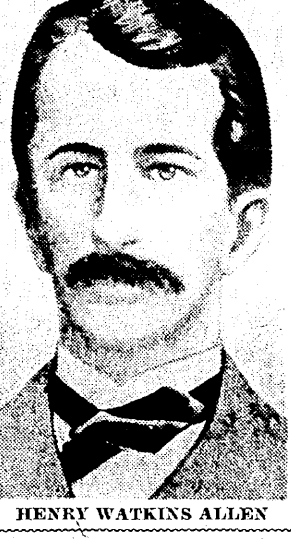


Troubles of Governors Many

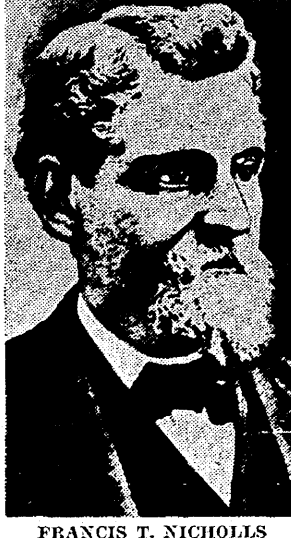
Continued from Page 6
strong practical common sense, and who owned more cattle than any other man in Louisiana, became acting governor. When Beauvais lost his race with Andre Bienvenu Roman, the rich cattleman didn't hang on to his office. He promptly resigned and turned the job over to Roman.
Roman, 1831-1835
Andre Bienvenu Roman was the first white governor of Louisiana. Of old Creole family, born in Opelousas, he was reared on his father's big sugar plantation, St. James parish; himself became a sugar planter there. Governor Roman founded Jefferson college. He was a Louisiana wayways cleared of "rafts," impetuous tangles of driftwood. He built the state penitentiary at Baton Rouge; formed a company to drain swamp lands around New Orleans and prevent river overflows.
White, 1835-1839
Wild land speculation, frenzied finance, possessed Louisiana as Edward Douglas White, second Whig governor, father of Chief Justice Edward Douglas White of the United States, took office. Tennessee-born, a Louisianian before France ceded the province to the United States, he owned great sugar estates on Bayou Lafourche, but became congressman there, vainly fighting land speculation, fancy banking. Grimly he watched his prophecies come true; 14 New Orleans banks suspended specie payment; a new tariff wrecked Louisiana sugar; planters turned to cotton, ran up artificial high prices that crashed into many bankruptcies. A biographer wrote: "Governor White was a man who tried to lead Louisiana from the evil consequences of the rash acts of her own citizens."
Roman, 1839-1847
Hurricanes, Mississippi river overflows, cholera and yellow fever scourged Louisiana as Governor Andre Bienvenu Roman was returned for a second term. In such misfortune his aid and sympathy were unflinching. His capable and faithful fulfillment of his duties added fresh laurels to those which already crowned his life," wrote a biographer.
Mouton, 1843-1846
One biographer lists Alexandre Mouton as "the first Democrat ever Louisiana's governor" after the "Thomas Jefferson" school took that name. Another lists him as a Whig. Born on Bayou Carencro, he studied law, but became a planter of Vermilionville, now Lafayette. Louisiana got a new constitution in 1845. It trimmed his term to three years.
Johnson, 1846-1850
Louisiana's Medley-a-Castle state house and penitentiary in Baton Rouge were completed while Isaac Johnson of West Feliciana parish was governor. Son of a British officer who settled here in Spanish days, he was a successful lawyer. His proclamation calling for Mexican war volunteers sent General Zachary Taylor thousands of Louisianians to fight in Mexico. He presided over public schools, fought for state's rights, bitterly opposed "meddling by Congress in the slavery question."
Walker, 1850-1853
Strangely, Cuba's fight for liberty from Spain caused the outstanding episode of Governor Joseph Marshall Walker's administration. He mustered arms and aid from the United States to Cuba. A Cuban "junta," revolutionary headquarters, was in New Orleans. General Narciso Lopez and his battle cry "Cuba Libre" were known and loved in New Orleans. Spain caught Lopez as a filibustering expedition landed in Cuba, court-martialed and shot him. Walker granted arms and threatened the Spanish consuls; rioters spat upon and tore up the Spanish flag. The United States government had to make formal, redress to Spain, 45 years before the Spanish-American war. Governor Walker, born on St. Ann street, New Orleans, "in the shadow of the St. Louis Cathedral," bought a Rapides parish cotton plantation with a legacy from a grandmother in England, and made a successful planter!
Hebert, 1853-1856
Paul Octave Hebert took the oath of office on his sick bed at the Acadia plantation on the Mississippi river. Descendant of Acadian refugees from Nova Scotia, he led the class of '40 at West Point; in 1842, lieutenant of engineers, built Fort Livingston on Grand Terre at Barataria Pass, was history and military attaché in the Mexican war, a fluent orator, and president of the Jockey Club of New Orleans. He became a brigadier-general, C. S. A.
Wickliffe, 1856-1860
Lawyer "with a classical education," Governor Charles Wickliffe was the son of Governor Charles A. Wickliffe of Kentucky. Later he became secretary of the United States. "He gave earnest attention to all the interests of the state, and his administration was a satisfactory one to the people," his biographer summarized.
Moore, 1860-1862
Thomas Overton Moore, North Carolina-born, a Rapides parish cotton planter, "remarkable for truthfulness, integrity and energy of mind," early in his administration, "convinced the Legislature in extra session, to determine the course Louisiana should pursue in view of the evident determination of the national government to destroy the institution of slavery." By his advice the Baton Rouge convention of January 23, 1861, was called by the Legislature on January 25, 1861, and passed the ordinance of secession. Governor Moore ordered Adjutant-General Grivot to prepare Louisiana's 24,000 militia for active service and capture all military posts and Federal arsenals in the state. He organized a Soldiers' Relief Association, opened a free market in New Orleans, compelled banks to suspend specie payments, thereby forfeited the charter, and barred cotton from entering New Orleans, as cotton factors requested. After

bors appraised him "kindly, generous, upright, honest."
Warmoth, 1868-1873
Henry Clay Warmoth, Illinois-born, Missouri lawyer at 18, district attorney and brigadier-general of Missouri militia at 19, a Union lieutenant-colonel at 20, fought in many battles; was named provost court judge in Louisiana by General Banks, United States Army, New Orleans lawyer in 1865, he was Louisiana's first Reconstruction Republican governor. A Negro house painter, Oscar J. Dunn, was his lieutenant-governor. His regime was an orgy of Carpetbaggers and Sealawags regimenting Negro votes. He acquiesced in plantations in Plaquemines parish; Mark Twain was his house guest; wrote of his lavish hospitality. Impeachment proceedings were brought against him just before his term ended. In 1868 his Negro Legislature, admittedly corrupt, gave the Louisiana Lottery a 25-year charter.
Pinchback, 1873
State Senator Pinckney S. B. Pinchback, Negro, became president pro tem of the Senate when Lieutenant-Governor Oscar J. Dunn, Negro, died in office. He became acting governor from December 9, 1872, to January 13, 1873, during the Warmoth impeachment proceedings.
McEnery, 1873
John McEnery, Virginia-born lawyer of Monroe, Democratic candidate, carried Louisiana by 10,000 votes. But he was "counted out" by a Republican returning board backed by United States Army which held a disarmed Louisiana and with bitter state politics on two issues: Whether to "go behind the returns" that elected Governor Foster; and who to send to the United States Senate. Baton Rouge was an armed camp of gun-toting civilians. Tense days passed. But they didn't "go behind the returns," and Governor McEnery's candidate, ex-Governor McEnery, was sent to the United States Senate by a majority of exactly one vote!
Heard, 1900-1904
William Wright Heard's administration saw the New Orleans dock board take over the sagging, splintery wharves from the Louisiana Construction and Improvement Company. Heard officially received William McKinley, first president of the United States to visit New Orleans while holding that office. Then Governor Heard, unwittingly, laid a political mine that was to explode and start a political war in New Orleans. A madman shot and killed Ward Gurley, brilliant New Orleans lawyer and attorney. Governor Heard appointed young Chandler C. Luzenberg, with the pledge of state support next election if his work in that office justified it.
Blanchard, 1904-1908
Newton C. Blanchard had his own campaign for that district attorneyship in the late Porter Parker. Blanchard called in all New Orleans ring leaders who held state jobs; told them to nominate Porter Parker, "or else." They protested. "What are you going to do about it?" sarcastically inquired Blanchard with a dog-tooth smile. The first Fusion Legislature hit the Klan, outlawed the hoods, masks, robes, exempting New Orleans' Mardi Gras. They authorized a toll-bridge across Lake Pontchartrain. Fuqua died in office, October 11, 1926.
Simpson, 1926-1928
Oramel Hinckley Simpson of New Orleans, who had run as an independent and was elected Fuqua's lieutenant-governor, took office. He passed out whiskey and encouragement to Louisiana folks driven out of their homes by the terrific 1927 Mississippi river flood. Complaints were bitter at the high tolls of the Lake Pontchartrain bridge. Simpson, battling to be elected, launched the construction of free bridges over Claiborne and the Rigolets, and investors in the Watson-Williams bridge securities took a fearful beating. Simpson sued to oust Dr. Val K. Irion, conservation commissioner, grabbed his office by surprise and held it by force for Major Frank T. Payne, then lost in the courts. Then he made Payne chairman of the Louisiana highway commission. Wild charges of use of highway funds to build a Simpson motor-governor machine were made.
Long, 1928-1931
Huey P. Long became governor of Louisiana by a political deal averting a runoff primary he would have had to face, since there was no clear majority in a three-man first primary race. His campaign made six of his words famous: "... and with no increase in taxes." With that pledge he promised almost everything. Speculatively finance marked his entry into office. He had not been governor a year when the lower house impeached him on more than 20 charges, including embezzlement. By another political deal, the "Round Robin," he avoided facing impeachment trial by the state Senate. Then he started to



HENRY WATKINS ALLEN

lege, Mo., he challenged a militia officer who insulted his father, and forced an apology. He wearied of college; ran away to Grand Gulf, became a family tutor. He joined Sam Houston in Texas, fought Mexico, won Houston's praise for gallantry under fire. In 1842 he married Miss Salome Crane of Rodney, Miss., brilliant heiress of a great cotton plantation in Claiborne county; was elected to the Mississippi Legislature. She died in 1850. He moved to Texas, La., then West Baton Rouge parish; was elected to the Louisiana Legislature in 1853; went to Harvard to study more; then to Europe to fight in Italy's civil war, in 1859, and was elected to the Louisiana Legislature again, while in Europe. In Havana, Cuba, when the War between the States started, he sped home, joined the Delta Rifles, was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Louisiana Infantry, C. S. A., fought at Ship Island and Fort Berwick, was military governor, C. S. A., at Jackson, Miss.; was wounded at Shiloh and Baton Rouge; nearly died, was promoted to brigadier-general, C. S. A., and ordered to Shreveport. Unanimously elected governor, inaugurated January 25, 1864, he opposed General Kirby Smith's (C. S. A.) orders to all Louisiana cotton planters to burn their cotton. He ruled all Louisiana not occupied by Union troops until March 4, 1864. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1865. He wouldn't live under the Stars and Stripes; went to Mexico City. Friends financed a newspaper there. He became a brilliant, successful editor. Louisiana sent word: "Come home and be governor again." But he died suddenly in Mexico City, April 22, 1886. His body was sent to New Orleans.
Hahn, 1864-1865
Michael Hahn, Bavarian-born, came to New Orleans as a child, with his family. He had a high school, won his LL.B., University of Louisiana (now Tulane) before he was 20, so brilliantly that by special dispensation he practiced law before he was 21. He opposed slavery and secession. When Admiral Farragut came ashore and New Orleans surrendered, Hahn hastened to greet Farragut and renew his oath of allegiance to the United States. A Free State party sent him to Congress. He returned to New Orleans; bought and edited the True Delta, was elected governor by the Free Staters, and inaugurated March 4, 1864. He is called "military governor" though technically elected. Union bayonets alone could support his authority anywhere in Louisiana. He tried to enfranchise the Negroes, at Lincoln's suggestion, but his own Louisiana Legislature wouldn't pass the law. St. Charles parish sent him to the state Legislature there in 1865. Hahnville, parish seat, is named for him.
Wells, 1865-1867
James Madison Wells, ex-sheriff of sugar and cotton plant of Rapides parish, was elected governor in 1865 on the Citizens' ticket, but was removed by General Sheridan, United States Army. So he ran as lieutenant-governor on Hahn's Free State ticket, and was elected. He became governor when Governor Hahn resigned. Louisiana was in postwar welter and confusion. He drew his salary.
Flanders, 1867
Benjamin Franklin Flanders, New Hampshire-born New Orleans public school teacher and principal, was appointed by General Sheridan as military governor of Louisiana, succeeding Wells, who Sheridan already had ousted once as governor. Flanders resigned after six months. Later he was appointed mayor of New Orleans; became "father" of the city's First National Bank.
Baker, 1867-1868
Joshua Baker, Kentucky-born, Mississippian at four, Louisianian at 12, traveled from Franklin, St. Mary parish, by horse and carriage to West Point to enter as a cadet. A professor of engineering there, he resigned his army commission, came home, built many Louisiana bridges and the Franklin courthouse, studied law at Yale, returned home to practice law, became a judge. He opposed secession. General Hancock, United States Army, appointed him military governor of Louisiana, and even his Confederate neigh-



FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS

fore 1861 sent him into the Confederate army. "Brave and capable as a soldier; incorruptible as a citizen," men appraised him. He was the Moses who led Louisiana's white Democracy out of the Reconstruction wilderness. Carpetbag and Sealawag days ended when he became governor.
Wiltz, 1880-1881
Lieutenant-governor under Nicholls, Louis Alfred Wiltz of New Orleans was elected to succeed him, and was carrying on his work to rebuild war-wrecked Louisiana when he died in office, October 16, 1881. He had fought his way from private to captain, C. S. A.
McEnery, 1881-1884
Lieutenant-Governor Samuel Douglas McEnery, Louisiana-born, educated at Spring Hill, Annapolis, the University of Virginia and the State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he was a Confederate lieutenant who returned to his law practice after Lee's surrender. He picked up the reins Nicholls and Wiltz had been carrying.
McEnery, 1884-1888
Elected to the office he had held since Wiltz died, Governor McEnery promptly won the nickname of "the Levee Governor." Louisiana was splitting into two factions over the Louisiana Lottery issue. The charter granted in 1868 must be renewed or refused in 1893. McEnery, battling to save Louisiana from destructive Mississippi river floods, frankly favored the lottery, for the income it gave the state to build levees.
Nicholls, 1888-1892
Back into office for his second term Nicholls was swept. He pledged "I would gladly give up my one remaining arm, before I would use that hand to sign a new charter for the Louisiana Lottery!" He did more than kill the lottery. He created the Or-

leans levee board to build the levees lottery money had built under McEnery. He laid down the principle of state control of the Mississippi riverfront at New Orleans, "insofar as state control of it, a constitutional convention that would give Louisiana a real, not a patchwork, constitution, an oil pipeline law. Sincerely, with unquestioned honesty of purpose, Parker fought to put over his program. In part he succeeded. But allies and enemies alike sought to hamstring him, and he emerged wounded. The Constitutional convention of 1921 produced a better document than preceded it. Civil service was sunk without trace. The severance tax went through, modified by compromise. Foundations were laid for a state highway system. The "Understanding Clause" on suffrage supplanted the "Grandfather Clause" time had made ineffective. Governor Parker "took the dock board out of politics," though it didn't stay out long. The open hearing on the Ku Klux Klan at Bastrop, following the Mer Rouge murders, rocked the state. A special session of the Legislature passed an anti-liquor law. A young, tonsiled politician from Winfield and Shreveport, Huey Pierce Long, Jr., member of the public service commission, who had campaigned for Parker, issued a mimeographed bill charging Parker and his Legislature were "owned body and soul" by Standard Oil, and "passed laws written at 26 Broadway, New York City." Governor Parker sued him for criminal libel, won a conviction against him, and "because of his youth," Huey Long was let off with a nominal fine. Governor



JOHN M. PARKER

Parker in person led the anti-ring forces in New Orleans that defeated Mayor Behrman.
Fuqua, 1924-1926
Henry L. Fuqua, Baton Rouge hardware merchant who had been head of the state penitentiary under Parker, emerged as governor-elect. He passed out whiskey and encouragement to Louisiana folks driven out of their homes by the terrific 1927 Mississippi river flood. Complaints were bitter at the high tolls of the Lake Pontchartrain bridge. Simpson, battling to be elected, launched the construction of free bridges over Claiborne and the Rigolets, and investors in the Watson-Williams bridge securities took a fearful beating. Simpson sued to oust Dr. Val K. Irion, conservation commissioner, grabbed his office by surprise and held it by force for Major Frank T. Payne, then lost in the courts. Then he made Payne chairman of the Louisiana highway commission. Wild charges of use of highway funds to build a Simpson motor-governor machine were made.
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State Senator Alvin O. King of Lake Charles was the next United States Senator Huey Long selected to succeed him until the state primary of January 19, 1932, when he planned to elect his own candidate for governor with himself in charge of the political machine he had built. So at Huey Long's orders, Senator King was elected president of the Senate, with Lieutenant-Governor Cyr out of the picture. When Senator Long went to Washington, King became acting governor. He followed Huey Long's orders.
Allen, 1932-1936
Oscar Kelly Allen, who had been chairman of Huey Long's state highway commission, was Long's candidate for governor. The Long machine rolled. Allen was elected. His initials, "O. K.," are the history of his relations with his political master. Lieutenant-Governor John B. Fountain was placed on the state roster when Associate Justice Winston Overton died. State Senator James A. Noe was made acting president of the Senate. Allen died in office January 28, 1936, a little more than four months after Long was shot in his Baton Rouge skyscraper capitol, dying of his wound inflicted by the pistol of Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, young Baton Rouge oculist.
Noe, 1936
James A. Noe, oil operator of Monroe, served as acting governor from Governor Allen's death, January 28, 1936, until the winner of the primary of January 21, 1936, was inaugurated. May 12, 1936. He had announced his own candidacy, but had withdrawn in the face of a petisecrawled "slate," which some said was in Huey Long's handwriting. It named as Long's candidate for governor, Richard Webster Leche, young private secretary to Governor Allen, who had been elevated to a judgeship on the appellate court. Earl K. Long, younger brother of Huey, had been written down as lieutenant-governor on that slate. He had quarreled with Huey Long, but they had been reconciled after bitter episodes. Since then other reports have named the man who wrote that pencilled slate, and it was not the name of Huey Long. But the machine he left behind him rolled again.
Leche, 1935-1939
Richard Webster Leche became governor by the greatest majority ever tallied in Louisiana election returns, 362,502 votes against 170,150 for his opponent, Cleveland Dear of Alexandria. Exposure of the orgy of graft and thieving that went on inside his administration was begun in June, 1939. June 26, 1939, Governor Leche resigned.
Long, 1939-1940
Lieutenant-Governor Earl K. Long became acting governor with the resignation of Governor Leche, and he held that office in the primary of January 16, 1940. He led the field of five candidates, but was defeated by Sam Houston Jones, Lake Charles attorney, in the runoff primary of February 20, 1940.



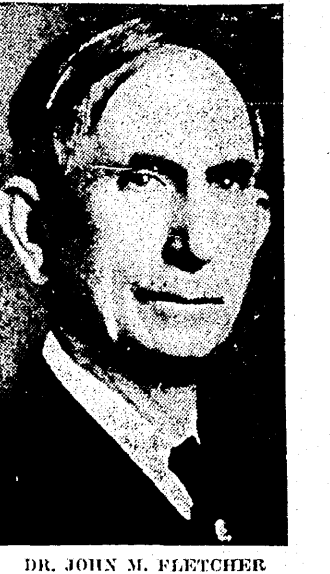
HUEY P. LONG

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Problems Facing Children to Be Studied at Sessions

Magnolia School Sponsors Second Institute on Youth Handicaps

The second annual institute sponsored by the Magnolia school on the problems and handicaps of children will be held April 27 at the school, 100 Central avenue, Metairie, Mrs. L. S. Davis, director, announced Saturday.
Miss Scitia Ballard of the children's division of the Council of Social Agencies, will preside at the session beginning at 9 a. m., and Dr. John Fletcher, professor emeritus of psychology at Tulane university, at the 1 p. m. session. Mrs. Davis said workers, with children, teachers and parents, are invited to attend the conference, which will be devoted to discussion of the physical, mental, social and emotional problems of children.
Speakers at the morning session will be the Rev. H. Joseph Jacob, executive director of the Associated Catholic Charities, who will deliver a report of the section on religion of the White House conference; Miss Carmelite Janvier, director of the visiting teacher division of the New Orleans public schools, on the "Program for Special Classes in Public Schools"; Dr. Theodore Waters of the Tulane department of psychiatry, on "Epilepsy"; Dr. Harry M. Capps of the Louisiana State university department of psychology on "Test for Finding Degrees of Mental Deterioration of Individual Epileptics"; Dr. Kenneth Bean, psychologist of the New Orleans Guidance Center, on "The Responses of Negroes to Intelligence Tests"; and Dr. Ferdinand Guyson of the U. S. U. school of social work, on "Juvenile Delinquency."
Scheduled to speak at the after-



DR. JOHN M. FLETCHER

noon session are Dr. Martha McDonnell, director of psychiatry at the New Orleans Guidance Center, on "Sexual Concepts in Childhood"; Philip Shift, executive secretary of the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, on "The Adjustment of the Adolescent to His Sex Problems," and Dr. R. K. Merton of the Tulane department of sociology, on "Social and Economic Aspects of Sex Behavior."
The committee in charge of the program is composed of Mrs. Davis, Miss Ballard, Dr. C. H. Bean of the L. S. U. department of psychology, Dr. Fletcher, Father Jacoby, Miss Janvier, Mrs. Bertha Dryfoos and Miss Elise Fairchild.

Gerald Capers, Jr., Named to Faculty at Newcomb

Native of New Orleans Gets Assistant History Professorship

The appointment of Dr. Gerald M. Capers, Jr., instructor in American history at Yale university, to the assistant professorship of history at Newcomb college was announced Saturday by Dr. Frederick Hard, dean of the college.
Dr. Capers will assume his duties at Newcomb in September with the opening of the 1940-41 session.
A native of New Orleans, he spent his early life in Charleston, S. C., and Memphis, Tenn. He was graduated from Southwestern college in Memphis in 1930 with the degree of bachelor of arts and from Yale university in 1936 with the degree of doctor of philosophy. While at Yale, he was the National Currier Fellow in American history from 1933 to 1936 and the winner of the Eggleston prize in American history. He is a member of Omicron Delta Kappa, national leadership society.
He is author of the book "Biography of a Rivertown," a discussion of Memphis in the 19th cen-



DR. GERALD M. CAPERS, JR.

tury and is now working on a biography of John C. Calhoun.
Dr. Capers recently married Miss Genevieve Inghram of Daytona Beach, Fla.

Plan Boat Races at Pickwick Dam Dedication Rites

(Special to The Times-Picayune)
Corinth, Miss., April 20.—Plans are being completed for the dedication of Pickwick dam on June 2, according to a committee consisting of Herbert Denton, Cam Stevens and Carl Howell, appointed by the Pickwick dam organization of the Tennessee valley authority to arrange the dedication program.
Civic leaders of Corinth, Luka, Selmer, Savannah and other towns of Northeast Mississippi, Northwest Alabama and Tennessee are working with the committee in arranging the program.
The committee will meet Monday with civic leaders of the various towns sponsoring the dedication at Pickwick dam to complete preliminary program plans.
The program will include numerous boat races for many classes of boats and numerous recreational features. Governors of Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee and others of national prominence will be invited to the dedication in addition to representatives in Congress from Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee.
Representatives in Congress from Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, whose district borders include Pickwick dam and lake area, will deliver addresses at the dedication.
President Roosevelt has been invited to deliver the dedicatory address when he visits Mississippi in June in case he is enabled by adjournment of Congress to come to Mississippi on June 2.

Montana Getting Ready for Annual Dude Ranch Crop

(United Press)
Billings, Mont., April 20.—Out here in the ranch country they're making ready for the annual dude crop of debutantes and stenographers, business executives and clerks and anyone else whose vacation ideas run to high-heeled boots, Levis and cayuses.
It's a crop that needs an estimated \$1,500,000 annually to Montana ranchers alone and they'll tell you out on the range it's the state's fastest-growing industry.
This year promises to be a banner one in what has been described as "the last stand of the old West."
During the past few weeks more than a score of Treasury state dude ranchers have been in the East making contacts for the season.
In reports to Walter C. Nye, executive secretary of the Dude Ranchers' Association here, they forecast as one of their number put it "an excellent season, even bigger than we had in 1939." Nye said advance bookings indicate longer ranch vacations this year. The average dude plans about a month's stay, he said.
Already leather-skinned waddies, who the rest of the year ride herd on fine Montana beef on the hoof, are delving into their war bags for colorful handkerchiefs, vivid shirts and the rest of the regalia they don to wrangle dudes.
Rustic cabins and lodges are being renovated, saddle stock rounded up and pack trips planned for guests who will begin arriving late in May.
They're one of Montana's biggest crops—these dudes—and the preparations are made accordingly.

B. K. A. IN RACELAND PLANS TO ENTERTAIN

Plans for a joint celebration to honor new candidates and the Grand Lodge officers of the Benevolent Knights of America are being formulated by Louis Forester, commander, and his officers of Raceland Lodge No. 93 for Sunday, May 5.
Carrie M. Barthe Lodge No. 194 will meet today at 3 p. m. to pass on important issues to be presented by Mrs. Adeline Soule, commander, and Mrs. Carl M. Barthe, secretary. Discussions about the quota assigned for the membership drive by J. J. Rafter, grand commander, will be in order. A party will be held following the meeting with refreshments served on the roof of the B. K. A. Home.

KING OF ABORIGINES DIES AS PREDICTED

(United Press)
Sydney, Australia, April 20.—King Jarjingoerli, the aged monarch of the Australian Wolmin Yawor tribesmen, predicted his own death to within a few moments.
When a native woman brought him a cup of tea in the native hospital at Broome, Western Australia, he told her that it would be the last he would ever receive from her. He drank the tea, set himself calmly in bed and died.
Jarjingoerli was a fine type of native. Although he was about 90 years old, he stood tall and erect, and he retained his faculties to the end.
His tribe were the original inhabitants of the northeastern part of Roebuck bay, on which the township of Broome now stands.
King Jarjingoerli was a proud of two years' capture when he was seized by a shark when he was diving for shell in his youth. After the attack he was dragged to the surface and his wounds sewn with ordinary needle and thread.