

FOUR CANDIDATES SEEK JUDICIAL POST ON SUPREME BENCH LATELY VACATED BY CHIEF JUSTICE FRANK A. MONROE--VOTE SEPT. 23



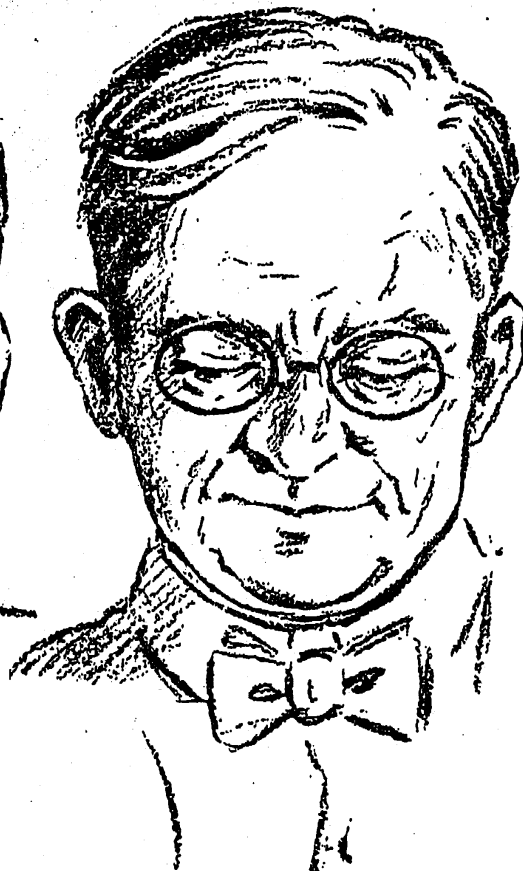
Emile Godchaux



Luther E. Hall



J. Zach Spearing



Harry P. Gamble

HOLDING the unique position of being in public life for many years with never a political contest, Judge Godchaux now becomes a candidate for the succession on the Supreme bench to Chief Justice Frank A. Monroe, with three other aspirants.

Never before has Judge Godchaux faced the necessity of a campaign. He was appointed on the Court of Appeal, Orleans District, to succeed Judge Albert Estopinal, by Governor Jared Y. Sanders, and he was twice re-elected to the post for succeeding terms, without contest.

His has been a clean record, and a proud one. It has long been the goal of his ambition to sit on the Supreme bench, and he is making his campaign along dignified lines, seeking support from all quarters, and drawing no factional lines, although the O. D. A. organization has endorsed him for the Monroe vacancy.

Judge Godchaux is a member of, one of Louisiana's best known families. He was the sixth boy of a family of ten children, born January 29, 1874, at the old Godchaux home in Esplanade.

He was educated at Tulane High School, Leche's Academy and Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, and from there entered Yale, where he was awarded the Bachelor's Degree in 1896. Entering Yale law school, he was graduated with honors in 1898.

He was admitted to the bar in New Orleans, and opened an office. The law firm of Hornor & Godchaux son followed, and in 1900, when Governor Murphy J. Foster retired, he entered into an association with the former governor, along with Jared Y. Sanders, then speaker of the House, and Robert E. Milling.

With unbroken success, this partnership continued until 1909 when Sanders, then governor, appointed Godchaux on the Court of Appeal. His judicial career then began, and was halted only by the war. He gave up his post on the bench to stay at his post at the front in France.

With war overseas, Judge Godchaux, his wife and the latter's sister, Miss Vivienne Goetter of Alabama, now Mrs. W. J. J. Elger, comprising his entire household, closed their home and volunteered for Red Cross service. Judge Godchaux was too old for military service, but as a Red Cross man he reached France early in 1918 with the rank of lieutenant in the organization. His first station was at Creil, then under bombardment. His service was notable, and he was promoted to the rank of captain.

He is now a member of the law firm of Milling, Godchaux, Snael & Milling. The late Murphy J. Foster, after reading some of his work, declared:

"Emile Godchaux has the best judicial mind of any young man at the bar today."

LEAVING the bench in 1912 to become governor of Louisiana, Judge Hall, one of the foremost characters of the state's politics, seeks to take up the thread of his judicial career to fill the term of Chief Justice Frank A. Monroe.

In every section, the name of Luther E. Hall is known well. He has taken a foremost part in many of the state's warmest political battles. As jurist, as governor, and now first assistant attorney general of the state, his hand for years has been on the pulse of Louisiana's affairs. He is considered one of the best informed public citizens.

Judge Hall is a Louisiana product, born in Morehouse parish, August 30, 1869. His father chose a legal career for him. He received a complete and thorough education for it. After the usual common school education, he continued through Tulane University and at Washington and Lee University where he took the A. B. Degree in 1889. He acquired the degree of L. L. B. from the law department of Tulane in 1892, and was admitted to the bar at once.

He found political honors early. Six years after he began the practice of law, a vacancy developed in the state Senate. He was chosen to fill out an unexpired term and it was during this service at Baton Rouge that he secured his first insight into state politics.

He retired from the Senate in 1900 to become district judge in his district, where he served until 1907 when he was elected to the Court of Appeal, where he served until 1911.

Ten years ago this summer Judge Hall was nominated to a twelve-year term on the Supreme bench, after a spirited battle with Judge A. D. Land, of Shreveport. But at this time, a committee of the Good Government League, with the personal aid and solicitation of John M. Parker, went to Monroe and induced Judge Hall to give up his twelve years on the Supreme bench and become a candidate for governor.

He carried the banner of the League, and succeeded in building up such a strong plurality against John T. Michel that the latter refused to enter a second primary against Judge Hall.

His regime as governor was filled with momentous episodes, and he emerged from the executive offices in 1916 much wiser in the school of politics.

Although the regulars did not support him for the United States Senate in the race with Edward J. Gay and John H. Overton, he polled a strong personal vote in all the wards, showing the Hall sentiment in New Orleans despite the line-up of the organization against him.

LAWYER, school director, and new president of the Louisiana Bar Association--J. Zach Spearing, who seeks the long term on the Supreme bench left vacant by Chief Justice Frank A. Monroe, has built up a host of friends in Louisiana, who believe thoroughly in him as a thinker and a man of action.

He has, during his career, taken an active part in politics, but he has hitherto invariably, turned down the political "plums" that were offered him as reward for his services, reminding the successful candidate that during the campaign he had made the declaration that he was not seeking office or political reward.

"I feel in honor bound to keep that promise to the people," he told friends who urged him to accept some office.

Mr. Spearing is a thorough Louisianian, even though he was born in Alto, Texas, through exigencies of war, when Mrs. Spearing, mother of Zach, was forced to become a refugee with other Louisianians, during the war of the States. He was the only one of ten children who was not born in Louisiana.

Young Spearing attended common schools here, and at 13 secured his first job as an office boy. He held several positions, and in 1884 decided to take up law. His brother, the late Rev. Joseph A. Spearing, was a lawyer, and young Spearing entered his office, studying at Tulane all the while. He was graduated in 1886, and has been in active practice ever since.

His own failures to secure a complete educational training showed Mr. Spearing the necessity for adequate school systems, and he has always taken a profound interest in upbuilding of educational centers. He has done his utmost to make it easier for other boys to lay the foundation for an education.

In 1908 he was elected a member of the old Orleans Parish School Board, as a member from the Twelfth Ward. He served in that capacity until 1912, when Governor Hall asked him to accept membership on the State Board of Education, which he did. He served on the state body four years.

In January, 1916, he was appointed on the Orleans School Board by Governor Hall to succeed the late Sol Wexler and in November that year he was elected as one of the five members at large on the new elec-

HIS ability as a lawyer and constitutionalist conceded, Harry Gamble, without group political backing, is making an aggressive campaign for the seat of the retiring Chief Justice Monroe.

Friends say that Gamble should have gotten the support of the O. D. A. organization, after his recent state-wide reform leadership. Not getting it, he entered the battle on his own initiative, equipped with the political experience acquired in many fights for others.

His ability and astute legal mind are urged in his favor. For seven years, he was assistant attorney general of Louisiana, and in that position, his functions were essentially judicial. Almost daily interpretations of the law were required, and his decisions as embodied in the publication of the attorney general's office show the care of preparation and the judicial acumen of these decisions.

Harry Pollard Gamble was born in Natchitoches parish in October, 1876. His early education was in the Natchitoches schools, and he was graduated from Louisiana State University in 1896 with an A. B. degree. He then entered the general farming, merchandising and lumber business with his father.

War with Spain called him, and he immediately enlisted in Col. Hood's regiment. He enlisted as a private, and left the service, a year later with the rank of regimental adjutant and senior first lieutenant. After he mustered out he studied law, and entered practice in Winnfield in 1908.

He served in the Legislature in 1904 and 1906 during the Blanchard administration, and as a member of the conservation commission from 1908 to 1912. While a member of the commission, he is said to have conceived the idea of the severance tax plan for Louisiana, now yielding millions to the state's purse.

He was appointed assistant attorney general in 1912, and was reappointed in 1916, resigning in 1919 to enter private practice of law in New Orleans. He is considered a brilliant lawyer.

He served until January, 1920, and was president of the board from the death of P. A. Capdau in 1919 until his retirement.