

The Weather.
NEW ORLEANS and VICINITY: Partly cloudy, preceded by showers; slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy with highest temperature 80 to 85 degrees; light to moderate northerly winds.

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Tuesday Evening, September 10, 1935

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Funeral Plans For Long Drafted With State Shocked At His Death

Allen To Senate Is Report

Noe Would Be Governor Is Talk

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10.—Speculation over the possible future of the Long machine centered here about the report that Governor Allen would resign in favor of State Senator James Noe, who would then appoint Governor Allen to serve out Senator Long's unexpired term in the U. S. Senate. There were denials of the report but it persisted.

"The proposa' as reported by gossip was that Governor Allen would resign his office, to which Lieutenant-Governor Noe would automatically succeed. As governor he would have the right to fill the Long vacancy by appointment, and, it was said, the appointee would be Mr. Allen.

It was learned that Senator Long spent three hours Sunday trying to convince Governor Allen to be a candidate for Congress in the January congressional primary, but Allen declined.

"I told Huey that I had no more political ambitions and wished to get out of public life," Allen said. "I was a lieutenant of Huey's and am proud of it. But as to seeking further public glory, I have no desire for it."

No conference of the administration adherents over the question of filling the Long vacancy has as yet been held, and there is indeed a definite report that the vacancy is to be left unfilled, as a mark of respect.

Session to Go On
Gossip, however, of the effect of the removal of Senator Long's favorite personality from the organization that was known as the "Long Organization," could be heard on every side. For the present, and in the Legislature, at least, the program mapped out for the current session is to be carried out to the letter, just as Senator Long planned it, with Assistant Attorney General George Wallace and Governor Allen to do the steering.

What is to happen thereafter no one seems very definitely to know. There is already prevalent a general impression that while many of the lesser leaders of the Long organization were quite content to accept peremptory orders from Huey Long, and to obey them literally and with alacrity, none of them is content to accept dictation from any of the others. A quarrel for the vacant post of "Head Man" of the "Political Lodge" is freely forecast, and such a quarrel may very well split the high to almost unbroken solidarity of the organization.

Other Side
The effect on the Share-Out-Wealth units as a political factor is likewise regarded as adverse in the extreme, since Huey Long was the only leader who combined in his person the talents of shrewd politician and evangelistic crusader.

Others, on the contrary, feel that no matter what defections the removal of Senator Long as guiding force may bring upon the Share-Out-Wealth societies, the zealous and loyal remnant which will stand fast can make itself as potent a minority as once was the Anti-Saloon league, in the days prior to the ratification of the Eighteenth amendment.

Most persons in whose opinion might prove enlightening refuse to discuss these questions at all, brushing them aside with the statement that this is not the proper time, that this is a period of mourning for Huey Long. But under the surface the tension is already perceptible here and there, and the development of these counter-pulls will be regarded with a great deal of interest during the ensuing months.

THIEF UTILIZES FOOT
(By The Associated Press)
TULSA, Okla.—Eighteen months after Miss Ruth Plunkett's purse and gloves were stolen, she found them in a cafe, worn to shreds.

Reaction Given Of Leaders

Washington Shocked; Ponder Effect On U. S. Politics

(By The Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Shock, sorrow and wonder about the political effect mingled in varying degrees today as the capital awoke to read that the assassin's bullet had cost Senator Huey P. Long his life.

The extraordinary nature of the man was illustrated. The customary expressions of grief at the passing of a public figure were deferred, as high and low first gave voice to their horror that gunfire had removed a national political figure.

Representative Penney (Republican, Pennsylvania) broached the possibility of a congressional inquiry into the slaying. From Atlantic City, he telephoned his office here before the death to say the House committee which already had planned investigation of the Long dictatorship in his state "might also look into who it was who instigated the attempted murder."

Attempt to Gauge Effect
On all sides there was tremendous interest in the details. Differences over Long himself, and these were many and deep, went unmentioned.

Mr. Mallon starts today on his annual vacation. His daily column will be resumed here when he returns in two weeks.

News Behind The News
By PAUL MALLON

Trouble:
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The New Dealers have not had an inside row on the front page for some weeks. It is obvious the boys are either getting soft or are keeping their family life private at last. The latter deduction seems to be the correct one.

Ordinarily these spats have simmered down to the yells of prima donnas for more space down-stage. The one now in process of reaching a climax seems to be more serious and less noisy, but otherwise as usual.

It centers around the introduction in New Deal housing circles of a new co-ordinator, Peter Grimm, of New York, and his helper. The suspicion has been general that co-ordinating was a forlorn hope of the past, after what happened to Messrs. Richberg and Walker in that role.

However, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau apparently has hopes for that method of turning chaos into efficiency, at least as far as the various housing units of government are concerned. At any rate, he imported the capable mortgage expert, Mr. Grimm, and helped for that purpose several weeks ago.

What has happened since has been kept very much under cover, but inside rail birds are betting that the sequel to the present situation will be "the return of Peter Grimm to New York."

Politics:
It seems that Mr. Grimm is a hard-hitting real estate expert who knows his business, but not the political business which is a part of all business in Washington. He has found that the people of the various housing units do not want to be co-ordinated, that they do not like his ideas.

It is understood they have been giving him what is known as "the ceiling treatment." That is, whenever he suggests anything or demands anything, they always look at the ceiling, and keep on looking until he has gone.

What has empowered their refusal to act is the fact that they are not sure of their own strength.

Approve Long Bills In Senate

Committee Acts With Quiet Precision

(By The Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Senate finance committee, acting with quiet precision, today gave speedy approval to the bills which had been approved by Senator Huey P. Long before he was fatally wounded.

Long always took particular delight in appearing before the House and Senate committees to give brief "explanations" of the bills and direct "favorable reports" on them.

Long's absence was more than ordinarily noticeable since he never missed the meetings. The committee members this morning went quietly about their task of approving the bills.

Wallace Explains Bills
George Wallace, assistant attorney general and first assistant of Long in drafting bills, took Long's place in discussing the measures.

Long ushered his bills through the House Ways and Means committee Sunday morning, but the Senate finance committee had to take them up today without his guiding hand.

The 39 measures approved by Long before he was wounded moved through the assembly with just as much ease as if Long was personally directing them.

Attack on New Deal
Several bills make a fresh attack on President Roosevelt's administration, others give financial aid to the city of New Orleans, which the Long administration now controls, and still others care for orphans and ends.

The House passed the bills yesterday and sent them to the Senate where they were referred to the finance committee for favorable approval this morning.

Going back to the Senate at 2 p. m. today they were scheduled to be passed to third reading for passage Wednesday morning, thus completing the seventh special session Long had directed since August, 1934.

Find Boy Near Death In Desert
(By The Associated Press)
ST. NORBERT, Minn., Sept. 10.—Lost four days in the wilderness, five-year-old Jackie Pike was found unconscious today and hospital physicians said they believed he would not survive his ordeal.

The child's clothing was torn to shreds from underbrush and he apparently had gone without food since he disappeared near here last Thursday, while his parents were picking berries.

He had wandered two and a half miles.

Hundreds of searchers had sought the boy and St. Vital police, directing the hunt, immediately hurried him to St. Boniface hospital.

The boy regained consciousness after preliminary treatment, but Dr. George Stasira said Jackie had only an "outside chance" for recovery.

The wire follows:
"Out of respect for my departed friend and colleague, Senator Long, for whom I had a deep affection and admiration, I have cancelled an engagement to speak tonight at South Bend, Indiana. An exceedingly regretful that I shall not be able to attend funeral on account of my having to fill engagements west of here en route to the Pacific coast. Please convey to the members of the Senator's family and his friends my profound grief and sympathy."

Congressman Raymond J. Cannon, Wisconsin, wired during the night before Senator Long's death offering his blood for a transfusion.
"Offer to my friend Huey all the blood I can physically give. Two of Wisconsin's leading physicians in recent physical examination declared blood perfect. Wire if you need my assistance and I will take plane."
Services honoring the dead senator will be held at the First Methodist church, Knoxville, Tenn., Sunday, according to a message from W. B. Morgan.

August 30, 1893 HUEY PIERCE LONG September 10, 1935



Railroad Commissioner, 1918
Public Service Commissioner, 1921
Governor of Louisiana, 1928
United States Senator, 1931
(This was Senator Long's favorite photograph.)

Messages Of Sympathy Pour Into Capital

STATE HOUSE, BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10.—Messages of sorrow and sympathy from friends of Senator Long throughout the United States were pouring into the capital today, while many prominent citizens were arriving here to pay their respects personally.

United States Senator Robert R. Reynolds, North Carolina, wired Earle Christenberry, the senator's secretary, that he had cancelled a speaking engagement at South Bend, Indiana, tonight.

The wire follows:
"Out of respect for my departed friend and colleague, Senator Long, for whom I had a deep affection and admiration, I have cancelled an engagement to speak tonight at South Bend, Indiana. An exceedingly regretful that I shall not be able to attend funeral on account of my having to fill engagements west of here en route to the Pacific coast. Please convey to the members of the Senator's family and his friends my profound grief and sympathy."

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Friends And Foes Join In Expressions Of Sympathy

Friend and foe alike today expressed their sympathy with the family of Senator Long in their bereavement. Their statements follow:
JOHN H. OVERTON, U. S. Senator and close personal and political friend of the late Senator Huey P. Long, at his home in Alexandria where he is convalescing from a recent illness: The death of Senator Long is regrettable beyond measure, and his assassination cannot be too severely condemned nor too thoroughly investigated. It has deprived Louisiana of the most brilliant official in all its history, the nation of its most spectacular public figure and its most powerful independent political factor, and has taken from the poor and oppressed their best friend.

MAYOR WALMSLEY: I regret the death of Senator Long, and extend my deepest sympathies to his family.

FRANCIS WILLIAMS: I feel very sorry for Senator Long's wife and children.

OSCAR R. WHILDEN, city leader, Square Deal association: My heartfelt sympathies are extended to Senator Long's wife, and children in their darkest hours.

PUBLIC PROPERTIES COMMISSIONER JOSEPH P. SKEELLY: It was an awful blow when I learned he had died. I though he'd recover. I certainly feel sorry for his wife and children.

COLONEL JOHN P. SULLIVAN: Mrs. Long and the family have my deepest sympathy.

FINANCE COMMISSIONER A. MILES PRATT: I am very much shocked, and extend my sympathies

to the family. I expect to leave for Baton Rouge immediately.
L. B. RENNYSOON, Secretary, Treasurer, Dock Board: My heart goes out to his sweet wife and children in their terrific sorrow. The senator's name will be written in history beside those of Washington and Lincoln. The nation has suffered a most severe loss.

COLONEL AMOS W. W. WOODCOCK, special attorney with the United States attorney general's office: Like every other American, I can only express my very sincere regrets at the untimely end of a man I have never met, but for whom I have come to have a very high regard, as to his energy and courage.
PHILIP J. SCHOEN, Jr., president, Young Men's Business club: To Mrs. Long and her children I wish to extend condolences. Under no circumstances does the Young Men's Business club condone acts of violence. No citizen of the state can but admire the improvements Senator Long wrought in Louisiana. Particularly was this noticeable in our club motored to Baton Rouge last Sunday. All should be impressed with the loyalty of his followers and the efficiency with which he conducted his affairs.
ARTHUR J. O'KEEFE, Jr.: Louisiana has suffered the loss of a great man and leader. I offer my sympathies to his family.
H. VAN R. CHASE, general manager, Association of Commerce: It was a most unfortunate tragedy—a most unfortunate thing all the way through. Everyone must express sympathy for the family.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HENRY MORGENTHAU, in

Body To Lie In State At Baton Rouge

Messages Pour In; Family May Want Burial At Winnfield; Widow Bears Up, Strengthens Children; Placing Casket In State House Grounds One Proposal; Friends Mourn Loss Of Leader; Senator In Coma During Last Hours

Huey Pierce Long is dead. He was murdered strangely. He was 42 years old, he had until 1937 to serve as United States senator. He is mourned by millions who believed in him, and by his father, three brothers, sisters, his wife, two sons, a daughter. His body is in the hands of a Baton Rouge undertaker, there will be no autopsy.

A state funeral is planned. Leaders of the Long administration of the state of Louisiana are meeting in Baton Rouge to draft suggestions. These, however, will be subject to approval of Mrs. Long and the bereaved family. A mausoleum on the State House grounds has been suggested.

Members of the Louisiana Senate's Finance committee met this morning, approved the 31 bills the House has passed.

Observers forecast collapse of Senator Long's organization. Anti-Long forces are rallying. Lee O. Lester, vice-president of the militant Square Deal association, has warned legislators to "heed the example" of their slain leader, to "repeal the unjust laws on the books."

There has been no official statement on the probable appointment of a junior senator for Louisiana. Governor Allen has been mentioned. The new senior senator, John H. Overton, is on his way to Baton Rouge.

State Offices, Schools Close In Tribute

A number of state offices in New Orleans were closed today as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Senator Long, whose death came as a shock to the entire nation early this morning.

In many parts of the state, parish schools were closed for the day. Superintendent Nicholas Bauer, of the New Orleans Public schools, said the schools of the city would remain open today, but would close on the day of Senator Long's funeral.

The schools of Tangipahoa parish were ordered closed Tuesday and Wednesday.

At the Civil Courts building in New Orleans, the State Board of Health and the State Law Library were closed, the attorney general's office operated with a skeleton staff, the Conservation office closed at noon, as did several other of the state offices.

The clerk's office and the sheriff's office, however, remained open. One judge, Nat W. Bond, held court. Assistant Attorney General James O'Connor said he had been asked to rule on the question whether state offices might close for the day, and that he had ruled that this was a matter to be decided by the state department heads.

Drop Tax Evasion Charge Against Ex-Air Heads
(By The Associated Press)
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Criminal charges of conspiracy to evade income taxes against eight former executives of the Universal Aviation corporation, and the aviation corporation which controls it, were dismissed today by Federal Judge Charles B. Davis, who approved a settlement.

The government's tax claim had called for the payment of \$249,532 in taxes and penalties. Acceptance of a compromise, which first came to light several days ago, was recommended by Attorney-General Cummings.

Prepare Funeral

By HERMANN DEUTSCH (Item-Tribune Bureau)
STATE HOUSE, BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10.—While messages of sympathy and condolence poured into Baton Rouge from every part of the nation and from foreign lands as well, arrangements for the ceremonial interment of the body of Huey P. Long who died just before dawn this morning after a 38-hour siege against the shock and injury of a bullet wound, went slowly forward.

Governor Allen and Col. Seymour Weiss headed the group that was formulating the various proposals for investing the last rites to be paid to Long with impressive solemnity. Among other suggestions submitted, one which found favor with the conferees, who met in Gov. Allen's private office, was that for interring Senator Long's casket on the grounds of the State House which was erected during his administration as governor of Louisiana.

To Submit Plans To Widow
However, it was made plain that all proposals, when finally drafted, would be submitted to Mrs. Long later in the day, and that only her wishes in the matter would be considered. The proposal for burial on the beautifully parked State House lawn was among these. It would be abandoned if members of the senator's family felt that he would rather have had his body

Public Service:
It's mighty risky business waiting for a street car out Tulane avenue.

In some places you have safety islands and in others you don't, and the corners without islands seem to need them the most.

It makes my liver shiver watching old ladies trying to make up their minds to which way they want to die—by street car or by auto.

A. Labas

Huey Long's Political Machine Is Left Without A Rudder

No One To Take Lead; State In Whirlpool

Governor Allen Normally High Man; Broken Up Over Death; Conference Held On Future Steps By Machine Leaders; Anti-Long Factions Aroused; Regulars May Be Re-united

By RALPH WHEATLEY
(Chief, New Orleans A. P. Bureau)

The death of Senator Huey P. Long leaves the hands of an assassin has left his powerful political machine leaderless. Politically, Louisiana was in a whirlpool today. It has no direction.

The king is dead but there was no king left to long live. When Huey Long passed from the political stage he left a half dozen political leaders of about the same stripe. None overshadowed the other. If one tried to step ahead of the other there was danger of internecine warfare.

Normally the high man would be Governor O. K. Allen, but during his entire political career he has leaned heavily on Huey Long, who was a friend from the barefoot boy stage in Winn parish. Today Governor Allen was so broken up over his friend's death that he was unapproachable.

Before Long's death, but after it was known that he would die, his political lieutenants held conferences on what steps to take. In them were Governor Allen, Seymour Weiss, Long political chieftain; Robert Maestri, Abe Shushan, director of the Orleans Levee board; Lieutenant-Governor James A. Noe, Allen Ellender, speaker of the House; George Wallace, Long's legislative adviser, and others.

On one of these six the chances are the toga of Long will fall, but that will be determined in faction caucus later. Whether any one of these can hold the gigantic and all-embracing machine on the tracks laid down by the redoubtable Huey

Bitter Fight For State Jobs Is Predicted

(Copyright, 1935, by United Press)
Senator Huey P. Long's death threw his all-powerful political machine into confusion today. Beneath the surface of profound mourning of his followers, a bitter contest for advantage and lucrative position was believed to be developing.

First indications were that Governor O. K. Allen would resign, permitting Lieutenant-Governor James Noe to succeed him. Noe then would appoint him United States senator to succeed to the seat vacated by Long's death.

The coming struggle was clearly forecast within an hour of the senator's death by Leo O. Lester, vice-president of the Square Deal. He warned members of the Legislature to "heed the example of the man who just passed away."

Predict Change
Louisiana was assured a complete change in politics, most observers agreed. They saw the Long sub-leaders, none of whom approach the strength of their dead chief, as fighting one another to succeed to the throne until all were politically dead. Long's organization was a strictly one-man organization.

Observations believed the change might not come until the 1936 state elections, although some thought it might come suddenly and violently. The whole strange system of political rule that Long devised for Louisiana and presided over so jealously, was doomed.

There was no leader to carry on. There were enemies on all sides. The ties that bound together various state officials and departments snapped. All they ever had in common was an allegiance to Long.

The legislature was stranded in the midst of a special session. It was assembled by Long to enact 31 new "dictatorship" laws. Now there was no dictator to administer them.

Some of Long's allies feared a new uprising by the Square Deal association similar to that of January when they massed for armed drill at the Baton Rouge airport in defiance of 1500 National guardsmen Long had assembled to suppress them.

Desires do a bloodless upheaval is certain. A dozen anti-Long political factions are ready to swoop into a mad scramble for state offices in 1936. They are bound to capture many prizes from the impotent administration Long left in power.

Campaigns Start
The campaigns will start in a few weeks. Forward, stronger than ever, will come.

The group in New Orleans, banking in the favor of the Roosevelt administration and armed with the federal patronage that was taken from Long.

The Honest Election league, which helped prosecute Long's forces through two Senate investigations.

Mayor T. S. Wamsley of New Orleans and his friends, split from the Old Regulars, but standing their ground to the end, even after Long skipped the mayor of everything but his title and office furniture.

Francis Williams and his Jackson Democratic clubs, among the loudest if not the strongest of anti-Long forces.

The five Louisiana congressmen: Sanders, Sandlin, Dear, Montet and Wilson, who pooled their resources and threatened to split the Democratic party in Louisiana against Long.

The Old Regulars of New Orleans, who battled Long's dictatorship for years and surrendered to him only two months ago to save the city from starvation after Long stopped its revenues by acts of his legislation.

Senator Long's Family Mourns



The family left without a head when Senator Long died consists of MRS. HUEY P. LONG and ROSE LONG, left; RUSSELL LONG, right, and PALMER REED LONG, below.

Death Watch During Senator Long's Last Few Hours Was Quiet And Hushed

By JAMES C. BUSHONG
(Item/Tribune Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10.—It was a hushed and long-drawn sledge of waiting that last hour's watch as Senator Long lay dying upstairs in Our Lady of the Lake hospital. Gloom was everywhere;

outside where a silent group huddled on the porch; downstairs in the hallway where the reporters and bodyguards congregated, and upstairs, where the family and personal friends were gathered.

It was a little after midnight when Lieutenant Governor James Noe, wan from the loss of blood he had given the senator and disheveled from lack of sleep, walked through the hallway on his way for a breath of air after hours spent in the sick room.

He shook his head wearily as reporters sought to question him on Senator Long's condition. He left and Earl Long, youngest brother of the senator, appeared. He began to talk to someone and immediately a crowd huddled about him, and he had merely said: "Hello, Seymour—hello, Earl." But to the governor he was quoted as saying, "Move over Oscar, and give me air."

Rush to Telephone
Earl Long shouldered his way out of the huddle and reporters rushed to their telephones. The bodyguards sank back into their chairs for more weary minutes of waiting. Outside there was a discussion going on as to the motive behind Dr. Carl A. Weiss' actions in shooting the senator.

Earl Christenberry, secretary to Senator Long, who has been in constant attendance since he was shot, ascended the stairs leading from the sick room, wearily. Earl paced back and forth across the hallway, from the stairs to the doorway. When he paused to sink into a chair offered by a bodyguard, his head dropped and he sat, face in his hands.

Call For Joe Messina
There was another long period of waiting and then at 1:20 a. m. came a call from upstairs for Joe Messina, dean of Senator Long's bodyguards. Joe appeared, anxious and worried, from the basement and hurried up to the second floor.

The hallway was quiet now except for low pitched conversations in the corners. Some of the bodyguards, who had been up for 24 hours at a stretch, slept in their chairs. In one corner of the hallway stood Senator Jules Fisher, Long leader in Jefferson parish. His face held a sad look as he talked quickly to a friend.

In another corner sat Herbert Christenberry, brother of the senator's secretary and W. B. Cason, secretary of the State Senate. Two Long stalwarts, they kept up a low

voiced conversation as they stole glances up the stairs.

The bodyguards slumped deeper in their chairs and Paul Votter, one of those guarding Senator Long when the shooting occurred, was sound asleep. He was still asleep when word of Senator Long's death was brought down stairs.

A. L. Shushan, president of the Orleans Parish Levee board, strolled through the hallway at 1 a. m. He was followed five minutes later by Governor Allen, who was visibly distressed.

At 1:15 a. m. Robert Brothers, dapper and with a cane, came in. He is an aid of Senator Long and came to Baton Rouge from Washington. He talked a moment with an administration man and then disappeared upstairs.

Rumors Fly
All sorts of rumors began to filter downstairs. Senator Long was fighting the oxygen tent. He was much better after a blood transfusion. There was no change and there was even a report that he had died.

Some one called for "cokes" and one of the sisters at the hospital responded. A number of persons queried about Senator Long's condition when she had the soft drinks for sale.

Every few minutes the voice of the switchboard operator could be heard, answering the innumerable queries about Senator Long's condition. "There is no change" and "he is just about the same," she reported.

Robert Brothers came down from the sick room at 1:25 a. m. He was crying. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Hunt (she is the former Lucille Long, sister of the senator), came into the hospital and were directed upstairs.

General Louis F. Guerre, superintendent of the Criminal Bureau of Identification, and Col. E. P. Roy, head of the Louisiana State highway police, came down the stairs. Guerre's face was stern. Col. Roy blinked his eyes, affected either by the brighter lights of the lower floor or by the scene in the room he had just left.

Governor Allen, his head bent and walking with a quick step came back into the hospital, accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Noe and Mr. Shushan. The governor's wife lay sick in the mansion and the state's chief executive spent the early morning hours dashing from the hospital to the mansion and back.

No Definite Reports
No definite reports came from the sick room. Messina appeared, coming into the entrance with a paper sack, evidently containing refreshments for some one in the room. He was followed by Assistant Attorney General George Wallace, who is reported to have kept his head so low when Senator Long was shot. They disappeared upstairs.

Another siege of waiting, then there was a stir and bustle among the bodyguards. There was need of medicine from the drug store for the patient upstairs. A nurse hurriedly whispered instructions. "But," she said, raising her voice which was caught by reporters hovering near, "do you think any drug store will be open at this time in the morning?"

"If it ain't, we'll break one open," said one of the guards as he hurried out the door, anxious for any action that promised relief from that insufferable waiting.

No change, reported Lieutenant Governor Noe a few moments later as he made his way to the front porch. The lights in the capitol across University lake gleamed dully through the rain which poured down outside.

There was another long waiting spell. A highway patrolman was sent for food for the reporters. James (Jimmy) O'Connor, Jr., appeared walking up the corridor without his coat. He seemed cheerful. The reporters relaxed and began to eat their sandwiches. "The toughest time," said one, "will be between four and five o'clock, just before dawn. That's when the vitality is at the lowest ebb."

"I don't think he'll make it," said another. Colonel Frank Odum, warm friend of Senator Long, walked by, his hands clenched. "It's bad," he said every few minutes, to those he met.

Gerald Smith, Share-Our-Wealth organizer, walked through the front door. The clock stood at 3:20 a. m. There was a moan from upstairs. The wait began again. Then Colonel Roy came through the hall, ways walking fast. In a few minutes, Rose and Palmer Reid Long hurried in the doorway and went upstairs.

Secretary of State E. A. Conway appeared with his family.

The hands of the clock were at 4 a. m. It was just before dawn. The bodyguards lolled in their chairs.

Suddenly there was a perceptible stir in the air. Everyone stood up and began walking restlessly about. People began coming down the stairs. First one reporter, then another dashed for the telephone, "Senator Long is dead," said someone.

"Is that true?" questioned a reporter, "who is authority for that statement?" Seeing Mr. Shushan in the crowd, he rushed to him. "Is Senator Long dead, Mr. Shushan?" he asked. Mr. Shushan hesitated. "Yes," he said quietly, "he is dead."

BOY DIES IN ACCIDENT
(By The United Press)
FLORENCE, Ala., Sept. 10.—Oscar Hensley, 16, of Pine Ridge, was accidentally killed in a fight with Vernon Malery, 15, corner W. R. Chisholm said today. Hensley's neck was broken in a scuffle with young Malery yesterday. Chisholm's verdict was "accidental death."

Reaction Abroad

Press Features Long Death

(By The Associated Press)
LONDON, Sept. 10.—News of the death of Huey Long today created a sensation in Great Britain, where political murders in the present age are unknown.

Morning newspapers were filled with columns of comment, news dispatches and sketches of the Louisiana senator.

"Political murder is always to be condemned," said the News-Chronicle. "But so is the abuse of Democratic methods to suppress liberty and establish a dictatorship of one man."

"If men like Huey Long aspire to be dictators they must take the risk attached to the job."

"Might Have Been Great"
The Manchester Guardian, which illustrated its news account with a map of Louisiana showing the location of New Orleans and Baton Rouge, said editorially before receiving news of his death:

"It is a small wonder if those who were against him (Long) were driven into something like madness. What use is there left for sanity?"

"The tragedy of Huey Long is that he might have been a great Democrat."

"He won and could have kept the support of the people by fair means—at least by means which count as fair in American politics. x x x Slam at U. S."

"He has sacrificed discretion to revenge. In his unrestrained lust for power—derived no doubt from his early struggles and poverty—he has done his best to make it impossible for anyone to oppose him by lawful and peaceful means. He has left them the obvious alternative."

"Only American state politics could produce such a fantastic figure as Huey Long," said the Daily Mail in its comment on the "play-boy dictator."

The Daily Express printed half a page of pictures of Long and at least two pages of articles and comment, the case occupying far more space than news of the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

Street placards of the newspapers screamed, "Huey Long Dead," bringing the news to a British public which has grown to know the Louisiana senator's identity as well as that of President Roosevelt, Babe Ruth or any other American celebrity.

Several newspapers published radioed photographs of Dr. Carl A. Weiss, Jr., the slayer.

Other Nations
(By The United Press)
BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Berlin newspapers commented as follows today on the assassination of Senator Huey Long:

Zweifelhaf: "This perhaps will influence the course of American history and give the world a vivid picture of rash political passions."

Tagblatt: "The fact remains that the United States will in the future be fertile soil for extremist propaganda, which may receive a new impetus through Long's assassination."

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 10.—Mexican workers express satisfaction over the "apparent elimination of Huey Long, Fascist dictator of Louisiana, from the political terrain of that state." Robert Gomez, representative of the Workers' and Peasants' organization in northern Mexican states, said today in a statement.

"Long had all the characteristics of our state dictators, who operated by force," said Gomez.

(By The United Press)
VIENNA, Sept. 10.—The shooting of Senator Huey Long was attributed indirectly today to President Roosevelt's New Deal, in an editorial in the newspaper Tagblatt.

"The attack on Senator Long is an attendant circumstance of dangerous unrest, the result of revolutionary social creations," said the newspaper. "It is President Roosevelt's huge and still problematic experiment that has aroused such passions."

(By The United Press)
PARIS, Sept. 10.—French comment on the death of Senator Huey Long emphasized that with him, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's most formidable electoral rival was removed.

Newspapers filled many columns with reports of his fight for life.

(By The United Press)
LONDON, Sept. 10.—While Huey Long was no more popular in England than any other dictator, there will be general regret here at the manner of his removal from public life, the Evening Standard commented today.

Quoting: "All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword." The Standard said that although Long did not take the sword literally, he "ruled in defiance of the people's wishes. . . . Though there will be general regret in Britain at the method by which he met death, there was no great sympathy for him here nor any dictatorial."

Highlights In Long's Career

(By The Associated Press)
August 30, 1893—Born at Winnfield, La.

1912—Arrested in connection with a shooting scrape. Miss Rose O'Connell provided an alibi.

1913—Married Miss Rose O'Connell.

1915—Admitted to the bar.

1918—Elected to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

1924—Defeated for governor.

1925—Elected governor.

1929—Defeated impeachment proceedings.

1930—Elected United States senator.

1932—Took seat in the Senate.

September 8, 1935, fatally shot by political foe.

September 10, 1935—Died.

Long First 'Active' In Memphis Politics

(By The Associated Press)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Huey P. Long first became "active" in politics here.

Back in 1912, as a youth, he became involved in a political argument at a polling place in the old Fifteenth ward. Trouble ensued and he landed in police headquarters.

Edward H. Crump, leader of the Shelby county Democratic organization, and later a congressman, obtained Long's release from jail.

Mr. Crump had forgotten the incident until Senator Long recalled it in 1932 during the Democratic national convention when the senator sought his support before convention committees, reminding the Memphis political leader he had voted for him "in two different elections" when Long was a lard salesman and a railroad yard laborer in Memphis.

Long Fear Was Real

Bomb Sent Him Recently

(By The Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—That Senator Long had a real fear of being assassinated was made plain even shortly before adjournment of Congress.

A reporter who had two questions he wished to ask the senator, invited him from the floor.

"I have a couple of shots to take at you, Senator," the reporter said by way of greeting.

Instantly Long's eyes popped wide and he stepped back a pace. It was no sham. Several seconds elapsed before his usual good-natured grin appeared.

Last February a crudely fashioned bomb was sent through the mails to the senator's office at a time when he was in New York. It did not explode. Newspaper dispatches described Long as expressing little interest in the incident.

Rose Long's Plans For Wellesley Are Unknown

(By The Associated Press)
WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 10.—Wellesley college authorities could not say today whether the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long would change the plans of his daughter, Miss Rose Lolita Long, to enter the college September 17.

Miss Long was to transfer from Louisiana State university, where last spring she was crowned queen of the engineers' ball.

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WEDNESDAY—ECONOMY DAY

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35c Fresh Blueberry Pies, Each 21c

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Fresh Peach, Pineapple Sherbet, Chocolate, Vanilla, Strawberry, Pistachio, Tutti Frutti and Frozen Cream Cheese. Packed in Dry Ice Keeps Hard 6 Hours

Reg. 29c Sponge Loaf Cake, Each 19c

ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE EACH 15c, 20c

Fresh Cauliflower, Head 25c Fresh Brussels Sprouts, Lb. 20c Sweet Muscat Grapes, Lb. 10c Seedless Grapes, 2 Lbs. 15c Sweet Juice Oranges, 2 Doz. 45c Fresh Green Broccoli, Lb. 15c Fresh Green Spinach, 2 Lbs. 25c New Jonathan Apples, Doz. 25c New Red Potatoes, 5 Lbs. 12c White Cobbler Potatoes 5 Lbs. 12c

Ripe Alligator Peas Each 5c, 7c and 10c Iceberg Lettuce, Head 7 1/2c, 10c

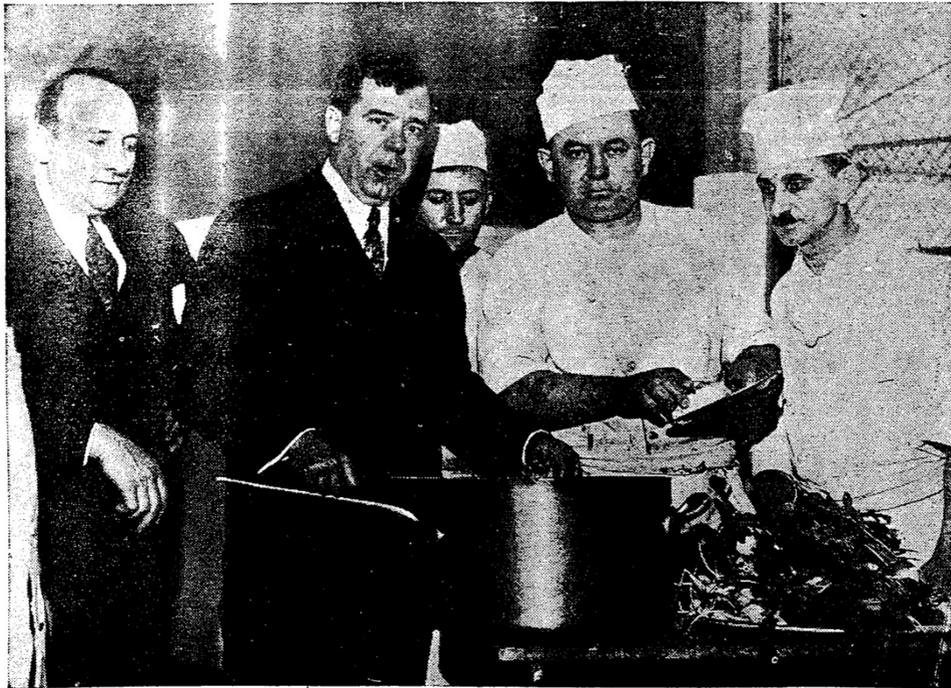
FRESH EGGS Shell White, Doz. 48c Palm and Olive Oil Soap 6 Bars for 15c

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Lighter Moments In The Life Of An Assassin's Victim



DR. HUEY PIERCE LONG, as he took an honorary LL. D. degree from Loyola University of the South. He was not a college graduate, but completed his law studies at Tulane, covering four years' ground in 7 months.



As a rookie senator, Huey Long made a bid for national front pages, during one "silly season," by starting an argument over potlicker and cone pone. He demonstrated he could cook a mess of greens, established the dish on the Senate restaurant's menu.



In a snappy new white suit, HUEY LONG dropped in at the White House, May 15, 1933, to say hello to his friend, later his enemy, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He helped to win Roosevelt's nomination.



The senator's sartorial splendor was in distinct contrast to his attire at the time of his inauguration as governor of Louisiana. In those days, he wore a famously wrinkled old brownish suit.



More publicity grew out of SENATOR LONG'S enthusiasm for L. S. U. and the Tigers it trained to roar on the gridiron. He is shown on his way to Nashville for a 1934 game. He looked forward to the coming season, made plans for a cheap trip to New York for thousands of students.



National politicians had a new respect for SENATOR LONG after his campaign for Senator Hattie Caraway of Arkansas. He introduced sound trucks to the Ozarks, staged a whirlwind campaign and won an impressive victory. A feared campaigner, he planned to go into the state again to beat Robinson.



During his early days as governor, HUEY LONG still was the "country boy" of his rural campaigns. He is shown before the microphone, one of his sharpest weapons. The L. S. U. band helped him this time.

Honor Guard To Baton Rouge

A detail of two officers and 12 men of the National Guard was dispatched shortly after 6 a. m. Tuesday from Jackson Barracks on orders of Adjutant-General Raymond H. Fleming, to serve as honor guard at ceremonies in connection with the death of Senator Long. The men were driven to the state capital in one of the barracks' fleet of army transport trucks. General Fleming also drove to Baton Rouge this morning.

Officers in charge of the detail are Captain Edward P. Benezech and Lieutenant Numa Avendano. They and their men will serve as representatives of New Orleans guard units at funeral services in Baton Rouge. They are from the Washington Artillery.

General Fleming also announced

that the entire strength of Company A, 156th Infantry, Baton Rouge guard unit, had been mobilized to take part in funeral ceremonies to be held later.

Expressing keen regret at Senator Long's death, General Fleming termed it "a tremendous loss to the state and one which will be regretted by every member of the National Guard."

"I assigned the men as a guard of honor without instructions from Governor Allen, because I knew it was the proper procedure," said General Fleming. "Immediately upon receiving word that Senator Long was shot I ordered enough men to Jackson Barracks as a precautionary measure to man the fleet of trucks at the barracks, in case of emergency."

"When I learned that the shooting was the act of an individual and there was no conspiracy behind it to return to their homes."

Wealth Societies Future Held Uncertain

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The capital wondered today what effect Senator Huey P. Long's death will have on his "share our wealth" program.

Several hundred societies have been established throughout the United States with the announced intention of making "every man a king." One hundred thousand societies was his goal.

Many persons thought that President Roosevelt's advocacy of higher taxes on the wealthy at the last session of Congress drew away a large number of Long's followers.

Plan Outlined

Here is the "share our wealth" plan as explained by the senator: Every one would be permitted \$1,000,000 free of a capital levy tax. The tax then would range from one percent on the second million to 100 percent on all over the eighth million.

No one could earn in one year or inherit more than \$1,000,000. Every deserving family would possess not less than \$5000 free of debt.

Old age pensions of \$30 a month would be given persons over 60 who earn less than \$1000 a year or who possess less than \$10,000 in cash or property.

Hours of work would be limited "to such an extent as to prevent over-production in the hands of the workers of America some share in the recreations, conveniences and luxuries of life."

"I would rather see my share our wealth laws, passed than be president," Long once said. "Passage of the laws is the only way they can keep me from being president, if I want to be—unless I die."

He was as proud as a new father on February 22 when the "share-our-wealth" movement had its first anniversary.

"It stood alone in one day," he said, "walked in two days, and began to run in three days, and now it is crying all over the length and breadth of the United States in one year."

At that time he estimated membership at between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000.

Smith Pushes Plans

(Item-Tribune Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10.—The London Evening News today interviewed L. B. Smith, 10—Governor Oscar Kelly Allen has only four months in which to prepare the state administration machine against a determined political offensive by anti-Long hosts who were exhorting Louisianians to support present Roosevelt's national administration against Long's scorching verbal and statutory attacks at the time of the senator's assassination.

The state Democratic primary election at which all state, congressional, parish and municipal officials are to be chosen comes in January. The primary balloting, equivalent to election will be of record importance because of a recent special session act Long had passed making the senatorial and congressional primary coincide with the date of the general state primary election.

It was during Long's governorship years, and his "dictator" control of the state after becoming United States senator and electing Governor Allen as his acquiescent successor, that Louisiana learned just what power could be exercised by one man in conformity or professed conformity with the state's constitution.

Through his ingenuity, Long conceived and had the legislature enact acts giving the governor power that hardly any one thought possible under the constitution.

Citizens saw acts passed taking away governmental powers of cities and parishes by the state administration. Election laws were changed to place control of ballot machinery under the Long's personal supervision, and the hiring of every public employe in the state was vested with Long's state official followers.

During Long's power regime, the militia was used for sleeping purposes in manner never conceived of by previous state administrations. When Long was shot he was passing additional laws through the legislature.

What Louisiana is now and will be is to be seen in the next few weeks.

Long Paper's Plans In Doubt

Plans for the continuation of Senator Long's newspaper, "American Progress," published at 622 Perdue street, were in doubt with the news of the senator's death this morning.

John D. Klorer, editor-in-chief of the publication, a close personal friend of Mr. Long's, said today it was too early to determine the course that would be pursued.

No edition was printed today.

The newspaper has been issued more or less sporadically ever since Senator Long took his place in the United States Senate. It went to press only on his order and carried chiefly the senator's speeches in Congress and propaganda for the senator's Share-Our-Wealth movement.

The predecessor of the "American Progress," which was issued during Senator Long's regime as governor of the state.

Judge Pavy In Care Of Doctor

OPELOUSAS, La., Sept. 10.—While reports that he had suffered a heart attack on learning of his son-in-law's fatal shooting of Senator Long could not be verified, it was learned here today that Judge B. H. Pavy had been placed in the care of his physician brother, Dr. Albert B. Pavy, who is treating him for a nervous condition.

Judge Pavy was said to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown and his condition was so acute as to require his remaining at home during the funeral services of young Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, whose gun fired the bullets that killed Senator Long, and who was himself riddled with bullets by the latter's bodyguards.

Mrs. Jac Bloom Dies After Long Illness

Mrs. Jac Bloom, wife of the widely known rice broker and until an illness eight months ago an active worker for years in Temple Sinai activities, died at 7:30 p. m. Monday at Touros infirmary.

Born in New Orleans, Mrs. Bloom was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Febienman. Her father was prominent in the wholesale grocery business. Her husband is a member of the Board of Trade and of the Orleans Parish Levee

Political Machine

(CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE)

He was always ready to lend his purse and his time to the advancement of the Long cause. He is a jolly, friendly soul, who has amassed a substantial fortune as a real estate operator.

Seymour Weiss is an ambitious and successful business man. He is suave and smart and has been second to Huey Long in Louisiana.

Allen Ellender, speaker of the House, is driven by an ambition to become governor of the state of Louisiana. He comes from the French country of Louisiana, a lawyer and a farmer.

Abe Shushan is a large man, a wholesale merchant, who first went into politics with Huey Long for the fun of it.

Shushan Loves Joke

He loves a joke and a good time and takes life serenely.

George Wallace, legal and legislative adviser of the late Huey Long, has been regarded as the brains of the Long lieutenantcy. He is regarded by the bar as an able constitutional lawyer and as a deadly cross-examiner. He is quiet and retiring in manner, but carries a load of pride.

Outstanding opponents of the Long machine contain men of many classifications. Most prominent among them has been Mayor Walmley of New Orleans, who was to the manor born. He has been brought up in an atmosphere of culture and education and entered politics, he said, "in the hope of raising it to a high plane". Long's death placed him under possibly the most brilliant political sun of any of the eligible politicians. He stands out as a logical leader of the anti-Long movement but he lost most of his followers in the city when Huey Long cut off the greater percentage of the city's revenues through laws passed by the state Legislature.

Eugene Stanley

Second to Walmley in anti-Long leadership perhaps stands Eugene Stanley, former district attorney of New Orleans, who resigned when Long passed a law in the state legislature which made his office subordinate to that of the attorney general. Stanley has been recognized for his honest and fighting qualities and may take an important place in the movement to crush the Long machine.

Colonel John P. Sullivan and Edward W. Kelly go on politically are about as different as two men can be. Both are lawyers, but Colonel Sullivan stands more than six feet and hits the scales at much better than 200, an epicure and patron of entertainment. Kelly is small and thin, retiring, close-lipped and a man who does not draw intimate friends easily.

4 Months To Go

(By The Associated Press)

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 10.—Governor Oscar Kelly Allen has only four months in which to prepare the state administration machine against a determined political offensive by anti-Long hosts who were exhorting Louisianians to support present Roosevelt's national administration against Long's scorching verbal and statutory attacks at the time of the senator's assassination.

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During Long's power regime, the militia was used for sleeping purposes in manner never conceived of by previous state administrations. When Long was shot he was passing additional laws through the legislature.

What Louisiana is now and will be is to be seen in the next few weeks.

Thomas Praises Long's Ability

(By The Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Norman Thomas, Socialist leader who had planned to "invade" Louisiana's fall political campaign, said today Senator Huey P. Long's death removes the ablest and most colorful forerunner of American Fascism.

There is food for much thought that in Louisiana there was a situation which drove a man of Dr. Weiss' apparent high standing to the crime of assassination, Thomas declared.

He is doubtful if he would have thrown away his own life if he had had any hope that the ways of orderly Democratic procedure were still open.

board. Funeral services were to be held at 3:30 p. m. today at 26 Audubon Boulevard, the home of a niece. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Joseph Conn, and several nieces and nephews.

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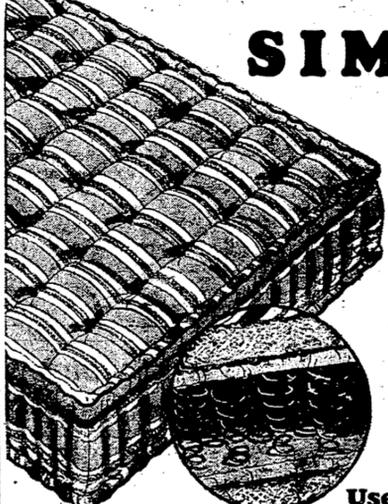
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—At New Lower Prices!

Just Across the Street From the Main Store
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In Our New, Enlarged Bedding Section
Beds, Springs and Mattresses. All priced for great savings—including a group of SIMMONS, ROME and CRESCENT BEDS in all sizes, specially priced for this event!



SIMMONS
Inner-Spring
Mattress
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Full Size Only
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A special purchase from this famous maker enables us to offer you such a fine quality mattress—luxuriously comfortable and long-wearing—at such a marvelous low price! Covered in a variety of fine damasks and woven tickings. Better invest in one!

7-75 Coil Springs
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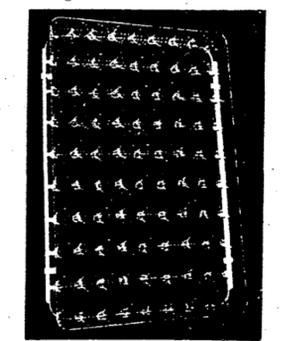
A remarkable value! Made with helical tied coil spirals, very long-wearing.

Feather Pillows
79c

Sanitary feathers covered in floral ticking—various designs. Size 17x24.

Coil Spring
Regular 5.00
Value \$3.95

Made with 88 steel spiral coils—a truly great home furnishing value at this sale price. Full or twin size.



Use the **BUDGET PLAN**.. No Carrying Charges.. **10% DOWN**.. 18 Weeks to Pay.

Ruffled 98c Priscilla Curtains 79c

Pastel shades including ecru... Tailored curtains—rust or ecru. 2 1/2 yards long.

1.98 Cotton Bedspreads 1.59

Pastel grounds—rose, orchid, green or gold—white brocaded designs, scalloped ends.

Part-Wool Double Blankets 2.98 Pr.

Pretty pastel plaids bound in matching saten. Very special at this price. Size 72x84.

Large Bath Towels 12 1/2c

All-white, heavy absorbent double thread weave. This price because run-of-mill towels.

Holland and Oil Opaque Window Shades

Made and Cut to Fit Your Windows at No Extra Cost

All perfect—on guaranteed rollers! Beautiful cathedral scallop with 3-inch silk fringe.

Size	Oil Opaque	Holland
7x36	.98	.89
7x38	1.19	.98
7x40	1.49	.98
7x42	1.49	1.79
7x44		1.79
7x48		1.89
7x54		2.19

Room-Size Felt Base RUGS

9 x 12 Size \$3.98

Large Selection

First quality, water-proof, clear-cut tile and floral patterns.

9x10 1/2	3.78
9x9	3.24
7 1/2 x 9	2.69
6x9	2.16

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Long's Death Renews Speculation As To Weiss' Motive

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2 DAY SALE
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Spark Plugs
First-quality plugs, brand-new in original cartons. Here is a timely offer that no motorist should miss. A new set will save more than their cost in gas and oil. Quick firing and fully guaranteed. Special low price.

19¢ Each
WAX POLISH

18¢
Specially prepared wax polish that will restore original lustre and give a lasting finish. Easy working. regular 50-cent size.

3c
FOR ALL CARS
Standard No. 63 dash or tall light bulb to fit all cars. Carry a couple for emergencies! Our low price, each—

3c
Save Over 50% ON Motor Oil
100% PURE MOTOR OIL
Equal to regular 50-cent oil and guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or full purchase price refunded. Try it once—your car will come back for more! Plus 1c tax.

3c
RAD. STOP-LEAK
Gives a quick, lasting repair to leaking radiators. Will not clog circulation. Regular 10c value. Our low price—

3c
BRAKE SHOES
Special for Mod. A Ford
A superior quality, lined shoe, ready for installation. Same as original equipment. Special 2-day value, each.

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AUTO-LEC
250 S. BROAD ST.
256 BARRONE ST. 1125 CANAL ST.
1701 N. RAMPART
1728 S. CARROLLTON
1722 DREADES ST.
We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities. Add 2¢ for Mail Orders.

Capital Puzzled Too Serious, Kin Says

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 10.—When the death of Senator Huey P. Long this morning established Dr. Carl Austin Weiss as a successful political assassin, Baton Rouge citizens dropped the death-watch and turned all their attention to speculating why the young specialist, happy in his private life, assumed such a role.

His mother had said that "he took living seriously," and there were some, including most of his family, who believed that a sense of duty or of destiny overcame him.

Others looked no farther than the bitter political opposition to Long shown by his wife's family and the reprisals, past and present, which the long faction took against them.

Some See Plot
Still others speculated more widely and talked of the possibility of a plot in which he had, perhaps, been chosen by lot for the attempt. The facts of his life had given no foreshadowing of its end.

He was born in Baton Rouge 30 years ago, of a professional and artistic family, Bavarian originally, which included a distinguished composer.

Young Weiss, studious, intense, clever with his hands, followed in the footsteps of his father, Dr. C. A. Weiss, Sr., and studied medicine, specializing in the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Music His Relaxation
He made friends at Tulane university, joined the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity, played in the band, and was generally recognized by classmates and faculty as a student wrapped up in his work and doing brilliantly. Music was his relaxation, and he took it seriously, studying in his spare time.

He had a number of relatives in New Orleans. His sister, Olga, was married to Dr. A. C. Broussard, who lives here. Dr. O. A. Weiss and Dr. G. N. Weiss are uncles on his father's side, and Leon Mann on his mother's.

He served with distinction as an interne at Toussaint hospital and at Bellevue hospital in New York. Then he went abroad to study at Vienna and practice in the American hospital in Paris.

He returned to establish himself in Baton Rouge about the time his father was elected president of the Louisiana State Medical Association. He married Miss Louise Yvonne Pavy, daughter of the judge and anti-Long leader of Opelousas, Benjamin H. Pavy. She had attended Newcomb college, studied abroad and, for a time, taught school. A son was born to them three months ago.

Devout Catholic
Dr. Weiss was a devout, Roman Catholic. Some of the members of his family said, he began to doubt his faith. The doubt was a serious thing to him. He read intensively, resolved it, returned to his devoutness.

Living in politically seething Baton Rouge, he nevertheless took no active part in politics. He worked hard at his profession.

"He was an intense and earnest lad and lived for humanity," said his wife's uncle, Dr. F. O. Pavy. "He was sorely distressed about the suppressive form of government he felt existed in Louisiana. He never talked much about it."

Weeps Over State's Plight
A professional colleague of his described an operating-room scene in which a number of doctors, their work done, were discussing the Long government. Dr. Weiss sat apart, his leg crooked under him. One of the others glanced at him and saw big tears in his eyes. Asked for an opinion, he left the room silently, tears rolling down his cheeks.

Meanwhile his wife's sister and uncle had lost their school positions through politics, and the special session was called, its legislative program including a bill which apparently was to oust her father from his judgeship.

The family had insisted, however, that the judge did not take this to heart, but joked about it. The judge dropped in for a brief visit with the Weisses in Baton Rouge about a week ago.

Went Picnicking Sunday
Sunday morning Dr. Weiss and his wife left their baby at his father's home and went to Mass. They had dinner together. At 1 p. m. they went to their camp on the lake near the city.

Young Dr. Weiss and his wife went in swimming while his parents played with their grandchild. Sometimes on these picnics they took along the cheap automatic Dr. Weiss carried when he went out on sick calls at night. They had target practice in tin cans with it. This Sunday, however, they did not use it.

All afternoon they stayed at the lake, returning at 7:30 p. m. Young Dr. Weiss ate supper, then went out

The Other Side Of The Tragedy



The mystery of what prompted DR. CARL AUSTIN WEISS to kill Senator Long was buried with him Monday. His young wife, formerly MISS YVONNE PAVY, daughter of Judge Benjamin H. Pavy of Opelousas, rested today after the additional shock of hearing of Senator Long's death. The family had prayed that Senator Long might recover.

Reaction In Nation's Capital

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tioned amidst recollections of his whimsical and boyish side.

Within the administration and the Republican organization especially, attempts to gauge the political effect were made.

The consensus appeared to be that no politician now was in sight who could take the place made by the Louisianaian for himself.

Although New Deal leaders had publicly not given much weight to Long's plans to attempt to wrest the presidential nomination from Roosevelt next June, and to run independently if failing, Republicans had welcomed his intentions on the theory that it might split the Democratic vote in November.

Senator Smith, South Carolina Democrat, believed the "share-out-wealth" movement—as built by Long would collapse without him. It was nobody there comparable with Long—and I don't mean solely in exhibitionism and buffoonery. He was a genius. He had a mind extraordinary in both power and quickness.

Fought Robinson
"More power to him!" former Senator Glenn of Illinois had exclaimed in Chicago when the fallen legislator in mid-August announced his 1936 intentions.

These were not limited to the presidency. The Louisianaian also had spoken of striking at members of the House and Senate whose reelection next year is considered important to the present administration.

Notable among these latter were Senators Joseph Robinson of Arkansas and Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi.

"He won't be back," Long once said bluntly of Robinson. He was credited largely with the election to the Senate of Mrs. Hattie Caraway to succeed her late husband in Arkansas two years ago.

Similarly at various times during his speeches in the Senate he singled out Harrison and Senator Bailey, Democrat, North Carolina, and less emphatically Senator McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee, as foemen who would not "be back."

Big Drawing Power
The popular appeal of his facile tongue might be in part measured by his tremendous drawing power in Washington and at other places where he spoke.

He pecked Senate galleries as did no other speaker, and the end of his talks occasioned a mass departure, the noise of which at times interrupted business for several minutes.

"The show is over, you can go now," Vice-President Garner once remarked as the exodus began at the end of one of Long's speeches.

The speeches repeatedly told how he would go up and down the land with his sound truck to fight Roosevelt next year. Continually he hammered at cabinet members, more especially at Postmaster General Farley and Secretary Ickes, whom he styled the "chinch bug of Chicago."

Accused Ickes
Bitterly he accused Ickes and Relief Administrator Hopkins of employing FERA and PWA funds at the request of the administration

to undermine him in Louisiana. He accused Farley of manipulating the award of public building contracts to friendly construction firms and laid before the Senate a mass of data he claimed proved his charges. He was unable to bring about an investigation.

Early in his senatorial career he began building up a nationwide political organization.

"Clubs are springing up by the dozens every day," he often insisted to reporters, and with an expansive wave of his hand, would add: "All over the country, in every state."

Frequently he was held up along with Father Charles E. Coughlin, of Detroit, as an oratorical phenomenon whose popularity sprung from the depression.

Long has been a figure of importance in Louisiana years before the depression struck, however, and had comparative youth and great vigor—He was in his early forties—to carry him through many years of political life.

Almost no one questioned the certainty of his own re-election next year, and he shrewdly had the state primary date moved forward to early in 1936 so as to free his hands for whatever strokes he planned to deliver against his foes later on.

Doubt that the House committee would investigate the assassination was expressed by Representative Lewis (Democrat, Colorado).

He is a member of the recently-appointed elections investigating committee, which some anti-Long representatives had hoped would inquire into the Louisiana political situation.

"It seems to me that would be pretty far off from elections," he said.

"Very Unfortunate"
He emphasized, however, that he was not authorized to speak for the committee and that he knew little about its plans. Representative Granfield (Democrat, Massachusetts) is chairman.

Lewis had not heard of Long's death until reporters reached him by telephone, and he said it was "very unfortunate." He would express no opinion as to whether the House committee might even now look into some phases of Louisiana politics.

Prior to the shooting of the senator, Representative Dear of Louisiana, one of the anti-Long House members, had proposed that the committee initiate an investigation of the Louisiana "dictatorship" this fall.

Although the resolution which authorized appointment of the investigating committee was, to all appearances, a routine one ordering inquiries into expenditures of candidates for the House, it further empowered the committee "to act on its own initiative and upon such information which in its judgment may be reasonable and reliable."

The treasury said it would pursue any investigations it has under way of "the income tax returns of the senator, it has declined flatly for months to say whether an inquiry was being made.

Department officials, while reluctant to discuss the case, recalled that indictments had been returned against six of Long's followers, one of whom has been convicted.

Abe Shushan, one of Long's lieutenants in Louisiana, is scheduled for trial on a charge of income tax evasion next month.

into the yard and petted his dog. At 8:30 he telephoned a patient to go to Our Lady of the Lake sanitarium and prepare for an operation Monday morning.

Put Baby To Bed
He helped put the baby to bed, then he left, saying that he was going out on a sick call.

A few minutes later he was in the corridor of the statehouse, the gun in his pocket. A few minutes after that his body, shredded by the bodyguards' bullets, lay on the marble floor and Senator Long was on his way to the sanitarium.

When the first shock had worn off, his mother began praying that Senator Long might live, that her son might not be a killer.

"We had no word, no intimation, nothing," she said. "Right with him was right. Right above everything. But I am so afraid now. I don't know what they will try to do to us."

Father Can't Believe It
"He had been so proud of him. He had the whole world in front of him. When he did a thing like that he must have known that he would be instantly killed. They didn't have to kill him at all. One man could have handled him without shooting him at all."

His father refused to believe that he had gone to the statehouse to kill the senator. "My son was too happy to think of doing what he is accused of trying, too brilliant, too good, too superbly happy with his wife and child, too much in love with them, to want to end his life after such a murder. He would have known that it was suicide he was walking into, cold, deliberate self-destruction under the guns of bodyguards.

"Whatever happened there be-

tor, Representative Dear of Louisiana, one of the anti-Long House members, had proposed that the committee initiate an investigation of the Louisiana "dictatorship" this fall.

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Coughlin Warned Told Long Of Road Trap

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Expressing regret at the passing of Senator Long, Father Coughlin, Detroit priest and organizer of the League for Social Justice, revealed here today that it was he who warned Senator Long last year of the alleged plan to wreck the senator's career as he traveled between Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

The discovery of the plot was given wide publicity by Senator Long last year, when he started an investigation in the state house at Baton Rouge. It was not known at the time, however, that Father Coughlin had warned Long of the plot.

"My Washington office received the information and passed it on to me," he said today, while passing through Albany by train. "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, particularly as his death 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."

On the same train with the Michigan priest when he arrived here, were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Sir Malcolm Campbell, the British speed racer.

Expression

Washington: It is seriously disturbing to learn of a resort to unlawful violence as a political weapon anywhere in America.

MEMPHIS, Republican, Nebraska, in Washington: The slaying was detestable. There will be some bad effects from it. It was unjustified. There was lots of good in Huey Long although his method wasn't.

UNITED STATES SENIOR CIRCUIT JUDGE RUFUS E. FOSTER: Huey Long was my friend. His tragic death leaves me oppressed with sorrow and regret.

MRS. EDWARD FLETCHER: Senator Long's untimely death is a severe blow to Louisiana and the entire nation. The bridges he built, the roads, the state capitol and the U. S. U. medical center will remain as everlasting monuments to his memory. My heartfelt sympathies go to his family. He was truly the friend of the poor man.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE GEORGE REYER: Senator Long was a leader whose death will be much regretted. I offer my sympathies to his widow and children.

SENATOR SHEPPARD, Democrat, Texas: Senator Long was one of the most forceful and picturesque characters in our political history.

REPRESENTATIVE LEA, Democrat, California: Regardless of what anyone might think of his career, the method of terminating it must be condemned.

RABBI LOUIS BINSTOCK: I wish to supplement the records of President Roosevelt in that I deeply regret any act of violence arising out of political difficulties. I extend my most sincere sympathy to the members of Senator Long's family.

REPRESENTATIVE BINDERUP, Democrat, Nebraska: In the death of Huey Long the nation lost a friend of humanity, a champion for the toiling masses, a peerless statesman who had the courage to stand up and fight along for principles he deemed right and worthy.

FATHER CHARLES E. COUGHLIN, famous Detroit priest, head of the League for Social Justice: Senator Long's death was the most regrettable thing in modern history. (Statement made at Albany, N. Y., en route to Barrington, Conn.)

SENATOR DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, Democrat, Florida: I had not believed such a thing could happen. I had never believed that the threats which Senator Long reported could be so grave.

SENATOR HATTIE CARAWAY, Democrat, Arkansas: It is disgraceful that such a thing could happen in this country.

SENATOR VIC DONAHEE, Democrat, Ohio: It is very unfortunate, indeed.

SENATOR HOMER T. BONE, Democrat, Washington: I wholly deplore the use of violence for the accomplishment of a political purpose. When we have the use of the ballot, I consider it a supreme tragedy that violence should enter the picture.

NICHOLAS BAUER, superintendent of public schools: The death of Senator Long is a great tragedy; a character of national importance has passed on.

EDWARD RIGHTOR: I am sorry for his wife and family.

GOVERNOR EUGENE TALMADGE of Georgia: I regret very much the report of Senator Long's untimely death. The United States has lost a great patriot.

RABBI EMIL LEIPZIGER: I deplore any act of violence in political life. I extend heartfelt sympathy to the family of Senator Long.

SENATOR WILLIAM H. KING, Democrat of Utah: I regret it very, very much.

SHERIFF FRANK J. CLANCY, Jefferson Parish: I feel that he cannot be replaced and that his death is a great loss to the state and nation.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTOR-

Long's Remarks As Pungent As His Career Was Colorful

(By The United Press)

Senator Huey Long's remarks frequently were as epigrammatic and pungent as his political career was colorful.

In 1918, when he campaigned for railroad commissioner at the age of 25, he quoted the poet, Ernest Henley: "My head is bloody but unbowed!"

"I'll stomp them city slickers down," in 1928 when he campaigned for governor the second time, and won.

"In the constitution of Louisiana, a gubernatorial enormity on precedents."

"Lies"

"All the outrageous charges they have brought against me are lies," when impeached.

"I can buy and sell these senators like sacks of potatoes," on political honesty after the Senate had refused to hear the impeachment charges.

"You may caption this photograph, 'Picture of a past and future president,'" to photographers when snapped with former President Coolidge.

"Are the Hoovers good housekeepers?" to Mr. Coolidge.

—Mr. Coolidge, puzzled: "I guess they are."

"Well, when I was elected I found the governor's mansion in such rotten shape I had to tear it down and rebuild. It started a hell of a row. When I'm elected president, I don't want to have to rebuild the White House."

"Smarter People But—"

"There may be smarter people than me, but they ain't in Louisiana," a personal invoice from the stump.

"Come in. Have some bacon and eggs!" to the commander of the German cruiser Emden, whom he received in green silk pajamas.

"He ought to have a lunacy test," to Dr. Paul N. Cyr, who attempted

to succeed him as governor, after resigning as lieutenant-governor.

"I'm up here to get a bunch of pot-bellied politicians off this 'l' woman's neck," broadcasted throughout Arkansas in behalf of the candidacy of Hattie Caraway.

"I'm a \$40,000 a year bargain," a self-appraisal on the floor of the Senate.

"I'd swap Hoover for Roosevelt," shortly after shouting over the nation that "Roosevelt is the man!"

"I'll eat every tree this sapling bill brings up in my state," in behalf of President Roosevelt's reforestation program.

"I'll prove to this nation that I'm no clown," on the floor of the Senate in defense of his policies.

"They can take their patronage and go to hell with it," for the benefit of Postmaster-General Farley.

"I would rather see my laws (share-out-wealth) passed than be president. Passage of the laws is the only way they can keep me from being president if I want to be—unless I die."

None will be too rich, none too big, none too small, but at the end and at the most—every man a king.

When you go into a booth and ask for a ballot for either Roosevelt or Hoover, you're just asking for an introduction to the gatekeeper of hell.

This ain't a Democratic party running the government now. It's a St. Vitus dance party designated by a blue buzzard, and a dead one at that.

The billingsgate and the profanity of all of the Farleys and Johnsons in America can't prevent the light of truth from hurling itself in understandable letters against the canopy of the sky.

The Louisiana had a flair for repeated use of phrases which caught his fancy. "Slap damn hell" was one. He referred to Secretary Ickes as "the chinch bug of Chicago."

father was the Long candidate for mayor.)

W. STANLEY BEHRMAN: I deeply regret the passing of Senator Long. The manner in which his death was brought about was particularly shocking. While I have at times differed with the senator on many of his policies, both state and national, I recognize that during his political life in Louisiana he had done much constructive work for the benefit of our state. I wish to express my deepest sympathy to his wife and family.

CLARENCE E. FETTIS: Senator Long's death is a loss to the state of Louisiana that its citizens will not realize fully for some time. He was a great man. Moreover, he was my friend, and his death is a great shock to me.

GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON, in Washington, in telegram to Mrs. Long: Immensely grieved at the loss of your fighting husband who in spite of differences of opinion I counted as my friend.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES A. FARLEY, in Washington: Every American must regret the tragedy of Senator Long's death. To Mrs. Long and the members of her family I extend my most sincere and heartfelt sympathies.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JOSEPH W. BYRNS: It is a very regrettable incident. I extend my deepest sympathies to Senator Long's family.

SENATOR HUGO L. BLACK, Democrat, Alabama, at Birmingham: I am genuinely sorry to hear of Senator Long's death. Political assassination in a democracy is contrary to every conception of government. I have no sympathy at all with the idea that this killing has any species of justification. Senator Long brought about many improvements in his state. He did things which, irrespective of his political stand, were of great advantage to the people of Louisiana.

CONGRESSMAN ADOLPH J. SABATH, dean of the House of Representatives and a Democrat from Chicago: I never knew a more courageous determined or harder working man. He may have gone too far in some instances, but I always believed that when the time

Say Filibuster To Stay Now

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The death of Senator Long left little apparent incentive today for further administration efforts to clamp a limitation on senate debate.

While Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, was not in the capital, observers expected he would abandon his recently announced intention of seeking to bar future filibusters by changing the Senate rules.

Robinson's announcement followed Long's adjournment filibuster, which killed an appropriation bill carrying funds for the social security program and other New Deal agencies.

The Robinson proposal touched off a storm among Senate members. Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, protested that unlimited debate had been the means of killing a great deal of bad legislation. Long's 15-hour filibuster against extension of NRA was the longest one-man speech in Senate records, with the exception of one of 18 hours by Senator La Follette the elder in 1908.

The Louisiana was the only senator who resorted repeatedly to filibustering tactics during the last session.

Lift Yoke, Says Square Dealer

(Copyright, 1935, by United Press)

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 10.—"The time has come for the people of Louisiana to act and remove themselves from the yoke of this dictatorship," Lee O. Lester, vice-president of the anti-Long Square Deal association, declared today within an hour after the death of Senator Huey P. Long.

Lester warned members of the Legislature to "heed the example of the man who just passed away and repeal the unjust laws now on the books."

The Square Dealers claim 70,000-odd members in the state.

"It is deplorable for any man that to be slain," Lester said.

"But the Legislature should be the first to realize their duty toward their state."

"It is their honor-bound duty to repeal the laws placed upon the statute books that make us nothing but slaves."

"The man who was responsible for this has passed away."

"The legislators now can act without fear and trembling."

"Should they fail to repeal the unjust laws now upon the books, they had best heed the example of the man who has just passed away."

Lester had nothing to say regarding plans of the Square Dealers now that their principal foe was dead.

"It is too early to speak of that," he said. "I have only just heard of the senator's death, and I am sure there has been no plan put forward as yet."

"I cannot even say what form our action will take."

Lucille Grace Named By Long 4 Years Ago

(New Orleans Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10.—Four years ago today the late Fred J. Grace, who had served 26 years as registrar of the State Land office of Louisiana, died quite suddenly in New Orleans of a heart attack, and four years ago today the late Huey P. Long, then governor of Louisiana, appointed Mr. Grace's daughter, Lucille May Grace, to serve out her father's unexpired term. She was later elected to the post by the largest majority given any candidate on the Long-endorsed complete "he-work" ticket.

came, as a Progressive, he would support President Roosevelt.

FORMER GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA JOHN S. FISHER, in Santa Fe: I am deeply shocked at the dastardly killing of Senator Long. I extend my sympathy to his family.

DR. HUBERT WOKK, former postmaster general, former secretary of the Interior, former president of the American Medical association and chairman, Republican National Committee in 1928: I offer my sympathies to the family of Senator Long. I am deeply shocked.

Suggests Sift Of Long Death By Congress

(By The United Press)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A suggestion that a congressional committee investigate "who instigated" the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long at Baton Rouge was made today as the capital expressed regret at news of his violent death.

Representative Clare Fenerty, Republican, Pennsylvania, advanced the suggestion that the committee set up in the closing days of Congress to inquire into election methods—purportedly aimed at Long's regime—investigate the Louisiana shooting.

"The assassination of Senator Long is to be deplored by all liberty-loving Americans who believe in

our system of government," Fenerty said.

"The congressional committee which was about to investigate Senator Long's activities in Louisiana might also investigate who it was that instigated his murder."

"I would not like to be in the position of the men who misled the country into believing that Senator Long (by his filibuster) stopped funds for carrying out provisions of the social security act. As a matter of fact, they knew there were ample funds in the hands of the President for that purpose."

Long's adjournment filibuster prevented passage of the third deficiency bill, carrying appropriations for the security act and other measures. Since then funds have been provided for a skeleton staff for administering the act but the full amount has not been available.

The aborigines of Tasmania, who belonged to the early stone and wood age, are now extinct.

Borah Could Silence Long

(By The Associated Press)

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

Often when the rampant Louisiana'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 Borah, when he chose to intercede, would phrase a casual question that would disclose his wishes to Long, or perhaps he would whisper a remark as he passed the Louisiana's desk.

Although far from Borah in his political policies, Long had a deep-

seated respect for the Idahoan that was often made evident. While he never hesitated to employ his sharp tongue against any other senator, Long was respectful to the utmost to Borah.

And shortly before adjournment, the Louisiana announced he would like to support Borah for president.

WATCHES MIRROR, SUICIDES BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 10.—Watching himself in a bathroom mirror, J. T. Hall, Sr., wholesale grocer, fired a fatal bullet into his right temple at his home here today. Members of the family said he had been in ill health for some time. Coroner Gip M. Evans returned a verdict of suicide.

INSURE FOR ENDOWMENT (By The Associated Press) BERKELEY, Cal.—Twenty years ago on commencement day, the University of California class of 1915 took out insurance policies on 23 of its youngest members. As a result the class has been enabled to make a gift of \$10,518 to its alma mater.

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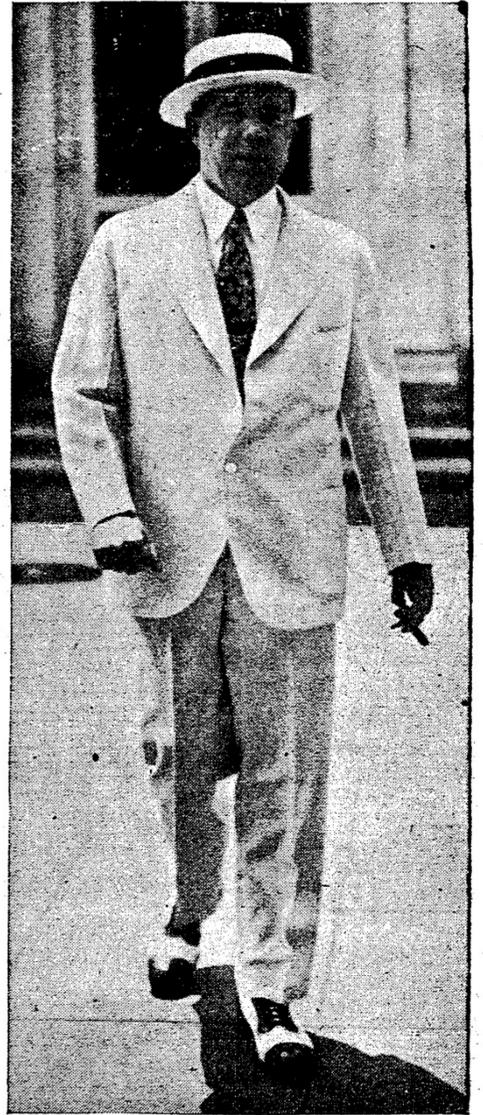
Lighter Moments In The Life Of An Assassin's Victim



DR. HUEY PIERCE LONG, as he took an honorary LL. D. degree from Loyola University of the South. He was not a college graduate, but completed his law studies at Tulane, covering four years' ground in 7 months.



As a rookie senator, Huey Long made a bid for national front pages, during one "silly season," by starting an argument over potlicker and cone pone. He demonstrated he could cook a mess of greens, established the dish on the Senate restaurant's menu.



In a snappy new white suit, HUEY LONG dropped in at the White House, May 15, 1933, to say hello to his friend, later his enemy, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He helped to win Roosevelt's nomination.



The senator's sartorial splendor was in distinct contrast to his attire at the time of his inauguration as governor of Louisiana. In those days, he wore a famously wrinkled old brownish suit.



More publicity grew out of SENATOR LONG'S enthusiasm for L. S. U. and the Tigers it trained to roar on the gridiron. He is shown on his way to Nashville for a 1934 game. He looked forward to the coming season, made plans for a cheap trip to New York for thousands of students.



National politicians had a new respect for SENATOR LONG after his campaign for Senator Hattie Caraway of Arkansas. He introduced sound trucks to the Ozarks, staged a whirlwind campaign and won an impressive victory. A feared campaigner, he planned to go into the state again to beat Robinson.



During his early days as governor, HUEY LONG still was the "country boy" of his rural campaigns. He is shown before the microphone, one of his sharpest weapons. The L. S. U. band helped him this time.

Senator Long Rose From Farm Boy To Dictator Of Louisiana

Career Is Told Started As Salesman

By HERMANN B. DEUTSCH

Huey Pierce Long, Jr., was born on a farm near what is today Winnfield on August 30, 1883, the third of four brothers. Educated in the public schools, he attended the Winnfield High school from which he was not graduated, since he was expelled during his second year of attendance, as head of a secret society of students which sought to "run the school" and which occasionally published a school bulletin, of which Huey was the editor, and which virtually a took the members of the high school faculty now and then.

He was not particularly distinguished among his boyhood friends. One of his classmates, who is now an E. F. D. mail carrier, was the one regarded as most likely to make his mark in the world. While the Long family was not in want, it was not an affluent one, and so Huey knew something of hardship, and a great deal of hard work, such as the usual rural farm chores. Even as a boy he made no secret of the fact that he was not fond of such work, and frequently expressed the ambition to find another way of earning a livelihood.

Becomes Printers' Devil

His first venture of this sort was a job as a sort of handy-lad and printers' devil in the shop where the Winnfield Weekly Guardian and the Southern Baptist Sentinel were published. At the age of 14, however, he was struck by the ease with which an itinerant book peddler auctioned off his wares in Winnfield, and struck out with Harley Bozeman, later one of his political associates, to enter the book and business himself. He laid in a supply of books on credit, rented a horse and buggy on credit, and fared forth.

The venture netted a handsome profit, which was wiped out on the homeward journey when the horse died and virtually wrecked, the rented buggy, but at intervals during the next two years young Huey and Harley Bozeman served as auctioneers about the countryside, and sold out stocks of goods for various merchants in and around Winnfield.

At 16, when he had been expelled from high school, Huey first carried about the city a petition which he circulated among the school patrons of the community, asking removal of the principal who had expelled him; a result which he accomplished. He did not return to school, but, wearing his first long-pants suit of clothes, journeyed to New Orleans, where he secured a position as canvasser for the Fairbanks firm with the N. K. Fairbanks company.

Feddes Cottolene

Most of his work was the peddling of Cottolene from door to door, varied by tacking up roadside advertising signs, and occasional sales of canned goods. He has recalled that, in order to convince a housewife of the virtues of Cottolene, he would himself cook the supper for the family or bake a cake by way of demonstration. Later, however, he broadened the scope of his canvassing by holding cake-baking contests in each area, the only condition being that the cake be baked with Cottolene. In Shreveport, at the time Huey was 17, the contest was won by a girl named Rose McConnell, who had come to the city from New Orleans. She is today Mrs. Huey P. Long.

Not very many weeks after this Shreveport contest, Huey severed his connection with the Fairbanks firm in New Orleans and traveled out of Houston, Texas, for a packing house. This employment was of short duration. He heard of an opportunity in Memphis and decided to go to Tennessee.

En route to Memphis from Texas he stopped overnight at a roadside diner, suddenly decided to try for a newspaper position. He called on Marshall Ballard, editor of The Item, who suggested that the young applicant write something for him. Huey wrote a piece about the political situation in Louisiana, and was offered a start as general correspondent for The Item, to collect over-the-river news, at an opening salary of \$10 a week, but turned this down scornfully, since he had been earning \$25 a week and more as a salesman.

Goes Hungry

He went on to Memphis, but the promised opportunity failed to materialize, and for the first time in his life, Huey Long had to go hungry and in want, although he ultimately did get a job at manual labor in a car foundry, mauling scrap iron into pieces. This could not hold him long, and on the night of November 11, 1911, he swung aboard a freight train and was West-bound, determined to go to Oklahoma university and study law. He landed in Norman, where he was liberally so, but borrowed \$5 from a stranger, made a connection with a wholesale grocery house as part-time salesman, and was soon comfortably well off and active in his collegiate work besides. All of this was not confined to books, for the student professed no interest in the presidential pres-

Where Long Died At 4:10 Today



In a room in Our Lady of the Lake sanitarium, Baton Rouge, at 4:10 a. m. today, Senator Huey Pierce Long breathed his last. Leading physicians of the state, with members of the Senator's family, were at the bedside. In the foreground is a guard.

pects of Woodrow Wilson, then contesting for the Democratic nomination against Champ Clark. Huey Long promptly espoused the cause of Clark, issued circulars attacking Wilson, and managed to split a college "national convention" on the presidential issue.

However, at the end of the school year, in June, 1912, he left school and found the promised sales position in Memphis, soon becoming sales manager. He had continued his courtship of Rose McConnell, making frequent trips to Shreveport to visit her.

Married In 1913

They were married in April, 1913, and immediately went to housekeeping in Memphis, where Huey Long prospered at an amazing rate. The prosperity was cut short, however, when the outbreak of the World War in the summer of 1914 shut off the export of cotton overnight. Business was at a standstill throughout the South as a result. Huey Long returned to Winnfield with his wife, and their savings of \$400 or so, borrowed \$400 more from his older brother Julius, and with the total moved to New Orleans to study law as a special student at Tulane university.

He completed a three-year law course in exactly seven months. He and Mrs. Long maintained a small housekeeping apartment in Carrollton, and they studied night and day. He took advantage of such opportunities as riding downtown on street cars with some of the professors, in order to talk law with them on the day, and during one of these rides discussed with Charles Payne Ferner the latter's statement of the chief codes by which wealth was compulsorily distributed. The talk made such an impression on him that he wrote Congressman Watkins, asking that a national law be passed that sort in the United States, and wrote letters about distribution of wealth to the newspapers.

Having passed his bar examination with flying colors, Huey returned to Winnfield and entered into partnership with his brother Julius to form the firm of Long and Long. The partnership was of short duration. "It lasted about two months during which time I made about as many dollars," Huey once said.

Takes To Road Again

Then he branched out for himself, but business was slow in coming. None the less, the financial dilemma was solved when Huey took to the road once more as a salesman, and in 90 days made enough money to pay off his debts and lay by funds until his law practice matured.

This got off to a flying start when Huey won a case against a bank on behalf of a Winnfield widow, a Mrs. Martha DeLoach, which case had been given up by a number of other lawyers, and won by a sentimental appeal to the jury, as well as by the digging up of some points of law that had been previously overlooked.

From then on business grew, and inasmuch as the trial of the case against the bank had been made possible by the loan of \$100 which had been advanced as a court cost by State Senator Harper, Huey soon had an opportunity to repay this act of friendship by defending Senator Harper, who was charged with sedition on the basis of some pamphlets the Senator had issued opposing American participation in the war, and advocating free speech.

The case was won by some theatrical trickery by which a number of jurors were excused or challenged by the prosecution, which drew upon young Attorney Long a reprimand from the court, but the youthful barrister was quite undismayed. He himself opposed American entry into the war, and refused to enlist, when placed in Class IV by the selective draft, as a married man with a child, he claimed further exemption on the ground that, as a notary public, he was a state official.

Enters Politics

Meanwhile he was already preparing to enter politics. He had it in mind to run for Senator Harper's seat in the state Legislature, but lacked two years of the requisite

constitutional age, so he announced for the office of Railroad Commissioner from the north Louisiana district, a post long held by Burk A. Bridges. Though it took two primaries to settle the election, Huey was elected by a narrow margin. Since most of the Commission business was transacted in Shreveport, Huey and his family moved to the north Louisiana metropolis.

The city was then in the beginnings of a great oil boom, and Huey shared in the prosperity. He took oil stock certificates in part payment of fees, bought other shares in prospective ventures, and when one of them, the Pine Island field, proved up, stood to become a very rich man. In fact, he did build a \$40,000 home in Shreveport. However, the Pine Island field was frozen out, when the pipe lines were closed against its oil. Young Railroad Commissioner Long immediately dedicated himself to the task of making the companies that had frozen out the field target of his attack, then as later, was the Standard Oil company.

His primary agitation was for a law declaring pipe lines to be public utilities, which would bring them under the jurisdiction of the commission of which he was a member. Governor Euffiel Pleasant, however, refused to call a special session to enact such legislation, and drew upon himself the main fire of young Mr. Long's attack. In July, 1919, when the first guns of the gubernatorial campaign that was to culminate in the election of January, 1920, were fired, Huey Long took the stump as an added starter at the opening program, and stole the spotlight from the six gubernatorial candidates by delivering a blistering denunciation of Governor Pleasant, along with the Standard Oil company and all its officials.

Supports Parker

In the subsequent campaign he supported John M. Parker against Frank P. Stubbs. Parker won, but the pipe line issue was compromised by the election of Pleasant, a company and other large oil companies by which the pipe lines declared they would transport all independent oil offered them, their lines to be declared public utilities if they refused.

This failed to appease Huey Long, however, and he denounced the arrangement and Governor Parker so intemperately that the latter brought action against him in the District court at Baton Rouge before Judge H. F. Bruton for criminal libel. On the day of his technical arrest in Shreveport his third child, a son, was born, and the baby was later named after Huey Long's two attorneys, Judge B. M. Palmer of Shreveport and Judge R. R. Reid of Amite. Palmer Reid Long, Judge Bruton found Commissioner Long guilty in both counts, sentencing him to 30 days on one, and suspending the sentence, and to pay a fine of one dollar or serve one hour in Parish prison on the other. Mr. Long paid the dollar.

Thereafter he laid his lines to campaign for Governor himself. He began in 1922, while the Klan agitation was at its height, with Hewitt Bouanchaud, then Lieutenant-Governor, and Henry M. Piqua, then penitentiary manager, as the two opposing candidates. He was supported by Gus and Francis Williams in New Orleans, but ran third by a slight margin and, thus eliminated in the first primary, receiving, however, about twice the number of votes that had been generally predicted. Later in the same year he was overwhelmingly re-elected to the Public Service Commission, but continued to lay his lines for another onslaught on the governorship in 1923.

Inaugurated Governor

In that year, with John Sullivan as his campaign manager, he received an overwhelming plurality, about 140,000 votes to about 80,000 votes for each of his two opponents, Riley J. Wilson and O. E. Simpson. Simpson announced he would support Huey Long in a run-off and no second primary was held. Huey Long was inaugurated Governor on May 21, 1928, and a stormy period of Louisiana politics was inaugurated along with him.

An increase of the severance tax and an increase in the gasoline tax

to provide, respectively, funds for free school books and a bond issue for a road paving program were among the measures passed by the first session of the Legislature. But the appropriations bill heavily exceeded the prospective revenues, and by the following spring it became necessary to find new sources of state funds. Senator Long called a special session of the Legislature, and proposed the enactment of a tax of five cents a barrel on the business of refining petroleum into lubricating oil and gasoline. This evoked an uproar, not only from the Standard Oil company and allied interests, but from all the manufacturing industries throughout the state. So energetic was the protest, that the Legislature, it soon became evident, would refuse to enact such a law.

Governor Long therefore determined to adjourn the session and called his administration forces to that end. Early in the afternoon of the Monday set for adjournment, however, one "Batling" Bozeman, a former bodyguard, made public an affidavit in which he charged the Governor had sought to hire him under the jurisdiction of the commission of which he was a member. Governor Euffiel Pleasant, determined to lay the matter before the House.

Predicates Riot

Speaker John Fournet, now Justice of the Supreme court, refused to entertain any motion but that of adjournment, made by Cleveland Fruge of Ville Platte, but the vote was taken so quickly that the board of the electrical voting machine had not yet been cleared of the roll call upon the House's coming to order a few minutes before. Consequently, no matter how the members voted on the adjournment issue, the lights and voting signals flashed yes, repeating the present vote of a few minutes earlier. This precipitated a physical riot. Representative Clinton Sorenson of Avoyelles was knocked down, his scalp lacerated by a blow with brass knuckles.

Speaker Fournet would not call a second roll on adjournment, declaring the House already adjourned. Mason Spencer of Tallulah stifled the tumult by calling the roll orally, showing a count of 77 against adjournment and only seven for. George Ginsberg of Alexandria was elected temporary speaker, and the House recessed until the following day, when a resolution of impeachment signed by four members and drawn up during the course of the night was introduced.

An investigating committee was named, a protracted series of hearings held, and eight counts of impeachment were voted on by the House. Charles Sorenson resumed the chair the following day and presided over these hearings. However, only one of the counts was voted before the day on which the session of the Legislature would have opened. Governor Long's original call. One of the members of the House floor leaders, and on the theory that once the House became an impeachment court it was no longer bound by strictly legislative limitations, the session was extended.

Chief Justice Charles J. O'Neill of the Supreme court convened the Senate as a court of impeachment. After a day of hectic oratory the Senate voted down the one charge, that Governor Long had sought to blackmail Charles Masship, editor of the Baton Rouge State Times, by threatening to expose the fact that the publisher's brother was a patient in a mental hospital, this charge being the only one voted before the expiration of the session date.

Remarkable Document

The following day a remarkable document was filed with the Senate, headed by the signature of the late Judge Philip Gilbert, and signed by 14 other members of the upper chamber, to the effect that since the signers believed that any charges brought after the expiration of the original session limit had been illegally voted on, they, the signers, would refuse to vote conviction on such charges, regardless of the evidence.

Since there were only 39 members of the Senate, and since any num-

ber of members above 13 could block the two-thirds majority needed for conviction, the declaration of 15, who have since been known as the Round Robiners, that they would refuse to convict, halted the impeachment proceedings.

Governor Long promptly organized a movement for the recall of legislators who had been particularly active in opposing him. As one of the results of this, a statewide organization called the Constitutional league was formed in New Orleans. Governor Long labeled it the Constitutional league, and continued his drive for recalls. On the first test, that of the recall of Representative J. S. Bacon of Webster parish, Mr. Long was decisively beaten. On the next, that of D. F. Edwards of West Carroll, he won by a slight margin. However, through a suit brought by the law committee of the Constitutional league, all the recall proceedings were declared unconstitutional, on the ground that the recall provision did not apply to legislators.

Step Into Breach

A committee of business interests, with Harvey Couch as one of their active directors, stepped into the breach at this point, on the plea that it was time to end political strife and give opportunity for a business upswing. Their mediation was successful, the terms of the agreement being that Governor Long pledged he would enact no industrial license tax on manufacturing during his term as executive; in return, the business interests would join him in a survey for raising additional funds to operate the state institutions on a more extensive and beneficial scale than heretofore.

Governor Long then organized a Commercial Affairs committee in New Orleans, with many of the city's business leaders among its active workers, and proposed a plan for additional gasoline taxes which would be used for a road paving program of much greater extent than that originally announced, plus a subsidy for the public schools and the port of New Orleans.

This plan was wrecked by a disagreement over the "safeguards" to be erected over the approximately \$100,000,000 of funds thus to be raised for a public improvement program, which likewise included the construction of a new state Capitol.

At the session of the Legislature, meeting in 1930, the Long program was bitterly opposed. Since it needed a two-thirds vote because of the Constitutional amendments required, it was doomed in the Legislature, whose members Long did not control a two-thirds majority. However, he circumvented this by introducing a constitutional convention bill, which needed only a simple majority, and which would rewrite the Constitution to include the Long amendments.

Killed In Senate

To cut a long story short, this measure, which was known as the "con con bill" was filibustered to death in the state Senate, where Lieutenant-Governor Cyr, one of the Governor's most important political opponents, presided. Governor Long immediately announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, in opposition to Joseph E. Ransdell, on a platform of his improvement program, with the state's business leaders in support. He would not take his seat until his term as Governor expired, so that "Pau" Cyr will not be able to act as Governor for one holy minute."

In an unusually bitter campaign, marked toward the close by the kidnapping of Senator Long's son, Long was elected by a majority of some 30,000 votes. He immediately convened the legislature in special session, issued a simple message in which he said there would be no other election in Louisiana for 16 months, and "if we must fight, it will be better to fight for 30 days on full stomachs 15 months hence than starve while we fight for the whole 16 months."

Cotton Plan Fails

The special session enacted the various amendments and bond issues of the Long program, and the construction era began. This was toward the beginning of 1931 and 1932 was the cotton year in which a 10,000,000-bale carry-over sent prices plummeting toward the 5-cent level so that the entire South faced ruin.

Proposals for plowing under every third cotton row, and for cutting down acreage by law began to be made, and "if we must fight, it will be better to fight for 30 days on full stomachs 15 months hence than starve while we fight for the whole 16 months."

At the same time, opposition forces in Louisiana were consolidating, and found a focus of union in the Sixth Congressional district, whose place in Congress had been vacated by the death of Bolivar E. Kemp on June 19, 1933. Governor Allen had refused to call an election and when, on November 27, a citizens' mass meeting was convened in Baton Rouge to call a citizens' election, Governor Allen finally acted, and called the election for December 5, only a week away. On the plea that this allowed no time for the holding of a primary, the Democratic committee in the Sixth District, meeting outside the District in New Orleans,

in Louisiana had likewise changed by the coalition between the Long and the Walmisley organizations for the joint putting over of the Long program. Toward the close of 1931, both organizations backed the Long state ticket, known as the Complete-the-Work ticket, and headed by Highway Commission Chairman Oscar Allen. The opposition candidates were George Seth Guion and Dudley LeBlanc. Governor Allen was elected by a 55,000 majority.

Another factor in the situation at this time was the sudden effort of Lieutenant-Governor Cyr to take over the governorship. He took oath as governor before the clerk of court of Caddo parish in Shreveport, declaring Huey Long had vacated the office when he sent his credentials of election to the Senate. The State House was immediately surrounded by armed guards, but Governor Long announced that by taking oath as Governor Dr. Cyr had vacated the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and the moment the decision was officially handed down, Senator Long left for Washington. He took oath as a member of the Senate on the day Mr. King took oath as Governor in Baton Rouge.

Dr. Cyr did set up gubernatorial headquarters in a hotel in Baton Rouge, from which he called on Governor King to abandon the "armed insurrection" he was maintaining at the capital, but this came to naught, and the issue by that time had been settled through the Allen election in any event.

Senator Long remained comparatively quiescent in Washington for about 30 days, no more. He introduced a resolution limiting incomes to \$5,000 a year and inheritances to \$5,000,000 to any one child. Democratic Leader Joe Robinson of Arkansas turned thumbs down and that set off the fireworks.

Senator Long dramatically resigned from all his committee appointments, and refused to work further with the Democratic party leaders. He did it dramatically, and when Mrs. Hattie Caraway, of Arkansas, voted with him on his resolution for redistributing wealth, offered to aid her in her campaign for a full term in the Senate. He did make a tour of Arkansas with her for just seven days and from an unconsidered position as certain long "man" in a seven-man race, she leaped to top place almost overnight, polling as many as all six of her opponents combined.

The following month Senator Long campaigned in Louisiana in behalf of John Holmes Overton, then serving out the unexpired term of James B. Aswell in Congress, for the senatorial seat of Edwin S. Broussard. Mr. Overton was overwhelmingly elected, by a majority of nearly 60,000 votes.

The Honest Election league, newly organized, demanded an investigation, not on the ground that Mr. Overton would not have been elected except for fraud, but on the ground that so much fraud had been practiced during the election that his title to a seat in the United States Senate was tainted. A special subcommittee was appointed to conduct the investigation, and held three hearings.

Bank Holiday Called

Just before the hearing of February, 1933, began, a bank crisis developed in Louisiana which, up to that time, had been remarkably free of such threats; far more so than the rest of the country. Some remarks by Congressman Hamilton Fish about the Hibernia bank started a panic, and were followed by the closing of a run late in the afternoon of Friday, February 3. Senator Long countered by having Governor Allen declare February 4 a legal holiday, to commemorate the 16th anniversary of the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany in 1917.

As a result, not a bank in Louisiana failed. The Hibernia, of course, was open on February 6, Saturday. By Sunday afternoon, arrangements had been made to borrow enough money from the Reconstruction Finance corporation to tide the Hibernia over against any threat, never developed. It was the national banking holiday that accompanied President Roosevelt's inauguration which finally closed banks in Louisiana.

Senator Long continued his stormy public career in Washington the summer, and received national publicity on two counts. One was a \$250,000 libel suit filed against him by General Samuel Tilden Ansell who had served as counsel for the special Senate investigating committee, which suit is still pending in the court at Washington. The other was Senator Long's emergence from the washroom of the Sands Point Bath club on Long Island, with a cut and contused eye, at the height of a party in progress at the club.

Mrs. Kemp Named

At the same time, opposition forces in Louisiana were consolidating, and found a focus of union in the Sixth Congressional district, whose place in Congress had been vacated by the death of Bolivar E. Kemp on June 19, 1933. Governor Allen had refused to call an election and when, on November 27, a citizens' mass meeting was convened in Baton Rouge to call a citizens' election, Governor Allen finally acted, and called the election for December 5, only a week away. On the plea that this allowed no time for the holding of a primary, the Democratic committee in the Sixth District, meeting outside the District in New Orleans,

named Mrs. Kemp the Democratic nominee. Something very like a revolution followed. Ballots and other election supplies were burned in Amite, in Clinton, in St. Francisville, in Denham Springs and other parish seats throughout the district. Judge Mat Tyler issued an injunction forbidding the holding of any election in his judicial district, and hundreds of citizens dutifully armed themselves to see that the court's order was carried out. Less than 5000 votes were polled for Mrs. Kemp. A fortnight later, when the citizens' election was held, 15,000 votes were cast for J. Y. Sanders, Jr. Both elections were invalidated by the national House of Representatives, but in the ultimate run-off, J. Y. Sanders, Jr., was again elected, and has since been re-elected without opposition.

Prior to this, however, an even more serious split had developed in the Long political ranks, in the breach between his organization and the Old Regulars of New Orleans. The split came over the demand of Senator Long that the Regulars refuse to endorse Eugene Stanley for re-election as District Attorney, Mr. Stanley having prosecuted vice officials in an election on Constitutional amendments so vigorously that 513 of them faced charges, three of them already having been indicted and the convictions upheld by the Supreme court.

Long Ticket Beaten

In the ensuing fight, the Old Regulars won by about 18,000 plurality, and the Long ticket, from top to bottom, was defeated. This was the situation when the Legislature met for the regular session of 1934. The anti-Long elements planned tooust Speaker Ellender, but failed by three votes to secure the necessary pledges and thus gave over the attempt. The admission that the Long administration would remain in power, sent a stampede of votes from the opposition into the Long camp.

With this tide to help, a two-thirds majority of the Legislature was consolidated, and through the regular session and several special sessions held since then, a series of punitive laws to bind all communities opposing the Long administration have been enacted.

The Governor of Louisiana has the right to call out the militia at pleasure, the courts have been deposed of all control over registration records, the state administration has been given sole right to name polling booth commissioners and all teachers and all municipal and parochial employes throughout the state have been made subject to their respective registration and not to their respective local government. New Orleans has been punished by laws depriving it of revenue while increasing its expenditures. Baton Rouge has been put under a Long police jury by enacting a law giving the state administration the right to appoint enough police jurors from the Long side of the political fence to overcome the anti-Long elective votes on the police jury, the city administration of Alexandria was legislated out of office, and so forth.

In the fall of 1934, Senator Long made a special effort in New Orleans to turn the adverse tide, and succeeded in electing his candidates to Congress, to the Court of Appeals and to the Supreme court from this district, though losing all other Congressional elections, five of the remaining six Congressmen were only recently joined in an anti-Long manifesto following the New Orleans conference. The death of Justice Overton, two days before the election, precipitated another controversy, but a second election was ordered, despite the provisions of the law, and John Fournet was elected to the Supreme court from the Lake Charles district.

Politically, that was still the picture when Senator Long was fatally wounded. The effect of his death on his organization remains to be seen, he tolerated no other leaders. National attention, however, had been focused on Senator Long's opposition to President Roosevelt, including his recent filibuster which killed the third deficiency bill to provide old-age pensions and other security legislation.

One other noteworthy activity in Senator Long's public career was the organization of the Share-the-Wealth movement, which claimed 10,000,000 members enrolled today. It was organized in February, 1934, following a conference in Washington in which Senator Long, Rev. Gerald Smith of Shreveport, and Earle Christenberry, the Senator's secretary, participated. Dr. Smith became chief organizer and speaker for the movement. It advocates a platform of guaranteeing to every deserving family \$5000 free of debt, shortening the hours of work, and providing pensions for the aged, and college educations for all youths who demonstrate mental capacity to profit by it. The funds for this work to be derived from the limitation of incomes and inheritances to decentralize all large fortunes.

The movement has not yet achieved real political significance. For it came a cropper in the recent gubernatorial election in Mississippi. But many regarded it as the vehicle by which Senator Long hoped to reach the White House as President of the United States.

FERSHING'S EXAMINER DEAD

CHILLICOTHE, Mo.—George Asbury Smith, former Missouri educator, who was injured fatally in a recent accident, was a member of the board that examined John J. Fershing when he was nominated for entrance to West Point.

Rulers Shot Dead

Assassins' Toll High

(By The Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The assassin's weapon has struck down many a notable political figure and caused serious political crises.

Three Presidents of the United States succumbed to killers' bullets: Abraham Lincoln, April 15, 1865; James A. Garfield, Sept. 19, 1881; and William McKinley, September 14, 1901.

One assassin fired the tinder that roared into the world war conflagration: Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, were slain June 28, 1914, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Gavrilo Princip, a Yugoslav student.

Roosevelts Escape

Assassins failed in attempts on the lives of President Theodore Roosevelt, who was wounded in Milwaukee, and of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the target for Giuseppe Zangara, H. Harrison, Sr. of Chicago, October 28, 1933; and Governor William Goebel, governor of Kentucky, January 30, 1900.

Czar Assassinated

Many crowned heads were struck down by political killers. They included: Abdul Aziz sultan of Turkey, June 17, 1876; Czar Alexander II of Russia, March 13, 1881; Nasr-Eddin, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896; Empress Elizabeth of Austria, February 18, 1898.

King Humbert, of Italy, July 29, 1900; Alexander and Draga of Serbia, June 11, 1903; King Carlos, of Portugal, and Crown Princess Louis Philippine, February 1, 1908; Prince Ito of Japan, October 26, 1909.

King George of Greece, March 18, 1913; Czar Nicholas of Russia and his family, July 15, 1918; Nadir Shah, of Afghanistan, June 6, 1933.

Barthou Fatally Shot

King Alexander of Yugoslavia was killed by an assassin's bullet at Marseille last October 9. Louis Barthou, foreign minister of France, was fatally wounded in the same fusillade.

Presidents, premiers and dictators have bowed before bullets, bombs and dikes.

Engelbert Dollfus, chancellor of Austria, was trampled and slain by Nazis July 25, 1934, in an abortive putsch.

Ion G. Duca, premier of Rumania, was killed December 29, 1933. Dr. Walter Rathenau, German foreign minister, was slain June 24, 1922.

Latin-American nations record a long list of political assassinations. The victims include: Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, president of Peru; President-elect Gen. Alvaro Obregón, of Mexico; Gen. Luis Mena, former president of Nicaragua; Gen. Francisco "Pancho" Villa, of Mexico; Gen. J. C. Gomez, of Venezuela; Gen. Venustiano Carranza, of Mexico, and Francisco I. Madero, of Mexico.

(By The Associated Press)

ROME, Ga., Sept. 10.—Orchards in the Cornelia section produced the best crop of apples this year in five years, Caldwell Porter, manager of the Consolidated Apple Growers' exchange of Cornelia said on a visit here.

I DON'T NEED HELP—I'M THROUGH ALREADY THANKS TO THESE SUDS



AND MY, how those Rinsol suds loosen! Agreese! Pots and pans come clean and shiny in half the time. Dish-cloths get bright and sparkling in a jiffy. And Rinsol suds are so easy on my hands. Everybody remarks how smooth and white they look now. I use Rinsol for washing floors, walls, woodwork—in fact, for all cleaning. And of course I wouldn't face washing without Rinsol. Its creamy suds scrub clothes so much whiter and brighter. Rinsol saves me hours of hard washboard scrubbing and boiling.

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