He,

Roosevelt, carries on with his modified share-the-wealth program, while Long, a more direct and a more courageous man, begins to settle in his lonely grave.

"They were both of the same school—the school of promises—the difference being that in his own home State of Louisiana the Kingfish came close to making good his promises; while Mr. Roosevelt, in his own State of New York, has never made good a political promise in his entire career.

"I feel that this country is too big, too democratic, too humane, too complete in the offering of personal opportunity to tolerate rule by a revolver or a shotgun. I think, too, that the country is too big, too humane and too wonderful to permit of the suppression of free speech and equal opportunity for all, whether the personality involved in the speech, or in this opportunity, is a Huey P. Long or a Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Mr. Eaton earlier in the day at the convention luncheon of the Columbian Republican League in Schenectady predicted that the Republican party would win control of the State Assembly with a minimum of eighty seats at the election this Fall.

The annual convention of the league opened with a business session, with a greeting by Anthony F. Gianelli, Schenectady league chairman. Hannibal Pardi of this city was appointed to the resolutions committee of the league and Mr. Gianelli was named a member of the nominating committee.

Corporation Counsel Thomas J. Wallace expressed the welcome of the city administration, representing Mayor Henry C. Fagal, who was unable to attend.



# NEW DEALERS SET ANTI-LONG PARLEY

**But It Was Not Called to 'Plot Murder,' Louisiana Official Declares.**

## MANY THREATS REPORTED

**Odom Says Talk of Killing Was Common Wherever Career of the Senator Was Discussed.**

By F. RAYMOND DANIELL.  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 13.—One of the participants in the parley which the late Senator Long told his colleagues in the Senate was called to arrange for his assassination revealed today that its sponsors were four members of the House of Representatives friendly to the New Deal and hostile to the Louisiana dictator.

J. Fred Odom, District Attorney of East Baton Rouge, was the authority for the statement. He has himself been accused in the past by Senator Long of plotting against him. It is he who is charged now with the duty of investigating the deaths of Senator Long and his assassin, Dr. Carl A. Weiss.

Denying that the meeting had any more sinister purpose than the selection of a State-wide ticket to oppose the Long machine, Mr. Odom admitted that there might have been talk of assassination but said that he had made no threats against the Senator himself.

The meeting which the District Attorney said he had attended was held in the De Soto Hotel in New Orleans late in July. In a speech before the Senate on Aug. 9, one month before his murder, Senator Long charged that his death was plotted at that meeting. Since his death, his secretary, Earle J. Christenberry, has charged that Dr. Weiss was a participant in the secret caucus.

### Representatives Are Named.

In the presence of this correspondent Mr. Odom named four New Deal members of the House as sponsors of the meeting. They were Jared Y. Sanders Jr., John N. Sandlin, Numa F. Montet and Cleveland Dear. This comprised the entire anti-Long delegation to the House, Mr. Odom said, with the exception of Riley J. Wilson, chairman of the flood control committee.

It was Representative Sanders who invited him to attend and "bring a crowd" from Baton Rouge, Mr. Odom said.

Mr. Odom said it was possible that the dictagraph record to which Senator Long referred in his speech before the Senate on Aug. 9 was made during the three-day meeting of the late Senator's political enemies at the Hotel De Soto. The De Soto, he said, was chosen because it was relatively inconspicuous and because the sponsors of the conclave wished to keep their activities secret.

### Holds "Murder Talk" Possible.

It was also possible, Mr. Odom declared, that he had heard persons in attendance suggest the murder of the Senator, but he denied that he had made any threats himself. He conceded that whenever Senator Long's enemies gathered there was almost certain to be talk of shooting.

Mr. Odom did not specifically deny that Dr. Weiss was present at the secret caucus, but he did state that he had not invited him and had not seen him at any time during the meeting.

According to Mr. Christenberry, the transcript of the conversation recorded on the dictagraph indicated that a "Dr. Wise" was present.

The District Attorney, who was accused by Senator Long last January of plotting his death, asserted that he did not know the late Senator's assassin, although he was acquainted with his father. An active politician, Mr. Odom said, he never had seen the younger Dr. Weiss, an eye, ear and nose specialist with an extensive local practice, prior to his death at the hands of Senator Long's bodyguards last Sunday night.

### Denies Plot at Session.

Mr. Odom dismissed, with a derisive laugh, the suggestion that the meeting of anti-Long leaders in New Orleans on July 21, 22 and 23 was called to devise a scheme for assassinating the Senator. Murderers, he said, did not hold conventions attended by scores of persons.

"I don't know, though," he added. "It is possible that some one said something about shooting him. Wherever two or three people gathered together, that thought was expressed—on street corners, in hotel lobbies and in barrooms."

It was at the meeting in the Hotel De Soto, Senator Long charged, that the dictographs planted in the conference rooms by Herbert Christenberry, a brother of his secretary, caught such expressions as these:

"I will draw in a lottery to go out and kill Long. It would take only one man and one gun and one bullet."

Also:

"I haven't the slightest doubt but that Roosevelt would pardon any one who killed Long."

Mr. Odom said it was quite possible that a clerk in the hotel had allowed friends of Senator Long to set up a dictagraph in a vacant room between that occupied by Representatives Dear and Sandlin.

The District Attorney said that he had subpoenaed thirteen witnesses to appear on Monday to testify at the resumption of the inquest into the killing of Dr. Weiss. Among those summoned, he said, were the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, who preached the funeral oration at the Senator's funeral yesterday, and Lieut. Gov. John B. Fournet.

Heeding a request of the family of Dr. Weiss, Mr. Odom went on, he had summoned several witnesses to tell of the young specialist's activities in the hours just before the shooting in the Capitol.

Friends of the slain doctor, it was said, are ready to testify that he was in Lake Charles on the first day of the New Orleans parley of enemies of the Senator and that he was in Opelousas on Labor Day, when the Rev. Mr. Smith received

a threatening note after a speech in Bogalusa.

### Details of Shooting Revealed.

Meanwhile from friends of Senator Long new details of his assassination were revealed tonight. He died, they said, without ever knowing the name of his assassin, for the reason that Dr. Weiss was not identified until the Senator lost consciousness for the last time an hour after reaching Our Lady of the Lake Sanitarium, where he died Tuesday morning, thirty-one hours after he was shot.

According to one eyewitness to the tragedy, Dr. Weiss avoided the vigilance of Senator Long's bodyguards by approaching him as he was shaking hands with a group outside the Governor's office and extending his right hand in a gesture of friendship. In that hand was concealed the tiny weapon which snuffed out the dictator's life.

Justice Fournet saw the blue steel barrel of the automatic aimed at the Senator's heart and knocked it down so that the one bullet which the assassin fired penetrated Long's abdomen instead. Murphy Roden, one of the Senator's bodyguards, leaped for the assassin and managed to get his thumb in the ejector so that the weapon jammed.

With his left hand, Roden, whose thumb is still bandaged, pumped five bullets into Dr. Weiss, who, according to this correspondent's information, was still on his feet when Paul Voitier and other bodyguards opened fire. Roden's watch was shot off his wrist in the shooting.

The Rev. Mr. Smith in a radio speech tonight called for vengeance for his departed leader. He asserted that Senator Long was murdered by "political gangsters inspired by the lying newspapers of Louisiana."



# LONG AIDES RECEIVE THREATS OF DEATH

Feeling Is Bitter as Political  
Foes Hold That 'Plot' Charge  
Casts Suspicion on Them.

## ROOSEVELT INQUIRY ASKED

Triumvirate Is Held Likely to  
Rule With 'Martyrdom' of Sen-  
ator as Campaign Issue.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 12.—Close followers of Senator Huey P. Long have been threatened with death, it was learned today, if they attempt to perpetuate the political machine he created or punish those suspected of having had a hand in his murder.

Earle J. Christenberry, confidential secretary to the slain leader of the "share-our-wealth" movement, was said to have received two threats of assassination since he issued his statement charging that Dr. Carl A. Weiss, who shot and mortally wounded his chief, was associated with plotting political enemies of the Senator.

A second of two death threat messages coming to Mr. Christenberry today warned him to shut his mouth or share the fate of Senator Long. A similar warning was said to have been sent to Earl Long, a brother of the Senator.

The Rev. Gerald L. Smith, Share Our Wealth Society organizer and preacher of the Long funeral sermon, said tonight that he also had been threatened with death in a message scribbled on a picture postcard, dated New Orleans, Sept. 9, and received the day after the Senator was shot. It read:

"You unfrocked hypocrite. What a pity you wasn't shot as well as Long. It would have been good ridance. Here's hoping he kicks out for the sake of the country."

The Young Democrats of Louisiana, a State-wide organization of about 1,200 members allied with the Long machine, sent a telegram to President Roosevelt tonight asking him to order an investigation by the Department of Justice into the assassination of Senator Long in order that the "conspirators" might be apprehended.

This appeal followed receipt of word that Speaker Byrns of the House could not start a Congressional inquiry. It was signed by Wingate M. White, president, and three other officers.

### Attitude of Machine Foes.

Feeling is especially bitter among anti-Long factions against Mr. Christenberry because his charge that Dr. Weiss attended an alleged murder plot meeting, which Senator Long described to the Senate on Aug. 9, tends to cast suspicion on many of the Senator's political enemies.

Some factions are inclined to look upon Dr. Weiss as a martyr who laid down his life in the cause of representative government. It has been suggested in letters to newspapers that a monument be erected to his memory.

These folks resent Mr. Christenberry's charges as tending to make their hero appear in the light of a tool of a political clique rather than as an idealist who sacrificed his life for a principle.

In this atmosphere the inquest into the death of Dr. Weiss at the hands of Senator Long's bodyguards is to be resumed on Monday by District Attorney J. Fred Odom.

### "Martyrdom" Cry Is Raised.

Meantime, belief of the Long men that their leader was slain by political enemies and common fear of danger probably will prevent disintegration of the machine until after the January primaries. With martyrdom of Senator Long as a major issue of the campaign, his forces are expected to sweep the State again.

Foreshadowing the trend of the campaign, a statement issued by Governor O. K. Allen after the funeral declared that the Senator had died "a martyr to the cause of the common people," and added:

"In their weakness and in their scheming, the political enemies of Senator Long were blinded by their hatred to the fact principles cannot be annihilated by murder.

"They cannot come before the court of public opinion with blood on their hands and enter a plea of innocence. The crime cannot escape the just condemnation it deserves.

"There will be no compromise and no temporizing with the forces of plunder and corruption, nor with assassins."

The probability is that, instead of continuing as a one-man political machine, the organization will be governed by a triumvirate composed of the leaders of factions which Senator Long by his personality and domination held together.



# Letters to the Editor

## THE PASSING OF HUEY LONG.

Assassination at Baton Rouge Calls  
Forth Variety of Opinions.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

There can be no justification or excuse for murder; and the murder of Senator Long cannot properly be referred to by any citizen otherwise than with regret and abhorrence.

Which makes it, perhaps, the more remarkable that the prevailing attitude of the stranger in the street who comments on the matter is that it might have been worse. To consider why this is so is interesting and may be useful.

A few years ago an English poet wrote a fantasy in which he envisaged a future State which, after having successively passed through the stages of absolute monarchy, oligarchy, democracy, fascism and communism, and having made the discovery that tyranny is no more agreeable when inflicted by a majority than when inflicted by one, finally scrapped all the old systems in favor of one under which liberty, and liberty alone, was sacred. I quote (from memory) what the old men in that State used to say to their juniors—observing that “the Laws” referred to do not connote any organic charter, but something more impalpable and more permanent than any organic charter can be:

Whosoever, for any cause,

Seeketh to take or give

Power above or beyond the Laws—

Suffer it not to live!

Holy King or Holy Church

Or Holy People's Will—

Have no truck with the senseless  
thing:

Order the guns and kill!

FRANCIS R. STARK.

New York, Sept. 10, 1935.

**The New York Times**

Published: September 13, 1935

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# THOUSANDS MOURN AS LONG IS BURIED

**Great Hushed Crowd Attends  
Simple Rites on Grounds  
of State Capitol.**

**EULOGY BY PASTOR-FRIEND**

**Slain Senator's Followers Are  
Urged to Carry On Work  
Which He Began.**

**By F. RAYMOND DANIELL.**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 12.—The body of Senator Huey P. Long was returned today to the Louisiana soil from which he sprang to challenge existing economic and political systems. Untold thousands from this and neighboring States saw him laid to rest at funeral services which were a unique and fitting tribute.

Never in its history has the South seen such crowds as gathered for his funeral in the huge, landscaped esplanade before the beautiful skyscraper Capitol, which was the scene of the Senator's greatest triumphs as well as of his doom.

Colonel E. P. Roy, commanding the State highway police, estimated that 100,000 persons, men, women and children, black and white, were massed about the Capitol at the funeral hour. The crowds blocked the highways in a sixty-mile radius of the capital city.

Few of those on the Capitol grounds, however, were able to see the flower-bedecked bronze coffin as it was lowered into its grave, and even fewer were able to hear the eloquent plea of the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, national leader of the Share Our Wealth societies, which the Senator founded, to "take up the torch, complete the task, subdue selfish ambition, sacrifice for the sake of victory."

Before the Senator's body was lowered into the grave 80,000 persons had filed solemnly past his bier as he lay in state in the great Memorial Hall of the Capitol, with its 7,000 square feet of floor space literally carpeted with flowers.

The procession of mourners continued all through the night and at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the funeral hour, thousands were still waiting vainly on the broad steps of the Capitol for a last view of the still form which in life was never still.

There was no church service for the Senator, who found most of the texts for his campaign speeches in the Pentateuch; just the simple prayer of the Rev. Mr. Smith and his sincere eulogy of the man he had abandoned a fashionable Shreveport charge to follow.

He pictured the fallen leader as a martyr who had died for the people he had tried to serve and declared he would be remembered "as long as hungry bodies cry for food, as long as human frames stand naked, as long as homeless wretches haunt this land of plenty."

"I was with him when he died," the clergyman continued. "I said 'Amen' as he breathed his last. His final prayer was this:

"'Oh, God, don't let me die, I have a few things more to do.'

"The work which he left undone we must complete. As one who seeks no gratuities at the hand of the State, I challenge you, my comrades, to complete the task."

As the first step toward accomplishing this end the minister, who has become a sort of "Protestant

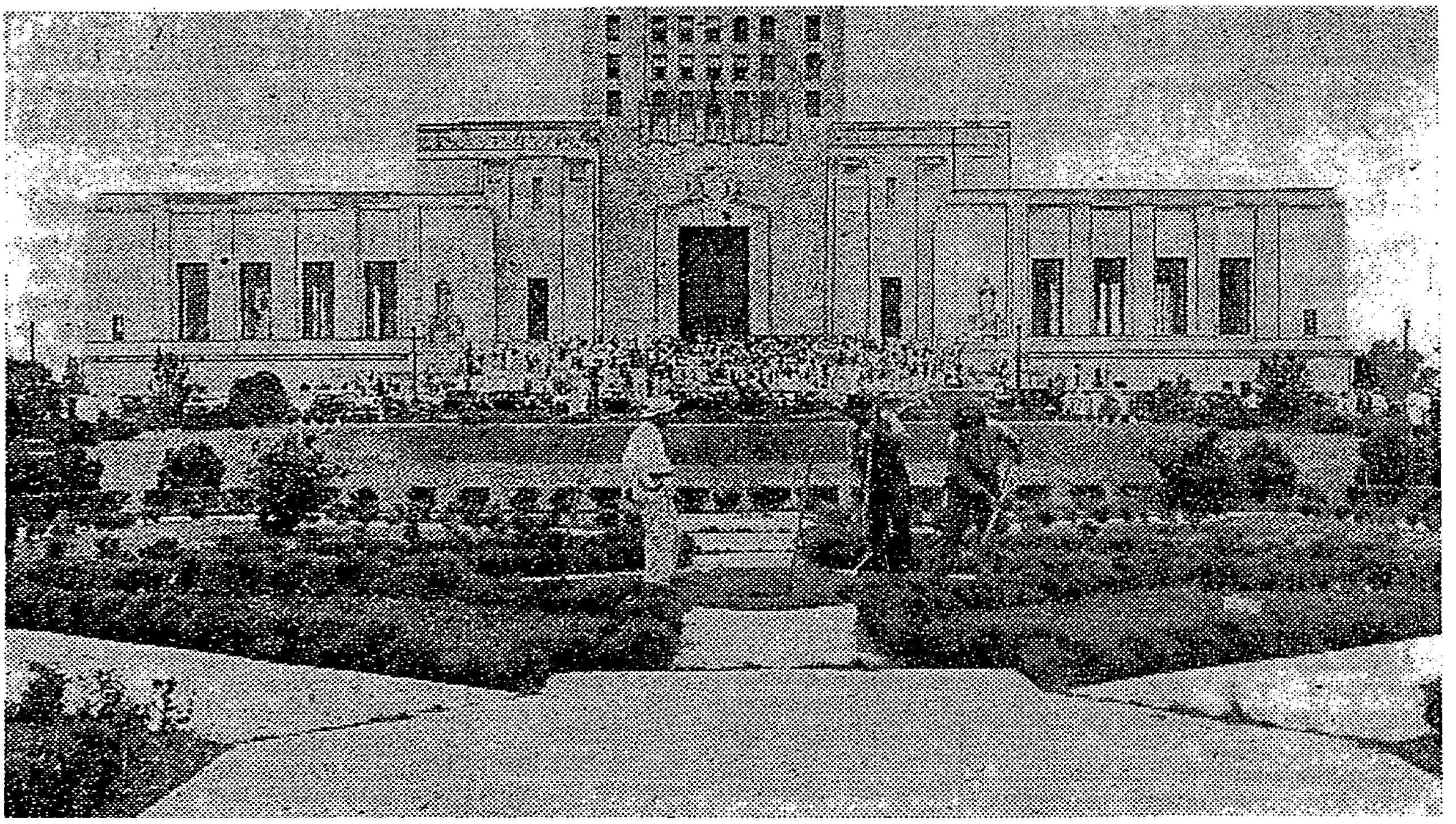
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Times Wide World Photo.

## SENATOR LONG'S LAST RESTING PLACE AT BATON ROUGE.

Workmen starting to dig the grave on Wednesday morning in the gardens of the Louisiana State Capitol, after the Legislature had voted to dedicate the ground in perpetuity for a tomb for the slain leader.

## THOUSANDS MOURN AT LONG'S BURIAL

Continued From Page One.

Father Coughlin" in the Mississippi Valley, in a statement issued after the funeral, called upon his 326,000 followers throughout the State to support Governor Oscar K. Allen and the regular ticket in the January primaries.

The scene before the Capitol at the time of the funeral was unforgettable. Looking down on the esplanade from the tower of the monumental building, which will be its builder's tombstone, one saw roads on both sides of the Mississippi clogged with automobiles as far as the eye could see.

The great plaza around the sunken garden, in the middle of which was the open grave with an awning over it, was a black and white mass of humanity.

The spreading terraces above the House and Senate chambers, where the dictator imposed his will upon the elected lawmakers of the people, provided grandstand seats for State employes.

Negroes perched in live oak trees festooned with Spanish moss, and the roofs of buildings a quarter of a mile from the grave, were crowded.

The sunken garden itself is 1,200 feet square. In that space, resting on easels like musicians' stands, were more than 300 floral pieces. Covering the green grass of the gently sloping terraces of the garden were another 500 wreaths, blankets and floral hearts laid flat upon the ground.

The cement walks and bare earth about the grave itself were hidden by flowers of every description, including tiny bunches of daisies gathered from the fields by admirers too humble to contribute more elaborate offerings.

### Children Express Gratitude.

Facing the grave there was a great floral panel bearing the word: "Schools," the gift of the children of the New Orleans public schools.

Near by was another panel of flowers bearing a purple ribbon inscribed in letters of gold:

"God bless you for free school books."

These were only a few of the more elaborate offerings. There was a blanket of red and white roses from the United States Senate; a blanket of orchids and lilies of the valley from the Louisiana Legislature, which attended in a body; a purple and white lyre from the cadet band of Louisiana State University and a wreath from Senator Burton K. Wheeler.

For hours the vast crowd, pressed together almost to the point of suffocation, waited in the broiling Southern sun. More than 200 persons fainted during the long wait for the funeral, several small children received minor hurts in the crush and it was remarkable that the great throng did not get out of hand.

Several times the crowd broke through the ropes and swarmed toward the open grave, only to be driven back by Colonel Roy's high-way policemen.

Finally the Colonel, with a stroke of genius, invited mothers with babies in arms and small children to sit upon the grass in the front ranks of the pressing throng, which extended solidly for a quarter of a mile from the Capitol steps.

### Family Left With Body.

Chivalry succeeded where authority had failed until the moment when those in the front stood up and those in the rear pressed them inexorably forward so that they stood at the very edge of the copper-lined vault into which the Senator's body was lowered just before 5 o'clock.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the mass of people on the forty-eight steps of the Capitol—each named for one of the States of the Union—parted, leaving a path about forty-five or fifty feet wide down the middle.

From inside the building, in which for twenty-seven hours the Senator's body had lain in state, there filed half a hundred nurses to form a ribbon of white on both sides of the lane.

Minutes passed while the tension of the crowd increased. In those minutes the Memorial Hall was cleared and the Senator's widow and his children, Rose, Palmer and Russell, were permitted one last moment of privacy with the remains of the man whose companionship, the Rev. Mr. Smith asserted, they had foregone for the public good.

### Hush Falls Over Throng.

Finally at 4:26 the great bronze doors beneath the two eagles protecting the great seal of Louisiana swung open and the coffin was borne through them and down the steps amid the throng by the pallbearers selected from among those who were closest to Senator Long

in the latter days of his tempestuous career.

On the right of the heavy coffin were Governor Allen, Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe and Allen Ellender, the Speaker of the House, whose gavel fell at the very moment when Long was shot and mortally wounded Sunday night by Dr. Carl A. Weiss.

On the left marched Seymour Weiss, treasurer of the Long political machine; Justice John B. Fournet of the Supreme Court, and Robert Maestri, Conservation Commissioner. Their eyes were red, their cheeks sunken and in their very bearing there were grief and sorrow.

Behind the coffin, with bowed head, marched Colonel Abe Shushan, president of the New Orleans Levee Board, who is awaiting trial for income-tax evasion.

Led by the solemn-faced, crusading Dr. Smith, dressed in a black business suit, the sorrowing procession marched slowly across the Capitol grounds toward the waiting grave.

A hush fell over the chattering crowd and there was the stillness of death, broken only by the faint notes of a band in the distance playing a dirge, consisting in part of a song which Senator Long had composed himself for use in the Presidential campaign he planned to make.

### "Every Man a King" Played.

This song was "Every Man a King," originally a spirited march, which Colonel Castor Carazo, bandmaster of Louisiana State University, transcribed into a minor key last night and worked into a melody which included "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was to the strains of these anthems that Huey Pierce Long went to his last resting place.

Immediately behind the coffin came the widow, dressed in black and leaning heavily on the arm of one of the surgeons who fought vainly to preserve her husband's life. With her were her sorrowing children and behind them the close relatives of Senator Long.

His 82-year-old father, however, was unable to attend, having collapsed from grief and shock at a hotel an hour before the funeral.

In the procession behind them were five members of the United States Senate, four of them appointed by their colleagues to serve as a committee representing that body at the funeral. The committee members were the blind Senator, Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota; Elmer D. Thomas of Oklahoma, Mrs. Hattie Caraway, who was aided in her campaign by Senator Long, and John Overton of Louisiana, who, by reason of the dictator's death, becomes the State's senior Senator.

### Bodyguards Grief-Stricken.

West Virginia's youthful Senator, Rush D. Holt, attended the funeral with Colonel J. H. Long, his campaign manager, who is a distant relative of the slain Senator. Only a fortnight ago, Colonel Long presided at a family reunion in Pennsylvania where the best known member of his family expounded, for one of the last times, his plan for redistributing the nation's wealth.

More than half the members of the Legislature marched in a body behind the coffin. Near the end were those who were perhaps closest of all to Senator Long, the bodyguards whose loyal vigilance failed at last to protect him from the death with which he had been threatened for more than a year.

These four men, Frank Landry, Joe Messina, Paul Voitier and Murphy Roden, were the most grief-stricken of all except Senator Long's immediate family. They stood beside the grave weeping bitterly as the body of the man for whom they would gladly have given their lives was lowered into the grave.

When the last "Amen" had been said, and the vault had been closed, the crowds began to depart, sifting over the broad lawns and through the Capitol, gaping at the spot where the Senator's body had lain in state and feeling the roughness of the smooth marble walls where the bullets poured into his assassin had scarred them.

Behind them they left the remains

of picnic lunches and the fragments of mirrors broken in the crush when their owners used them as periscopes to see over the heads of those in front.

Those who had brought their lunches were the lucky ones, for the invading horde depleted the larders of the local restaurants and hotels like a swarm of locusts in a field of grain. Toward evening there was a run on grocery stores for canned and package goods.

The funeral over, the vast crowd, which had gathered here from all parts of the State and from Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi, began to depart. Their progress was impeded, however, by the clogged roads and the overtaxed ferries.

The mourners departed, but the flowers were left in their places around the grave, silent sentinels perfuming the air for half a mile in the neighborhood of the tall Capitol with its motto:

"To the stars through difficulties."



# *Throngs Pass Long's Bier As Friends Discuss 'Plot'*

## *Body of Slain Senator Lies in State at Capitol —His Aide Believes Weiss Was Chosen by Lot Among Foes as Assassin.*

By F. RAYMOND DANIELL.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 11.—Thousands of his fellow citizens paid their last respects today to Senator Huey Pierce Long, whose body lay in state in Memorial Hall of the towering Capitol which is to be his tombstone.

Men and women, boys and girls, rich and poor, friend and foe were among the throng that passed sadly past the flower-banked bier. Thirty thousand persons were in the line in the course of the day.

Even as they passed, solemn faced, and some in tears, a grave was being dug in the sunken gardens before the \$5,000,000 skyscraper Capitol which was built while Senator Long was Governor of Louisiana.

There, in the graceful shadow of the building in which he was shot and mortally wounded by an assassin last Sunday night, Senator Long will be laid to rest tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Plans for the funeral were announced late in the afternoon by the Rev. Gerald K. Smith, organizer of Senator Long's Share Our Wealth clubs, who, quite fittingly,

was selected to preach the funeral sermon for his lost leader.

Meanwhile, sensational reports concerning the "inside story" of Senator Long's assassination spread through the still stunned capital city of the State, which for eight years he ruled with dictatorial powers.

The most widely discussed of these was the report that Dr. Carl A. Weiss, who fired the fatal shot before the Senator's bodyguards riddled him with bullets, was drawn by lot to execute Long at a meeting of a secret organization sworn to rid Louisiana of his domination.

Earle J. Christenberry, confidential secretary to the Senator, called reporters to the Governor's office tonight and nervously told them that a man with a name similar to that of the slain assassin attended a meeting at the Hotel De Soto in New Orleans, described by the Senator in the charges which he made before the Senate on Aug. 9 that his enemies had conspired to kill him.

Mr. Christenberry's brother, Her-

**Continued on Page Eighteen.**



# MANY HONOR LONG; 'PLOT' IS RUMORED

Continued From Page One.

bert. was the man who, the Senator said, installed the dictaphone which caught the words of the plotters as they planned to take his life early in August. The name of the man who Mr. Christenberry now believes was Dr. Weiss was transcribed as "Dr. Wise" by the stenographers.

"The original transcript of the dictaphone recording of the secret meeting of Senator Long's political enemies held in the Hotel De Soto of New Orleans early in August shows that a man named Dr. Wise attended and was addressed by others in attendance," Mr. Christenberry said.

"The record as introduced by Senator Long in the Congressional Record," said Mr. Christenberry, "shows that one of the persons in attendance at this secret meeting stated he was willing that they draw lots to decide which of them should murder Huey Long. It is my firm conviction that 'Dr. Wise' and Dr. Carl Austin Weiss Jr. were one and the same man, and was one of the group of men then conspiring to kill the Senator. It is my opinion that at a later date, in another secret meeting, Dr. Weiss drew the short straw which meant he was the one chosen to kill Huey P. Long."

Scarcely ten days ago, he said, a man with bushy hair, slightly resembling Senator Long, was held up on the road from New Orleans to Baton Rouge. A group of men with pistols let him go, he said, remarking that they were after "the big shot."

Earl Long, a brother of the slain Senator said he was convinced that "Huey's murder" was brought about by his "political enemies," and disclosed that Senator John H. Overton has suggested to Governor Oscar K. Allen that the Legislature appropriate a \$25,000 fund to investigate the assassination.

## Congressional Inquiry Asked.

The Legislature, however, after passing thirty-seven of the thirty-nine bills prepared by Senator Long, adjourned without taking any such action. It was hinted that it might be called together after the funeral to carry out Senator Overton's suggestion.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, taking cognizance of the rumors, sent a telegram to Speaker Byrns in Washington asking for a Congressional investigation of Senator Long's murder.

The telegram read:

"Inasmuch as it has been called to our attention that a committee under your appointment was commissioned to investigate the political power of United States Senator Huey P. Long in Louisiana, as pertains to the existence of a republican form of government in this State, I feel sure now that you and the august body of which you are the head would be equally interested in instructing this same committee to investigate the mysterious assassination of Senator Long. "Facts have come to the attention of myself and the attention of my friends which convince me that the most subtle plot in American history was developed to destroy my chief and our leader and these, if uncovered, will shake this country from centre to circumference involving personalities far beyond the imagination of the American public."

## Local Officials Little Interested.

Authorities of East Baton Rouge, the politically hostile parish in which the shooting occurred, showed little interest in the whisperings of death plots by a cabala of Senator Long's political enemies.

J. Fred Odom, the District Attorney who figured prominently in the testimony at the inquiry Senator Long conducted last January into a plot against his life, showed considerably more interest in fixing the responsibility for the death of his assassin.

Mr. Odom, who was mentioned by Senator Long in his Senate speech as one of those who was present when plans for killing him were discussed at a hotel in New Or-

leans, announced this afternoon that he would resume his inquest into the execution of Dr. Weiss by Long's bodyguards on Monday.

The inquest has been delayed by the failure of the bodyguards to appear as witnesses. At the first session, Mr. Odom sought to prove through the examination of two witnesses that the young eye, ear and nose specialist who was a son-in-law of Judge B. H. Pavy of St. Landry's Parish, was shot and killed after he had been disarmed.

## Aide Denies Great Wealth.

King Stranzke, the local chief of police who recently switched his allegiance to Senator Long, however, indicated that he was pursuing an investigation of his own. Just how far this inquiry will go depends upon the attitude of the late Senator's advisers, who at the moment are trying desperately to keep the machine he built from wrecking itself on the rocks of jealousy.

Meanwhile, Mr. Christenberry declared that his chief died with far less wealth than popularly was believed. Search of all except one of the Senator's safety deposit boxes, he said, had disclosed only a \$50,000 life insurance policy, a few shares of stock and a deed to a heavily mortgaged home in New Orleans.

Senator Long's body was brought from the undertaker's to the Capitol at 1:35 this afternoon. Just before that, Mrs. Long, her daughter, Rose, and her two sons, Palmer and Russell, spent half an hour with their dead.

A hearse, escorted by three motor cycle policemen and followed by one automobile containing the six pallbearers selected during the day, brought the body to the Capitol, which had been the scene of so many tempestuous episodes in the recent life of the Senator.

## Officials Are Pallbearers.

The pallbearers were Governor Allen, Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe, Seymour Weiss, treasurer of the Long organization; Robert S. Maestri, Conservation Commissioner; Allen A. Ellender, Speaker of the House, and Justice John B. Fournet of the Supreme Court.

When the hearse stopped in front of the Capitol the forty-eight steps leading to Memorial Hall—each named for one of the States of the Union—were massed with men, women and children waiting to view the body.

State policemen and militiamen, under the command of Brig. Gen. Louis F. Guerre, cleared a narrow passage through the throng.

Up these stairs through the silent crowd the pallbearers, assisted by undertakers' assistants, carried the heavy bronze coffin which contained the body of the man who by some was regarded as a potential savior of the nation and by others as its most dangerous demagogue.

Tenderly the coffin was borne through the great bronze doors of the Capitol and into Memorial Hall, still bearing on its marble walls the scars of the shooting which resulted in the death of the Senator and his assassin.

It was placed upon black-draped

standards directly under a bas-relief of Senator Long presented by the Confederate Veterans in "grateful appreciation" of his help and assistance.

Then the upper section of the coffin was opened, disclosing the figure of Louisiana's Senator dressed in a dinner jacket, with a stiff-bosomed shirt and a black bow tie. A vagrant lock of red-brown hair cascaded over his forehead.

The crowd was held outside, while members of the Senator's family and those who were closest to him through his stormy battles and sweeping victories said their last farewells. Just before 3 P. M. they were admitted and allowed to pass quickly in single file before the catafalque.

Among them were farmers from the red hills of North Louisiana from which the Senator sprang. There were "Cajuns" from the rural parishes and business men from New Orleans. School teachers, politicians, ministers and children were among the mourners.

It was the hard-headed, practical politicians who were most vividly affected. They sat in the gloom-filled office of the Governor, biting back tears and surreptitiously wiping tear-reddened eyes.

Mr. Weiss, who is facing trial in Federal court for income-tax evasion, wept openly. So did Richard W. Leche, former secretary to the Governor, recently elevated to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Ellender sat stiff and silent in the midst of a group of officeholders, who wept bitterly.

The only ones who showed no sign of emotion were the eight militia men standing at attention behind the bier. Military regulations do not permit such things. With them, as the guard of honor, were two students of Louisiana State University and four members of the university band in their uniforms of purple and gold which their patron, the Senator, had selected.

"The ole war school" was close to Huey Long's heart. He led its band, financed excursions of its students to football games and even took a hand in coaching its teams.

Its band will play at the funeral tomorrow. The Senator's dirge will be the song he helped to write for his campaign to "make 'em stomp."

Under the direction of Castro Carazo, the former orchestra leader whom the Senator made a bandmaster, the song has been transposed to a minor key.

## 20,000 to Attend Funeral.

Between 20,000 and 30,000 persons are expected to attend the funeral on the Capitol grounds. All State offices and the city offices of New Orleans will be closed and special trains and buses will be run to the capital from distant parts of the State.

A committee of the United States Senate will attend the rites, as will the young Senator from West Virginia, Rush Holt, with his campaign manager, Colonel J. H. Long of Huntington, who presided just before Labor Day at a Long family

reunion near Lebanon, Pa., which Huey Long addressed.

There will be no military observances of any kind; no sounding of taps or the firing of a volley across the grave. The Rev. Mr. Smith explained that, as the Senator was not a military man, "his funeral will be but a simple expression of love from his bereaved followers."

Representative Lorris Wimberly and Senator Harvey Peltier were co-chairmen of the committee appointed by the Legislature to select a burial site.

They issued the following statement:

"We have selected as the burial site a place in the centre of the sunken garden, about midway between the State Capitol and the main business of the Highway Commission on the Capitol grounds, the grave to be located in the centre, and we have dedicated in perpetuity said grounds for a tomb.

"In making the selection we have, to a large extent, considered the wishes of Mrs. Long, inasmuch as his public duties have consumed the major portion of his time for the past several years and she willingly deprived herself of his companionship in order that he might carry on his fight for the people."

Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, which faithfully carried out the program drawn up by Senator Long, his followers in the Senate and the House met in caucus and were addressed by Governor Allen, who asked them all to pledge allegiance to the principles for which their leader fought. Several of the members emerged with tears in their eyes.

The Rev. Mr. Smith declared that there was less danger than most persons thought that the political machine which Senator Long created would disintegrate following his death. The leaders of all factions in the organization, he said, had promised their support to Governor Allen and the ticket which will be offered the electorate next January.

Mr. Smith is something of a power himself. There are 326,000 members of the Share Our Wealth society enrolled in Louisiana and he believes that there are about 9,000,000 more in the country. That movement, he declared, would not die with its sponsor.



# LONG PREDICTED HE WOULD BE SHOT

He Told Senate Aug. 9 That  
Plot to Kill Him Had Been  
Overheard in New Orleans.

## ALWAYS HAD A BODYGUARD

Thomas Recalls Inquiry in  
Louisiana Revealed Hate and  
'Almost Mob Desires.'

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—News of the attempted assassination of Senator Huey Long in Baton Rouge startled the capital late tonight, with officials recalling instantly that only a month ago tomorrow he told the Senate a plot to kill him was afoot.

As word spread through the city, telephone calls to newspaper offices for information increased with the minute.

Until details of the shooting and his condition were known, officials and political leaders had little to say.

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, attributed the shooting of Senator Long to "an irresponsible and thoughtless person."

### Recalls Overton Hearing.

Mr. Thomas is familiar with the Louisiana political situation, having presided at hearings there on the seating of Senator Overton of the Long faction.

"It is most unfortunate," Mr. Thomas's statement said. "I had first had acquaintance with the tense feelings and almost mob desires expressed by partisans on both sides when I presided in the Overton hearing two years ago.

"I cannot help but feel that the act was one of an irresponsible and thoughtless person, because no matter how hateful controlled government may become in the minds of its antagonists, the minute force is used confusion is instant.

"Shooting always invites more shooting. It cannot bring better conditions by shooting. The American system of recall is to use ballots and not bullets."

### Others Took His Fears Lightly.

The committee of which Mr. Thomas was a member excoriated some of the methods involved in the conduct of Louisiana elections, but Mr. Overton kept his seat.

Many of the Senate, at the time of Long's speech, had taken the Louisianan's fears lightly.

The Louisianan, on Aug. 9, took the floor during a dull afternoon and said two of his supporters had sat in a hotel room in New Orleans adjoining an apartment where the reported plot was discussed. Some

Continued on Page Three.



# LONG PREDICTED HE WOULD BE SHOT

Continued From Page One.

Senators laughed as he spoke, while others listened closely.

Long read reports written by the two supporters saying conferences were held July 22 and 24 in a New Orleans hotel at which there was an asserted threat made to "shoot him on the floor of the Senate."

Attending the conferences at various times, he said, were members of the House from Louisiana, and various political leaders who were discussing possible candidates for Governor to oppose the Long ticket.

In his address Long quoted one of the voices heard in the hotel room as saying: "I am out to murder, kill, bulldoze, steal or anything else to win this election."

He quoted excerpts from what he said was a sound-recording device account of the words spoken in the hotel. One of the excerpts, according to Mr. Long, read:

"I would draw in a lottery to go out and kill Long. It would take only one man, one gun and one bullet."

The name of the person making the alleged threat to kill Long was never revealed. Long described how the "voice" told of the desirability of coming to Washington and shooting him.

As to the plot itself, even Long evidently did not take it seriously at the time. He jokingly told the Senate as much in one place when, as he read from his memorandum on the hotel meeting, he remarked: "Here is where I got a new lease on life."

At that point the memorandum disclosed that some individual in the room had declared it impracticable to kill Long.

The Senator said the record of the meeting was taken by a brother of his secretary and also by a man Long identified as a secretary of the Louisiana State Senate.

Among those named by Mr. Long as present at one conference was T. Semmes Walmsley, Mayor of New Orleans and enemy of the Senator. Walmsley was not named as on hand at the conference in which the alleged "voice" threatened to shoot Long.

This story of a plot reminded Senators of Long's bodyguards, some of whom were believed at times to have taken a place in the gallery while the Senator was on the floor.

Sergeant-at-Arms Chesley Journey at one time publicly searched a man he believed to be a Long bodyguard, but was in error in believing the man carried a gun.

Long always has had companions with him even at times in his office when he was interviewed by newspaper men. They accompanied him also on his occasional visits to night clubs.

## Senator's Encounters Recalled.

Wide publicity attended previous encounters between Long and others.

At Sands Point, L. I., more than a year ago he received a black eye in a country club washroom from

the fist of a man never since positively identified.

On the night of July 2 he narrowly missed being struck on the jaw at the crowded dance terrace of the Shoreham Hotel in this city. The Senator blamed his poor dancing for the attempt to hit him.

Burr Tracy Ansell, young lawyer, who swung at Long but missed, had a different story to tell. He said Long approached his table in a way which caused resentment, but that the Senator ran away while his bodyguards held Ansell's arm to halt the swing to the jaw.

Ansell is a son of Samuel T. Ansell, former Judge Advocate General of the Army, who was complainant in a \$500,000 libel suit pending against Long.

The next day Long told newsmen that "I only dance about once a year and I am a poor dancer." He explained that he probably had stepped on some one's foot on the dance floor. He said he only ventured to dance because his blond companion had urged him to waltz.

"I stepped on her toes, too," said Long.



# DOCTOR SHOOTS HUEY LONG IN LOUISIANA STATE CAPITOL; BODYGUARDS KILL ASSAILANT



Times Wide World Photo.  
**SENATOR HUEY P. LONG.**

## SENATOR'S WOUND GRAVE

Pistol Pressed to Body,  
Bullet Goes Through  
His Abdomen.

## ATTACKER A POLITICAL FOE

Would-Be Assassin a Relative  
of a Judge Whose Defeat  
Long Was Planning.

## OPERATION IS PERFORMED

Follows Transfusion in Which  
Lieutenant Governor Gives  
Blood to the Senator.

### Surgeons' Bulletin on Long.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATON ROUGE, La., Monday, Sept. 9.—The surgeons attending Senator Long issued the following bulletin at 2 o'clock this morning (4 A. M. New York time):

"Senator Long was wounded by one bullet entering the upper right side, emerging from the back. The colon was punctured in two places.

"The first blood transfusion has been given the Senator, with good results.

"The condition of Senator Long is thoroughly satisfactory. It will be seventy-two to ninety hours before further developments can be expected.

"Another bulletin will be issued at 7 A. M."

In an emergency operation the surgeons sutured veins to stop internal bleeding and cleansed the wound to prevent infection.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 8.—United States Senator Huey P. Long was shot through the stomach and gravely wounded tonight as he walked from the chamber of the Louisiana House of Representatives, where he had been directing the passage of bills aimed to strengthen his grip upon the politics of the State and to fight the New Deal and Roosevelt policies.

It was about 9:30 o'clock (11:30 New York daylight saving time), and the Legislature had just recessed until morning.

The would-be assassin, shot down and killed instantly by three members of the State police acting as bodyguards for Louisiana's senior Senator, was identified as Dr. Carl A. Weiss, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of Baton Rouge.

Dr. Weiss, who was 29, was the son-in-law of Judge B. H. Pavy of Opelousas, a leader of an anti-Long faction in St. Landry Parish.

One of the bills scheduled for passage at this special session of the Legislature was designed to gerrymander Judge Pavy's judicial district so that his re-election next January would have been well-nigh impossible.

The bill would have added the parishes of Acadia, Lafayette and Vermillion, where Long majorities are heavy, to Judge Pavy's home parish.

### Lieut. Gov. Noe Gives Blood.

The most skilled surgeons in the State were summoned to the Senator's side at Our Lady of the Lake Sanitarium, to which he was rushed by automobile, conscious but bleeding profusely.

A blood transfusion was decided upon, and scores of friends volunteered to give their blood. Ten volunteers were selected for tests. Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe, a close friend of Senator Long, was accepted and the transfusion was made an hour and a half after the shooting occurred.

"Go ahead and clean it," Senator Long said through gritted teeth to the surgeon when they informed him that his wound would have to be cleaned. Tests were being made, physicians said, to determine whether the bullet which pierced Senator Long's abdomen was poisoned.

Soon after the transfusion was made it was reported that surgeons had decided to perform an emergency operation.

About an hour later the operation was carried out.

While the House gallery was crowded with spectators, there were few witnesses to the actual shooting. Senator Long had been striding

Continued on Page Three.



# HUEY LONG IS SHOT; ASSAILANT KILLED

**Continued From Page One.**

ing about the floor of the House during the reading of the score or more of bills by which he sought to consolidate his dictatorship and wage war on the national administration.

## **Assailant in Capitol Corridor.**

When Speaker Allen A. Ellender declared the House adjourned Senator Long swaggered from the chamber and across the rotunda of the Capitol to the office of Governor Oscar K. Allen.

He had almost reached the door to the office when a young man in a white linen suit confronted him, pressed a .32-calibre automatic pistol against the Senator's ribs and pulled the trigger.

One bullet pierced Senator Long's abdomen. Then the assailant's weapon jammed and he was floored by a blow to the jaw.

As Senator Long, his hands clutching his side, staggered across the rotunda to fall to the floor almost in front of the Western Union desk in the main lobby, three State Highway Policemen fired simultaneously at the white-clad man, later identified as Dr. Weiss. About a year ago he was married to Yvonne Pavy, whose father, Judge Pavy, is the leader of one of the strongest anti-Long factions in the State.

Weiss crumpled to the floor. The State Policemen who had shot him, George McQuiston, E. D. Cole, and Murphy Rosen, who acts as one of the Senator's bodyguards in Washington, bent over him.

Their bullets had been aimed true. Dr. Weiss was dead, but the only sign of a wound was the splotch of red right over his heart.

The shots brought throngs pouring from the gallery of the House, from the air-conditioned restaurant in the basement and from all parts of the Capitol, which rises thirty-four stories high from the lowlands on the outskirts of Baton Rouge.

Squads of policemen quickly cleared the corridors. Nerves have been taut among the followers of Senator Long since the theft of some machine guns and tear gas bombs from the Sheriff's office in the politically hostile Iberia Parish soon after the dictator's return from Washington.

## **Senator Whispers Orders.**

Friends of the wounded Senator, who has announced himself as a potential candidate for President, picked him up and carried him to an automobile and rushed him to Our Lady of the Lake Sanitarium in Baton Rouge.

Among those in the House chamber when the shooting occurred was Dr. Arthur Vidrine, head of the New Orleans Charity Hospital. He took charge of the removal and accompanied the Senator to the hospital.

Senator Long lost consciousness only for a moment. On the way to the hospital, although bleeding from the mouth, he hoarsely whispered orders to his assistants. At his direction the Coroner, Dr. Thomas B. Bird, ordered an inquest into the killing of Dr. Weiss for tomorrow at 10 A. M.

As a precautionary measure Brig. Gen. Ray Fleming was directed to mobilize a battalion of the National Guard at Baton Rouge immediately.

## **Only One Bullet Hit Long.**

The identification of the slain assailant was made by Dr. Bird and Joe W. Bates, Assistant Superintendent of the State Bureau of Identification.

Dr. Bird said that two cartridges had been fired from the pistol, which lay at the side of Dr. Weiss, but Dr. Vidrine said that only one had struck Senator Long.

Dr. Vidrine said that the bullet entered the right side of the abdomen and emerged at the back, miraculously missing any vital organs. Unless complications developed, the doctor said, Senator Long had "a good chance" to recover.

Mrs. Long and her daughter were summoned immediately from New Orleans, which is ninety miles away. Before they departed, however, they were assured by W. A. Therpe, husband of Alice Lee Grosjean, Commissioner of Public Accounts and secretary to Senator Long when he was Governor, that he was in no immediate danger.

## **Effort to Save the Senator.**

Aside from the policemen who felled Dr. Weiss with bullets, only a handful of persons saw the shooting. John B. Fournet, a justice of the Supreme Court, saw the automatic in the young doctor's hands and lunged forward in an effort to deflect the bullet just as the first shot was fired.

James O'Connor Jr., a member of the Public Service Commission, came up the stairs from the basement in time to see Senator Long reeling through the corridor. He described the scene thus:

"'Jimmie, my boy,' he said to me, 'I'm shot.' I threw my arms under him and drew him from any one else who might be trying to get him. Then I hollered to the boys of the Highway Department and we carried him out to a car."

The hospital to which Senator Long was taken lies across a small lake from the Capitol. News of the shooting spread throughout the city, which until a short time ago was under martial law following Senator Long's announced discovery of a plot to kill him last January.

Only a month ago Senator Long provided his colleagues in the Senate with details of another plot against his life.

## **Doctor's Mother Shocked.**

Dr. Weiss, a graduate of Tulane Medical School, spent several years studying medicine abroad. He has been practicing in Baton Rouge for the past two years with his father, Dr. Carl A. Weiss Sr., former president of the Louisiana Medical Association.

The young doctor's mother gasped in amazement when told of his deed.

"Oh God," she cried, "we've been opposed to Long, but I did not think he would do a thing like that."

In the Tulane Year Book, the class prophecy for Dr. Weiss was:

"With knowledge aplenty and friends galore, he is bound to go out and make the world take notice."

**The New York Times**

Published: September 9, 1935

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# MOTHER OF WEISS FEARS REPRISALS

She Prays That Senator Long Recovers, but Bemoans the Slaying of Her Son.

## TELLS HOW HE SPENT DAY

Says That an Hour Before Shooting He Planned Operation for Following Day.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 9 (AP). —A bereaved mother, Mrs. C. A. Weiss Sr., "thanked God" today that Senator Huey P. Long is still alive.

Her son, Dr. Carl Austin Weiss Jr., died last night under the blazing guns of Senator Long's bodyguards after he had shot and seriously wounded the Senator.

Dry-eyed, but obviously suffering from the shock, Mrs. Weiss told of her son's activities prior to the shooting. She bemoaned the fact that her son was riddled by guns in the hands of the bodyguards.

"When he did a thing like that he must have known he would be killed instantly," she said. "But they (the bodyguard) didn't have to kill him the way they did. They didn't have to kill him at all."

Mrs. Weiss said her son attended Sunday morning mass with his wife and 3-months-old baby boy, then went to the parents' home for Sunday dinner. The entire family later went to a near-by lake shore where Dr. Weiss fished and swam in the afternoon.

"We had no word, no intimation, nothing," she said. "All we know is that he took living seriously. Right with him was right. Right above everything. But I'm so afraid now. I don't know what they will try to do with us."

Dr. Weiss, the mother said, ate supper and then went out in the yard and fed the dog and fondled it. At 8:30 he called a patient and told him to be at the hospital early Monday morning for the operation for which they had arranged.

"Then he helped Yvonne, his wife, put the baby to bed.

"At 9 o'clock he had to go out on a sick call. This is what I cannot understand. The Capitol is only a stone's throw from his house. Maybe he went over there to look in because we knew it would be in session last night. I don't know why he went in. None of us can understand it.

"But he must have gone almost straight from his house to the Capitol, for his wife says positively it was about 9 o'clock when he left.

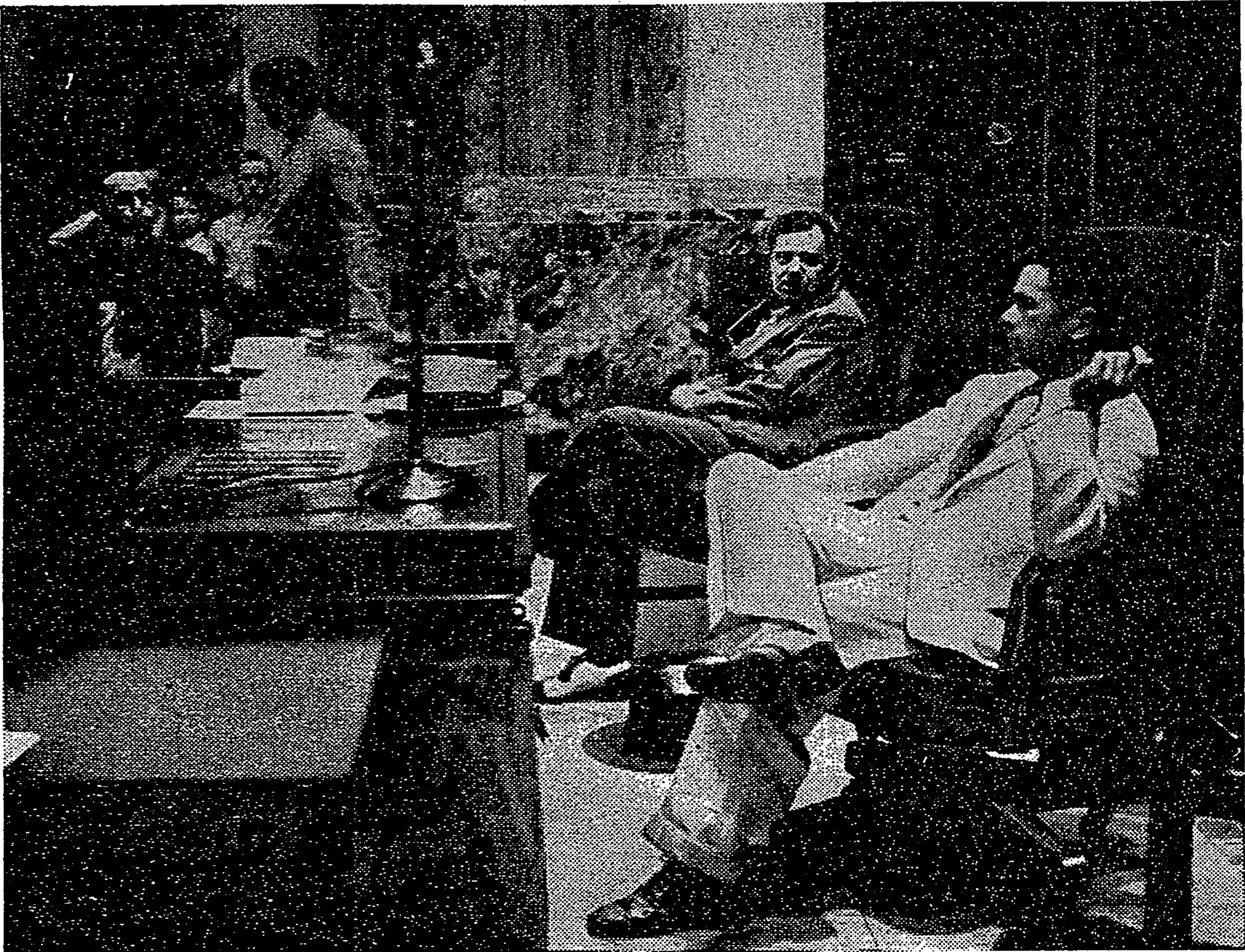
"The first I knew of what had happened was when a newspaper man came to this house last night and told me my boy had shot Senator Long.

"Oh, no, no," I cried. 'My boy never did that. My boy never could have done anything like that.' I guess now that is what any mother would have said. But he was a fine boy, keen and intelligent beyond the average. He was always reading, and he could do anything. Electricity, he could take care of that. Carpentry. Cooking. Anything. His future was brilliant."

When asked where her son had obtained the gun with which he shot Senator Long, Mrs. Weiss said he had the gun and often, when the family went out to their camp in the woods, they took turns firing it at objects in the water and woods. "We did not use the gun Sunday," she said.

"The only thing I am grateful for in this terrible thing is this: Thank God, Senator Long was not killed."

The whole family has felt bitter



Times Wide World Photo.

A photograph made by a New York Times photographer in Baton Rouge Sunday night, showing the Louisiana Senator on the rostrum of the House with Speaker Allen J. Ellender, as they were directing the seventh special session this year of the State Legislature. It was just after this picture was taken that the United States Senator left the chamber and, while walking in the corridor toward the office of Governor Allen, was shot down.



Times Wide World Photo.  
Dr. Carl A. Weiss.

toward Senator Long, Mrs. Weiss said, because of his political actions, but never was anything said of an attempt on his life.

### Dr. Weiss Was at Bellevue.

Dr. Carl A. Weiss Jr. was on the Bellevue Hospital staff for two years, beginning July 1, 1930, after a year spent at the American Hospital at Neuilly, France, and post-graduate work in Vienna. He went directly to Louisiana to practice after completing his service in Bellevue.



# ASCribES 'IDEAL' TO WEISS

Slayer Had 'Courage of Convictions,' Aide at Bellevue Says.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 10 (AP).—Dr. J. Hallock Moore, a personal friend, described Dr. C. A. Weiss, Senator Long's assailant, today as a "brilliant" man who was "very thorough and painstaking" and "with the courage of his convictions."

Dr. Moore served his four years' internship under Dr. Weiss while the latter was house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, New York. Dr. Moore succeeded Dr. Weiss in the post.

The Huntington physician disclosed that Dr. Weiss brought the phrase "Weiss tag" to the medical profession. He said:

"Dr. Weiss was so insistent upon thoroughness that he used to inspect all tonsillectomies personally. If the least vestige of a tonsil was not removed he would raise the roof.

"It got to the point finally where such a tonsil remnant was known as a 'Weiss tag.'

*The New York Times*

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# PASSING OF LONG SHOCKS SENATORS

Colleagues in Washington Join  
in Praise of His Courage  
and Ability.

ALL DEPLORE VIOLENCE

Cabinet Members Express Regret  
—Committees to Be Named  
to Attend Funeral.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The death of Senator Long was almost the only topic of conversation and comment in political Washington today, as the few members of Congress still in Washington joined in expressions of regret at the assassination.

Senators Overton, Caraway, Thomas of Oklahoma, and Schall have been named to represent the Senate at the funeral tomorrow by Vice President Garner. Speaker Byrns will name two Representatives to attend on behalf of the House. They will be from Louisiana.

Among those who voiced sorrow was Mrs. Hattie Caraway, Senator from Arkansas, who was deeply moved. She was a close friend of Senator Long, who campaigned in Arkansas in her behalf when she was elected to the Senate in 1932.

"It is disgraceful," she commented, "that such a thing could happen in this country."

Other Senatorial comment follows:

Senator McAdoo—"Assassination is not and never can be, under our institutions, a substitute for political action or discussion. The death of Senator Long is, in itself, a deplorable tragedy, but it is doubly deplorable because of its larger implications. He was a man of great force, and while I was not in agreement with his position on many questions, nevertheless, free discussion of the problems he presented was salutary, under the philosophy of our democratic system. His death by violence is a crime against civilization."

Schall Sees "Terrible Loss."

Senator Schall—"In my opinion the death of Senator Long is a terrific loss to the country. I feel that Senator Long did more than probably any other man in the United States in bringing to the attention of the people what this administration is doing to them. Senator Long seemed to be able to get a hearing when nobody else could. I can think of no greater service any one could have rendered. It is very unfortunate he had to go in this way and it may be that his going will do the very thing he wanted to do had he lived."

Senator Donahey—"The death of Senator Long was very unfortunate indeed."

Senator King—"I regret it very, very much."

Senator Bone—"When we have the use of the ballot as we do in this country I consider it a supreme tragedy that violence should enter the picture."

Senator Fletcher—"I had not believed that such a thing could happen and I had never believed that the threats which Senator Long said had been made against his life could be so grave."

Secretary Ickes—"Highly regrettable from every point of view. I had hoped we had passed the stage in this country long ago when any political issue could be decided on a basis of assassination."

Postmaster General Farley—"Every American must regret the tragedy of Senator Long's death. To Mrs.

Long and the members of the family I extend my most sincere and heartfelt sympathy."

Secretary Morgenthau—"I was greatly shocked both by the attack and by news of his death and I feel the greatest sympathy for his family and friends. It is seriously disturbing to learn of a resort to unlawful violence as a political weapon in America."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor—"Labor shares with all classes of people the common sorrow which they experience over Senator Long's tragic death. He was regarded as a champion of the rights of the common people and as a fearless advocate of economic and social measures which he believed would promote social justice. He occupied a very large place in the hearts and minds of millions of working men and women. Labor extends to the family of Senator Long its most sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement."



# ***Wealth of Huey Long Is Variousy Estimated***

By The Associated Press.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10.  
—Huey Long accumulated wealth as boss of Louisiana. How much would be sheerest guesswork.

He never gave any accurate idea of how much he was worth and never admitted being a "rich man." In his code of ethics a "rich man" was not the kind of candidate the voters should choose to solve the poverty problems of the masses.

His income, he said, was law practice revenue.

In the last months before he died, the only definite figures, and those represented only partial income, affording an inkling to his wealth became available. A check of records showed he received \$225,000 from the Tax Commission during the six months before his death, and \$125,000 from the Public Service Commission.

His wealth was a matter of continual speculation. Guesses sometimes ran as high as \$5,000,000, but few placed it over \$2,500,000, and that may be away off.

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# **Brothers Are Reunited At Deathbed of Long**

By The Associated Press.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10.—The deathbed of Huey Long brought together for the first time in years the four Long brothers, who at times differed bitterly over politics and personal affairs.

Most noticeable was Julius Long, the oldest brother, who lent Long funds to get his law education and became his law partner.

In recent years, however, the two had broken all relations and Julius had branded his brother a political "madman." Julius even testified before the Senate investigating committee against his brother.

Earl Long, the youngest brother, in recent months had been reunited with Long in politics after several years' separation. Before the reconciliation Earl worked with Long's most bitter political opponents.

Dr. George S. Long, another brother, came from Oklahoma. George had been an admirer of his brother, although Long had refused to aid him in his campaigns for office in Oklahoma.

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# LONG'S BOOK JESTS AT HIS OWN CAREER

**'My First Days in the White House' Was Revised Just Before Senator Died.**

## ROOSEVELT IN 'CABINET'

**Hoover Also a 'Member' as Mellon Aids in Mapping Out His 'Share-the-Wealth' Plan.**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 10.—Senator Long left behind him a satirical book, soon to be published, which contains not only his plans and aspirations, but gives an imaginary history of his first year as "President."

"My First Days in the White House" is the title of the volume, upon whose proof sheets he made changes as late as Aug. 31 when he went from this city to St. Louis. Written with a view of being a handbook in his Presidential campaign of 1936, it gives complete details of his "share-the-wealth plan" and he followed his description with the fancied success which met this scheme as it was carried out under his direction as the country's Chief Executive.

The knowledge of public affairs gained in his lively campaigns in his home State, and during his more recent years at Washington, is reflected as chapter succeeds chapter and his narrative unfolds. Replete with native humor, the book nevertheless contains its fair share of political propaganda, but so arrayed as to make interesting reading, even for those not impressed with the Long political theories.

The volume will make its appearance within a short time under the imprint of the Harrisburg Press.

**Roosevelt, Hoover in Cabinet.**

Illustrated throughout by caricatures, and giving evidence of the bizarre personality of Louisiana's dictator on almost every page, the book covers a period immediately following his presumed election in November, 1936, on through a part of 1937, when he completes his Cabinet, the selection of which shows an utter disregard of party labels. For instance, President Roosevelt is listed as Secretary of the Navy and former President Hoover as Secretary of Commerce.

The selection of the Long Cabinet indeed forms one of the most interesting sections of the manuscript, giving the Senator's version of how he negotiated with the members before inducing them to serve.

Besides the posts mentioned, portfolios are: Secretary of State, Senator Borah; Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Couzens; Secretary of War, General Smedley D. Butler of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Interior, Major Gen. Lytle Brown of Tennessee; Attorney General, Frank Murphy of Michigan, Governor General of the Philippines, and for Secretary of Labor, Edward Keating of Colorado.

The Cabinet contains no Secretary of Agriculture or Postmaster General, the author having outlined plans to select the first from nominations by farmers' agencies and the second from postoffice employees on a merit basis.

**Smith "Director of Budget."**

Former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, is Director of the Budget, the appointment coming suddenly after a rapid-fire talk with Mr. Smith at the White House.

The narrative in Long's words follows a description of the new Cabinet's potentialities. He wrote:

"As Smith left, Senator Couzens was ushered into my study. He greeted me.

"'Well, Huey,' he said, 'I see you're raising as much hell as President as you did in the Senate.'

"'He soon made me realize that he feared the possibility of disharmony in a Cabinet of so many strong-minded men.

"'For instance,' he asked, 'how can Smith and Roosevelt work together? How about Borah and Hoover?'

"'What do I care whether they agree with one another?' I asked. 'Let Smith run the budget. Hoover will run the Commerce Department to a queen's taste. He will do a mighty fine job there, you'll see.

"'And why should Borah quarrel with Hoover over how Hoover runs the Commerce Department, any more than Hoover will quarrel with Borah about how Borah runs the State Department?'

**Aid in Share-Wealth Plan.**

The story goes at length into the share-the-wealth plan, upon which the Louisiana Senator hoped to hinge his 1936 campaign, but he emphasized also his ideas for the revision of the national defense, the national banking system, transportation, suppression of crime, education, and the general rebuilding of the country's economic structure.

The book is filled with the names of prominent persons in business, civic and industrial life. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, and Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, are named in the story as among those who aided the "President" in the formulation of the share-the-wealth plan, which Long asserted in his manuscript was the backbone of his "administration."

Under his plan as he unfolds it, the Federal Government was to seize all wealth, but business, commerce and industry were to be operated privately.

Senator Long came here Aug. 31 on his way to Stouchsburg, Berks County, where he addressed the Long family reunion and claimed kinship with the Pennsylvania Longs. After this speech he returned here to take a train for St. Louis and carried with him several chapters of his book for revision.



# LONG'S FOLLOWERS SEE NEED OF A 'CZAR'

**Doubt in Ranks That Allen  
Has Qualities Wanted Starts  
Talk of Others.**

**SEYMOUR WEISS NAMED**

**But Income Tax Charges Militate  
Against Him—Noe in Peril of  
Similar Handicap.**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10.—Lieutenants in the Long political organization are trying to settle upon one man to direct the affairs of one of the best operating machines ever known in this country.

"What we need is a czar," said one State official, "and we need him quickly."

Governor Allen assumed the leadership at a meeting of Long lieutenants at the Capitol today. The assembled members of the machine indorsed his step, assuring him that "we are with you."

His new status, however, is possibly only temporary. It was ratified by the others, not because he was regarded as strong enough to hold the organization together, but because it was found that it would be impossible to agree at once upon a man or group of men to undertake this task.

It reported early tonight that Seymour Weiss, manager of two New Orleans hotels and president of the New Orleans Dock Board, one of the State's most important patronage dispensing agencies, may finally be chosen as the leader.

But Weiss, who is no kin to Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, who fired the shot which resulted in the death of Senator Long, while once a resident of rural up-State Louisiana, has never learned the language of that country as did the fallen dictator. In addition Weiss is now under Federal indictment for alleged violation of the Income Tax Laws. The date for his trial has not been set.

Acting Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe of Monroe, generally reputed to have been Senator Long's first choice for Governor to succeed O. K. Allen when the Governor is forced to retire next May under the provisions of law prohibiting a Governor from succeeding himself, has a strong following. But Senator Noe is himself facing an income-tax investigation. Applications were recently made to the Federal courts for authority to force banks to turn over his records.

**Speaker Seeks Advancement.**

Allen J. Ellender of Houma, Speaker of the House, is a contender for the Gubernatorial post and he claims a right to it, among other grounds, because he was one of those considered four years ago. A potato farmer and also a brilliant lawyer, he can nearly match Senator Long for quickness of thought, but he is without the political and financial acumen of Noe and Weiss.

Wade O. Martin of St. Martinville, chairman of the Louisiana Public Service Commission, for twenty years Sheriff of his parish, possesses political traits possibly almost equal to those of Senator Long. He knows how to win people as Long knew how. He has been a successful vote-getter. He had threatened to buck the Long machine if he was refused its endorsement.

While the administration supporters realize that unless they stick together there will be a crumbling of the organization, there are many who believe that no single man can hold together the varied interests in the Long machine.

"The death of Huey Long," said a man identified with the opposition group, "means the dissolution not only of the Long organization, but of the anti-Long organizations as well. There is going to be a new alignment in Louisiana politics. We have always had these new alignments about every four years prior to the advent of Senator Long. One is now past due four years."

While internal dissensions may prove injurious to the present Long organization, dissensions in the opposition ranks will be of great value to the Long ranks. The anti-Long groups have never been able to get together for any great length of time and with victory a little more in sight their task will be even greater.

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# MADE HUEY LONG, ALLEN OFTEN SAID

**Governor Staked Him to His  
Expenses in First Race for  
Public Service Board.**

**DOES NOT LIKE SPOTLIGHT**

**New Head of Louisiana Machine  
Is 53 Years Old and a Former  
Sunday School Teacher.**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10.—Oscar Kelly Allen, 53-year-old Governor of Louisiana, who now becomes titular successor to Huey P. Long as head of the political machine the Senator built, has often claimed to be the man who made Huey Long a success.

Governor Allen, ten years the late Senator's senior, when assessor of Winn Parish eighteen years ago, selected the young attorney as one who was bound to succeed in a political way and staked him to his expenses in a race for member of the Louisiana Public Service Commission in 1918. Long was successful.

Mr. Allen, a former Baptist Sunday school superintendent, might never have left the confines of his parish had it not been that in 1928 when Huey Long was making his second race for Governor he thought he could be of assistance by running for State Senator from his district.

## Headed Highway Board.

After the first session of the Legislature, Governor Long appointed Senator Allen chairman of the Highway Commission, and Mr. Allen was in charge of the \$100,000,000 road-building program from 1929 to 1932, when he was picked by Long as his successor as Governor.

Mrs. Allen, a large, motherly woman, has never approved of her husband's subservience to Long. She is devoted to her flowers and to her three children, Joyce Love, who is to be married Saturday; O. K. Allen Jr., a junior in the Louisiana State University School of Law, and Asa Benton Allen, now attending public school.

Oscar Allen was born in Winn Parish on Aug. 8, 1882. In 1888 he began attending the Lemond School in a building of hewn logs with split benches. Later he went to other small schools and at 15 he took the teachers' examination.

He started out as a teacher of a one-room school, earning \$37.50 for six weeks' work. Later he attended the Springfield Normal School and Business College in Springfield, Mo. However, he never learned to speak the best English and this hindrance was often referred to by political opponents.

The wedding of Miss Allen, which was to have been a prominent social affair, will be a quiet family wedding. She is to be married to Dr. Frederick J. Stare and will sail on Sept. 18 on the President Harding for England, where he will do research work at Cambridge.

All social affairs planned to honor the young couple have been canceled.

## Averse to Limelight.

If, as expected, Governor Oscar K. Allen succeeds to Huey P. Long's Senatorial toga, the upper house in Washington will receive a member who has been so averse to self-exploitation since he came under Long's dominance that in Who's Who in America he has contented himself with the following sketch:

"Oscar K. Allen, Governor of State of Louisiana for term 1932-1936. Democrat. Address, State Capitol, Baton Rouge, La."

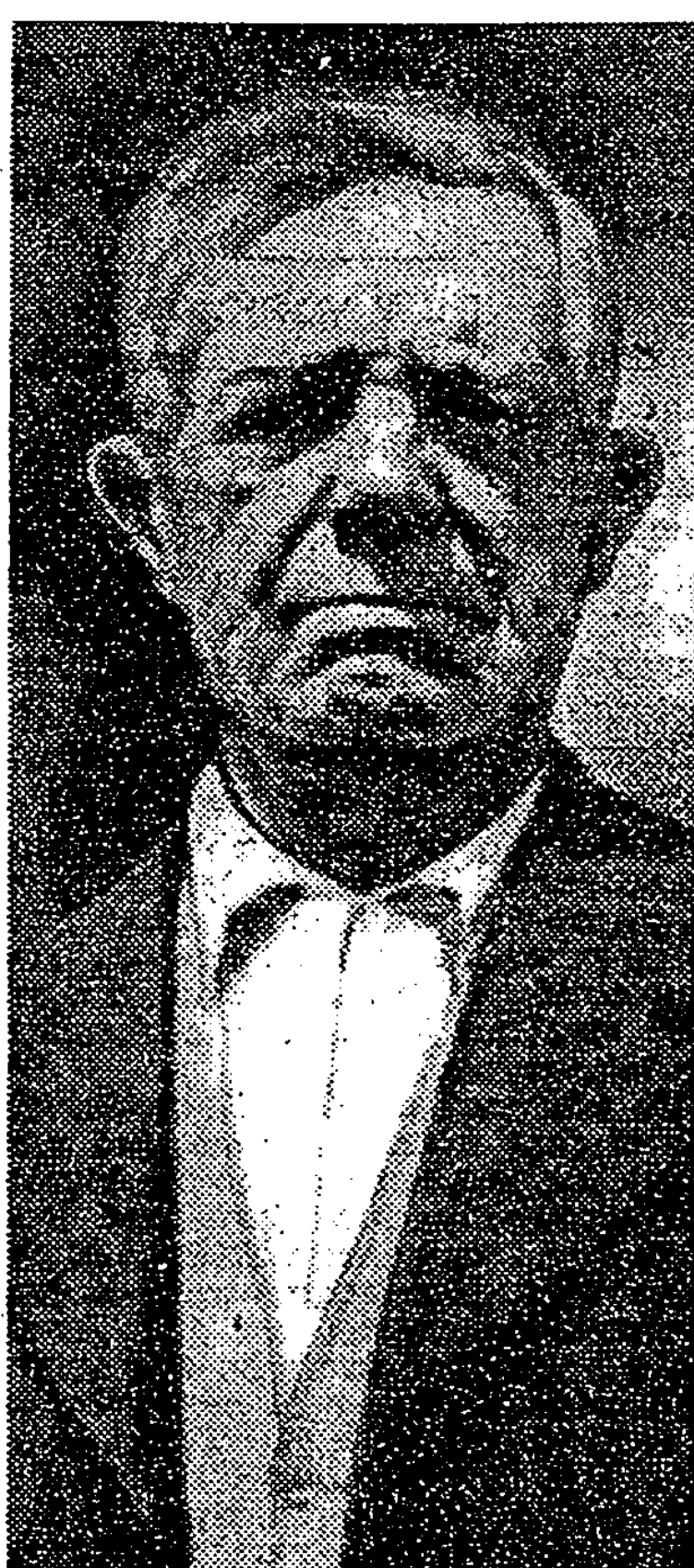
A former Baptist Sunday School teacher of reputedly placid mien, Governor Allen's last few years have made him a storm centre in the sensational political scene that has focused the nation's attention on Louisiana.

None may deny his subservience to Long, whose whim he was ready at all times to obey. Nor was Long hesitant to acknowledge his dominance over Governor Allen. Some weeks ago the Senator announced that the Governor "wants something like twenty to thirty bills introduced in his Legislature," and added that "Wallace and myself will fix 'em up—we know what he wants." George Wallace is Assistant Attorney General.

Allen's rise to prominence, if not to independence, began in 1930 with his State Highway Commission chairmanship when Long was Governor. An acquiescent lieutenant, Allen was selected by Long as his candidate for Governor after Long had been elected to the Senate. He was inaugurated in the new \$5,000,000 State House.

Allen attained some attention in October, 1932, by releasing 600 penitentiary convicts as an economy measure.

At Long's behest, Governor Allen in February, 1932, declared a one-day State holiday in celebration of the sixteenth anniversary of the disruption of diplomatic relations with Germany, the stratagem serving to enable an important New Orleans bank to get a breathing spell and sufficient funds to withstand a heavy run.



Times Wide World Photo.  
**HUEY LONG'S FATHER.**  
Huey P. Long Sr.



# **BORAH COULD QUIET LONG.**

**Idahoan Was Only Senator Able to Stop Extended Speeches.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—There was one Senator, and perhaps one alone, whose voice would still Huey P. Long, and that was Senator Borah of Idaho.

Often when the rampant Louisianian's speeches were holding up important Senate business, administration leaders would quietly appeal to Senator Borah to intercede.

It was sort of a last resort, for it was no pleasant thing for a Democratic administration leader to have to go to a Republican for aid in quieting another Democrat.

Sometimes Mr. Borah, when he chose to interfere, would phrase a casual question that would disclose his wishes to Senator Long, or perhaps he would whisper a remark as he passed the Louisianian's desk.

Although far from Senator Borah in his political policies, Mr. Long had a deep-seated respect for the Idahoan which was often made evident. While he never hesitated to employ his sharp tongue against any other Senator, he was respectful to the utmost to Borah.

And shortly before adjournment, the Louisianian announced he would like to support Borah for President.

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his control of the substance of power over Louisiana than is Mussolini in Italy or Hitler in Germany.

"For over a year past Long has been putting laws on the statute books of Louisiana which seemed to make it impossible to overthrow his dictatorship except by revolution. I have been one of those who believed that in some way that dictatorship would have been overthrown in next year's elections; that its very excesses would help the people destroy it.

"In New Orleans, where I know conditions best, Long has never had anything but a minority following. In our last Mayoralty contest, for example, his candidate mustered a little over 25 per cent of the vote. Five out of six out-State Congressional districts in Louisiana are even now in the hands of his opposition.

#### Urges United Action.

"Both the form and substance of representative American government, the rights and liberties of the people of Louisiana, can be restored if the people who oppose the Long machine will stand together and work together. Division among Long's opponents put him in power and kept him in power.

"It has required great restraint to continue to stand for and advocate law and order in Louisiana under the conditions of the Long dictatorship. Every good citizen must oppose and deplore the substitution of bullets for ballots in the settlement of political disputes, however violent. Yet it is true that thoughtful citizens in Louisiana have dreaded for years the shedding not of the blood of two men but the possible shedding of the blood of hundreds or of thousands before the Louisiana dictatorship reached its end.

"To the sorrowing family of the late Senator, to Mrs. Long and her children and to the family of Dr. Weiss and to the personal friends of the two dead men I extend my sincere sympathy.

"Long's death, viewed from its public effect, should give Louisiana a political breathing spell. The laws which he enacted to buttress and extend his dictatorship must be repealed. Independent, representative men must be put in places of power by the people and then, and only then, will there be peace in Louisiana, with the State restored to its rightful place in the Union."

#### Demands Dictatorship "Repeal." By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Repeal of Senator Long's "dictatorship" laws by the Louisiana Legislature was urged today by James M. Thomson, publisher of The New Orleans Item and Morning Tribune.

He extended sympathy to the Long family in their bereavement and characterized the dead Senator as the possessor of "unique capacity for sustained labor, with incredibly rapid and acute mentality."

The publisher issued the statement as he and Mrs. Thompson left for New Orleans after a vacation in Virginia. It follows:

"The death of Senator Huey P. Long ends the career of the most extraordinary man whom I have known or known of in American public life.

"Outside Louisiana it has been almost impossible to convey an understanding of what he has done in the State to change the traditional separation of the judicial, executive and legislative functions of government whereby the liberties of the peoples of the American States, and of the American Union, have been preserved. In doing this, Long became dictator of Louisiana.

"Even in Louisiana, what Long did in less than a period of ten years seemed so incredible that it was only partly understood by many of our people.

#### "Underestimated Abilities."

"Along with many others who opposed Long for the various offices he sought, I for many years underestimated his real abilities.

"Finally I came to realize that he possessed almost unique capacity for sustained labor, with an incredibly rapid and acute mentality. The tragedy of his life and of his public career is to be found in his insatiable seeking for personal power, more power than any one man should possess, and his failure to use that power for proper public ends.

"Long used power as ruthlessly as any man who ever sought to set himself up as a dictator, and Long became a dictator more supreme in



**BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10.**—Governor Oscar K. Allen said today: "We are going to follow the principles of Huey P. Long."

He addressed his remarks to a jammed room of Long leaders who had crowded into the Governor's reception room early in the morning. He had just finished a whispered conference with Dr. E. L. Sanderson, superintendent of the Shreveport Charity Hospital.

As the Governor spoke, several persons close to him reached for his hand, each saying: "We're with you, Governor."

After a brief interval the Governor, speaking in a voice clearly audible through the suite of reception rooms, all of which were jammed, continued:

"Long has left us, but we must go on."

He obviously was not addressing his remarks to any one in particular. He appeared to be under great strain, the shock of the Senator's death having struck the 57-year-old Governor a heavy blow.

The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, national organizer for Senator Long's "share-our-wealth" clubs, said today that the leaders of the clubs had pledged support to Governor O. K. Allen following the Senator's death.

He issued the following statement:

"In conference with a group of leaders of the Share-Our-Wealth Society of Louisiana we reached the following unanimous conclusion:

"We, the leaders of the Share-Our-Wealth Society of Louisiana, representing a membership of 326,000 members, pledge our absolute loyalty to our Governor, O. K. Allen.

"We recognize in him the symbol of the spirit of our great State."



# 'MUST GO ON', SAYS ALLEN

## Other Long Lieutenants Accept His Leadership at Meeting.

### GETS 'SHARE WEALTH' AID

## Chiefs of Movement Turn to Him—He Denies He Will Resign to Be Senator.

### WIDE RIVALRIES IN VIEW

## Foes Predict Split in the Long Forces and Move for 'Repeal' of Dictatorship.

By The Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 10.—The powerful "dictatorship" created by Huey Long was inherited tonight by his trusted lieutenant, Governor O. K. Allen, but the Governor's ability to conduct it was in doubt.

Even as Mr. Allen was announcing that he would accept the principles of his dead leader and "carry on," demands went up from the opposition for a new form of government.

The Governor made his announcement before a crowd of leaders in the Long political machine who crowded his office and assured him of their support.

"Long has left us but we must go on," the Governor, affected by grief, declared as he clasped the hands of intimate friends.

"We're with you, Governor," they replied.

The scene took place as things were moving swiftly in Louisiana.

The Legislature that Mr. Long had Mr. Allen call into session to enact laws against "encroachments" in Louisiana by the Roosevelt administration quietly advanced that program toward final enactment tomorrow, with George Wallace, Assistant Attorney General and one of Mr. Long's first aides, steering the measures through.

### Speaks for Share-Wealth Clubs.

The Rev. Gerard K. Smith of Shreveport, Mr. Long's national "share-our-wealth" clubs organizer, announced that representatives of the Louisiana Share-the-Wealth Clubs had accepted the leadership of Governor Allen in that movement and had pledged their loyalty to him in his efforts to carry on the wealth redistribution program sponsored by Mr. Long.

There was talk that Governor Allen would resign the Governorship and accept appointment from Lieut. Gov. Noe as United States Senator to succeed Mr. Long, but Mr. Allen had reiterated last night that when his term as Governor expired next Spring he would retire to private life and never accept public office again. He has made no statement on the Senatorial situation since Mr. Long died.

While the capital continued to be deluged with expressions of condolence over the passing of Senator Long, demands were made from anti-Long quarters for repeal of the dictatorship.

James M. Thomson, publisher of The New Orleans Item and Morning Tribune, whose papers have opposed the political policies of Long, called for peace and demanded dictatorship repeal.

"Long's death, viewed from its public effect, should give Louisiana a political breathing spell," his statement said.

"The laws which he enacted to buttress and extend his dictatorship must be repealed.

"Independent, representative men must be put in places of power by the people and then, and only then, will there be peace in Louisiana with the State restored to its right place in the Union."

L. K. Nicholson, president of The Times-Picayune Publishing Company, also sounded an appeal, urging the people of the State to "resume self-government.

### Plea for Harmony.

The Louisiana Square Deal Association, through James L. Mehaffey, an active member of the anti-Long group, reaffirmed its platform to destroy the dictatorship.

In a plea for unity, Mr. Mehaffey issued a statement in which he called for toleration of "nothing but clear-visioned honesty."

"All political controversy must be

Continued on Page Fifteen.

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Times Wide World Photo.  
**LONG'S SUCCESSOR.**  
Governor Oscar K. Allen.

## ALLEN TAKES HELM OF LONG'S MACHINE

Continued From Page One.

put aside and a united effort made to establish true and complete justice," his plea said. "Personalities and individual gains are not important when we realize that our State has been torn by political troubles that have lowered her prestige in our nation.

"The people of Louisiana need now perhaps, more than ever in the past to work together with calm and honest determination to establish harmony and confidence within our State."

Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans, Mr. Long's bitterest political foe, declared today:

"I am sorry the Senator died."

There was the possibility that Senator Long's death might unite the "Old Regulars" in the New Orleans City Government, headed by Mayor Walmsley.

Most of Mr. Walmsley's followers deserted his ranks for those of Mr. Long after the latter's Legislature had driven the city into virtual bankruptcy.

The Senator died just as he was putting through measures in the present special session that would restore revenue to New Orleans after the "Old Regulars" had capitulated.

Mr. Walmsley had continued his defiance of Mr. Long, although he virtually was a Mayor without a city.

Mr. Long's death came at a time that was embarrassing to his machine. He was just getting things in shape for a primary election in January to include his candidacy for re-election and the election of national Representatives, Governor and State officers. He had announced his intention of defeating Congressmen who had opposed him and had declared that he would sweep his entire ticket into State offices.

### Hub of the Opposition.

Five Representatives in Congress, who had denounced his politics, were the hub about which a lusty opposition was developing.

Out of this group the anti-Long element hopes to find a leader.

Representatives against him were John S. Sandlin, Riley J. Wilson, J. Y. Sanders Jr., Numa F. Montet and Cleveland Dear.

Mr. Nicholson's statement was as follows:

"Now is the crucial time for the people of Louisiana to resume self-government. While Senator Huey P. Long was still alive, I consistently voiced my disapproval of his policies and the manner in which they were carried out. Now that he is gone, there is no Elisha upon whom his mantle can descend without dispute. There will be a score of claimants, each eager to become the political prophet of Louisiana and thereby gain a foothold in the field of national affairs.

"Senator Long created no dynasty and he purposely avoided too much sharing of the glory. Many of his chief lieutenants became such because of their weaknesses rather than their strength, and it was through Long's knowledge and constant use of such weaknesses that he retained their subordination and their so-called loyalty.

"Confusion now reigns in that camp once molded to a dominant will, and it will become worse confounded as each petty chieftain tries to unfurl his banner and finds rivals clutching at it.

"Long held power through force and skill, coupled with an amazing mastery of men's foibles. His vassals saw the workings of various parts of this machine, but none ever understood the whole of it, nor was any one of them permitted to manipulate the levers, or start and stop the intricate device known here as statecraft. Already I note signs of the uncertainty which inevitably will wreck the entire false structure, if only able and conscientious leaders will step to the fore.

"If a new structure is to arise from the ruins, a structure clean within and without, willing hands must bend quickly to the task. If they do not, we shall see the State torn for months, perhaps years, by a series of petty squabbles among factional chiefs, with the taxpayers meeting the mounting cost. If they do, Louisianians will cease to be a reproach to themselves and become again a free and self-governing people."

The political picture in Louisiana, cut to pieces like a cross-word puzzle by the death of Senator Long, contains the faces of these men:

Governor Allen—Aristocrat, born to plenty and a lover of regularity. Dislikes disputes and whirl of political life. Health has forced him to strict habits of abstinence. Likes light literature in quiet place. Said today "we are going to follow the principles of Huey P. Long."

Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe—Rotund lover of life who makes money in quantities and spends it freely. His love of politics comes from his love of fellowship and his joy is to be in midst of activity. Gave blood for first transfusion in effort to save Senator Long's life.

Robert Maestri—Commissioner of Conservation. Stood close to Mr. Long personally and politically. Always ready to lend his purse and time to the advancement of the Long cause. Jolly, friendly, and substantially wealthy from real estate operations.

Allen Allender—Speaker of the House. Generally credited as ambitious to be Governor. Comes from French country of Louisiana. Lawyer and farmer.

Abe Shushan—Large, jovial wholesale merchant. Went into politics with Mr. Long because of fun of it. Loves jokes and good time and takes life serenely.

### Wallace Viewed as Brainy.

George Wallace—Regarded by many as brains of Long lieutenant. Legal and legislative adviser to the Senator. An able constitutional lawyer and deadly cross-examiner. Quiet and retiring in manner.

Seymour Weiss—Suave, smart and generally said to be almost as ambitious as Mr. Long. Credited with being "unofficial treasurer" of the Long organization. No relative of family of doctor who assassinated Senator Long.

There are many outstanding opponents of Senator Long's machine.

Most prominent among them are:

Mayor Walmsley of New Orleans, brought up in an atmosphere of culture and education. Said he entered politics "in hope of raising it to a high plane." Hanging by his teeth politically when Senator Long died. Has been militant leader of anti-Long group, but many followers in New Orleans recently deserted him when Senator Long cut off the greater percentage of the city's revenues through laws passed by the State Legislature. Senator's death places him in favorable strategical position."

Eugene Stanley, former District Attorney of New Orleans and second to Mr. Walmsley in anti-Long leadership. Resigned when Long Legislature passed law making office subservient to that of Attorney General. Recognized as honest and fighter.

Colonel John M. Sullivan, one of New Orleans leaders. Stands more than six feet, weighs more than 200, and is an epicure and patron of entertainment. Lawyer.

Edward Rightor, lawyer, influential in New Orleans politics for many years. Small, thin, close-lipped. A man who does not draw intimate friends easily. Has worked with Sullivan politically many years.



# **Final Hours of Long Revealed by Doctor; Last Coherent Words Were for Students**

*Dr. E. L. Sanderson, superintendent of the Shreveport Charity Hospital and one of the physicians in attendance on Senator Huey P. Long, wrote the following account, at the request of The Associated Press, of Mr. Long's battle for life. Mr. Long, shortly after he was wounded, asked that Dr. Sanderson, his family physician in Shreveport for many years, be summoned.*

**By DR. E. L. SANDERSON.**

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BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10.—I happened to be one of the witnesses to the tragedy of our age, being one of the physicians to care for Senator Long.

I saw a fight for life which was a losing one from the beginning, but which was so heroic on the part of Senator Long that none of us can ever forget it.

He was conscious during the first hours except during the period of rest produced by narcotics. During his periods of wakefulness he made some remarks which will perhaps be not forgotten in Louisiana during this generation.

One referred to the Louisiana State University when he said:

"What will the boys and girls do if I should die?"

Several times he asked us how long he would be in the hospital and always made the same remark that: "The time doesn't count just so I am assured that I will recover."

When his wife entered the room a few hours before death he said:

"Here is my sweetheart."

As she stooped over to kiss him it was about this time that he said:

"Oh, Lord, don't let me die, for I have a few more things to accomplish."

I really believe his last words were those pertaining to the L. S. U. school. He may have made some incoherent remarks later. At no time did he show any shrinking from the pain or any fear of death.

When he passed away it was like the snuffing out of a candle. There was no struggle whatever.

It was the unanimous opinion of all the physicians in attendance that the cause of death was shock and loss of blood due to the gunshot wound in the abdomen.

One of the things agreed on in the beginning was that there would be no overtreatment. He was given the same careful treatment any one else would have been given.

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# COUGHLIN MOURNS DEATH OF SENATOR

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**'Most Regrettable Thing in  
Modern History,' the Priest  
Declares in Albany.**

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## **LOSS A SHOCK TO OVERTON**

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**Colleague Sees Oppressed Are  
Deprived of Best Friend—  
Leaders Express Sorrow.**

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By The Associated Press.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin was quoted by The Albany Evening News today as saying that Senator Long's death was "the most regrettable thing in modern history."

Father Coughlin learned of the Senator's death when he transferred from an early morning train from Detroit to an automobile on his way to New England.

"No matter how bitter our animosity may be, in a democracy such as ours we should never have recourse to bullets to settle political disputes,"—the Michigan priest was quoted as saying.

"Our motto must always be 'ballots, not bullets.'"

"It is to be regretted that the death of Senator Long came as the result of an out-and-out political assassination. It is true that President McKinley also was the victim of an assassin, but in his case we know that the slayer was a madman, not impelled by political motives to end the life of a great man."

The priest said that last year he warned the Senator of a planned attempt to wreck the Long car and kill him from ambush on a trip from Baton Rouge to New Orleans.

"My Washington office received the information and passed it on to me," he said. "There have been plots for the last two years to kill Senator Long. And now his enemies have finally succeeded. It is most to be regretted."

Father Coughlin was said to be on his way to visit Joseph P. Kennedy, head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Frank Keelon, a former schoolmate.

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