

Knotty Problems Faced by Sam Jones' Forerunners

War, Famine, Corruption Have Tested State Chiefs

Check Shows Louisiana Governors Have Fought Duels, Gone Into Pitched Battle, Faced Impeachment, Starved to Death, Died in Voluntary Exile

By Meigs O. Frost

It is a long, strange parade into which Sam Houston Jones, Lake Charles attorney, steps when he takes the oath of office as governor of Louisiana at Baton Rouge, Tuesday, May 14, 1940. The parade of men who have held that title stretches from 1763 back into 1699.

When he (Jones) takes over the duties of his new office, it will be the 78th time a Louisiana administration has started its own chapter in history. It will be the 49th time an administration has started its work in Louisiana, since the Pelican state became one of the United States of America. Those figures include every administration as it changed. Men have served more than one term. Men have served as acting governors and then succeeded themselves as appointed, or elected governors. One man, governor by appointment of the king of France, died before he could reach New Orleans. Another man, elected in the tumultuous Reconstruction days following the War Between the States, was "counted out" by a notoriously fraudulent Republican returning board the United States government upheld. Once in Spanish Louisiana, two men served jointly as governors, one military and one civil.



JEAN BAPTISTE LEMOYNE SIEUR DE BIENVILLE

Bienville, founder of New Orleans, served as governor of Louisiana five times in the 15 shifting administrations under the fleur-de-lis of Bourbon France. He served two terms as royal governor under the castles and lions of Spain, when there were 12 Louisiana Spanish administrations. In Louisiana under the Stars and Stripes, Andre Bienvenu Roman served two terms, as did Francis T. Nicholls, savior of white democracy; Samuel Douglas McEnery and Murphy James Foster. During the War Between the States, a Confederate governor ruled North Louisiana, while a series of Union military governors ruled South Louisiana, the writ of each good when troops in Gray or Blue were present to enforce it, and nowhere else. One man ruled Louisiana for Napoleon III, France, exercising the functions of a governor for 20 brief days, just before Louisiana became American.

Through the years under France, Spain, France again; as an American territory, a state in the Union, a state of the Confederate States of America, then readmitted to the Union, Louisiana, where governors were concerned, was like that fabled land "Pau-tessme," where "almost anything" was rather more than likely to happen.

One governor of Louisiana, with shining honor, died in self-imposed exile in Mexico, the men who had elected him unanimously begging him to come home and be elected again. One actually died of starvation and hardship. That practice later went out of fashion.

Here, down the long stretch of 241 years, is the strange and fascinating parade in which Sam Houston Jones so soon is to take his place.

Sauvoley, 1699-1701
A. le Moyne de Sauvoley, brother of Bienville and Bienville, led the long parade of Louisiana's governors, appointed by Louis XIV. His great moment was when 17 colonists arrived with farming tools. He died of hunger and hardships in 1701, in a shack at his capital, Biloxi.

Bienville, 1701-1707
J. B. le Moyne de Bienville shifted Louisiana's capital to old Mobile, marked only by an Alabama monument now. He opposed the king's grant of commercial monopoly to Anthony Crozat, and lost. France shipped him girls from Paris "houses of correction," then sent 20 nuns, five priests and 75 soldiers; then 25 more Paris girls. An epidemic killed 35 of his colonists. Enemies in France undermined him with the king.

De Mays, 1707
Appointed by the king to please De la Salle, Bienville's enemy, M. de Mays died at Havana en route to Louisiana.

Lemon Juice Recipe Checks Rheumatic Pain Quickly

If you suffer from rheumatic, arthritis or neuritis pain, try this simple inexpensive home recipe that thousands are using. Get a package of Ru-Ex Compound, add the juice of 4 lemons. It's easy. No trouble at all and pleasant. You need only 2 tablespoonful twice a day. Often within 48 hours—sometimes overnight—splendid results are obtained. If the pains do not quickly leave and if you do not feel better, Ru-Ex will cost you nothing to try as it is sold by your druggist under an absolute money-back guarantee. Ru-Ex Compound is for sale and recommended by Waterbury's Drug Stores and good drug stores everywhere.—Adv.

take them hand on the West bank. The Indians called him "Father of the Chotaws." But King Louis XV threw him into the Bastille for this, and he died shortly after his release.

D'Abbadie, 1763-1765
By order of King Louis XV, the Jesuits were expelled from Louisiana in 1763. Their great plantations confiscated. France's secret treaty of 1765 gave Louisiana to Spain. But D'Abbadie died before it became effective.

Aubry, 1765-1769
Last governor of the first French-Louisiana regime, Philippe Aubry has to swim an ocean of troubles. In 1767 he fought Louisiana's first yellow fever epidemic. His people blamed it on the Spaniards. He counseled moderation, non-resistance to Spanish entry. Louisianians hated him bitterly for it. By royal order, in 1769 he surrendered Louisiana to Don Antonio de Ulloa of Spain at the Balize.

Ulloa, 1769
Gentle, scholarly Ulloa never took office. He found New Orleans seething, loyally French. He had too few soldiers to fight. The superior council, Frenchmen all, gave him 30 days to "show his credentials or get out." It was voted as a dare. He didn't dare. Then hot-headed young French-Louisianians cut the ropes that held his ship to the levee. He drifted down to the Balize, near today's Plottoway, waited there for the girl who was coming to marry him, the wealthy Marchioness d'Abada of Peru; met and married her in a shack in the marsh and sailed for Havana. That was the first "American Revolution."

Aubry, 1769
Phillippe Aubry carried on after Ulloa left, a Frenchman ruling a Spanish province. He continued to counsel moderation and he hated for it. France assumed all Louisiana government debts, but even that didn't cheer up Louisianians. They sensed what was coming.

O'Reilly, 1769-1770
It came when Don Alejandro O'Reilly sailed up from Havana with a frigate, 28 transports and 1000 heavily armed veteran troops. July 28, 1769, he landed here. Aubry turned over the province to O'Reilly next day.

The Irishman who had made a fighting career in Spain took a tight grip from the start. He court-martialed the leaders of the first American Revolution for treason; had five shot, others sentenced for life to Morro Castle, Havana. He organized the Cabildo, Spanish governing body; put Spanish laws into effect; took a New Orleans census that showed 3100 population. He slapped a Spanish tax on taverns, coffee houses, billiard rooms, boarding houses, the slaughter house and all liquors. He canceled all passports to keep colonists at home. He authorized the buying of Indian prisoners as slaves, to save them from torture.

Unzuaga, 1770-1777
When Luis de Unzuaga (he spelled it Ynzaga) took over for Spain, he found O'Reilly had smoothed his path. In history: "His rule was kindly. Louisiana flourished."

Galvez, 1777-1785
Don Hernandez de Galvez, governor of Louisiana at 21, was dynamite and dynamite both. He continued Unzuaga's policies; developed foreign trade; lowered tobacco duties, made fur shipments duty free. He encouraged immigration, giving land, cattle, farm implements. He helped the young American colonies in their revolt against England. When Spain declared war on England, he captured British Baton Rouge and all that area; Mobile Bay and Florida. He was given the Order of Carlos III, made captain-general of Cuba and viceroy of Mexico, while yet he governed Louisiana.

Miro, 1785-1786
Don Estevan Miro, colonel, was governor "ad interim" when Galvez soared to Cuba and Mexico. A new census showed 27,439 Louisianians, 5000 in New Orleans. The population had doubled under 16 years of Spanish rule.

Miro, 1786-1791
Confirmed as governor, Miro's manifesto of 1786 gives a vivid picture of New Orleans then as no place for a Puritan. He tried to make it one. He fought gambling, duelling, carrying concealed weapons. He forbade women wearing hats, feathers or jewels; a plain handkerchief must be women's only headdress. He ordered saloons, shops closed during church services. Louisiana, in effect, said: "Yes, sir!" and continued doing as it pleased. In 1788 a fire destroyed 2000 houses, and huge stores of supplies. Santo Domingo sent relief ships. In 1791, Santo Domingo revolutionaries poured into New Orleans, including a company of French artists, New Orleans' first.

Carondelet, 1791-1797
F. L. Hector, Baron de Carondelet, was short, plump, choleric, firm, a keen business man, but he could smile. He gave New Orleans its first street lights; taxed every chimney \$1.24 to do it. He abolished custom duties on slave ships; revised Bienville's "Black Code" so slaves got a better break. He fortified New Orleans in 1793, behind heavy cypress log palisades. He dug the Old Basin

Why fear Childbirth

... when you can turn the waiting months into ease and comfort.

VOID unnecessary discomfort and after-regret by preparing your body now for that dear baby's coming.

An assuage medium, called Mother's Friend, helps to relieve and prevent, during the carrying period, skin tightness, abdominal skin breaks, dryness, cracked breasts, Mother's Friend refreshes and tones the skin. An ideal massage oil for tired back muscles. Externally applied.

Mother's Friend

Highly praised by users, many doctors and nurses. Just ask any druggist for Mother's Friend—the skin lubricant. Try it tonight.



BARON DE CARONDELET

Louisianians, simply because he was an American. They protested, demanding that Congress select one of two men French-Louisianians would name. Congress paid no attention to the demand. Claiborne went calmly ahead. He put new American laws into effect; among them murder was made punishable by death. He welcomed 5907 French refugees from Santo Domingo, who came from Havana with their slaves. He took possession of Baton Rouge and Mobile, then held by Spain. In a duel Daniel Clark, Louisiana territorial delegate to Congress, put a pistol ball in Claiborne's thigh.

Claiborne, 1812-1816
Elected over two French opponents, Governor W. C. Claiborne discontinued the use of French in public acts. He welcomed the steamboat Orleans at the levee, coming in from upriver; first steamboat New Orleans ever saw. He belted on sword and pistols and rode into the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, in the War of 1812.

Villere, 1816-1820
Jacques Philip Villere was Louisiana's first Creole governor. French nobles were his ancestors. King Louis XV educated him because his father was a victim of O'Reilly. He resigned his French army commission to marry and become a St. Bernard parish su-

gar planter. He warned Andrew Jackson of the British army landing; fought in the Battle of New Orleans, a major-general of Louisiana militia. He sought to limit Louisiana immigration, it brought in "so many evil-disposed persons dangerous to Louisiana's well-being." Louisiana boomed, with more than \$40,000,000 capital invested in sugar.

Robertson, 1820-1822
Thomas Bolling Robertson, earlier territorial Louisiana's attorney-general, was "the ideal Virginia gentleman" of high order of intellect and education." He worked for popular education and good roads; fathered the act creating the "Louisiana highway from New Orleans to the state frontier toward Nashville," all landowners within 50 miles of it paying for its repair. He resigned for a public act. He welcomed the steamboat Orleans at the levee, coming in from upriver; first steamboat New Orleans ever saw. He belted on sword and pistols and rode into the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, in the War of 1812.

Thibodaux, 1822-1824
Henry Schuyler Thibodaux, president of the state Senate, became acting governor. Born in Albany, N. Y., of Canadian parentage, reared in Scotland, he came to Louisiana in 1794; thrived as a sugar planter. The city of Thibodaux is named for him. His Legislature in 1823 authorized six gambling houses in New Orleans, each to pay \$5000 a year to support Charity Hospital and the College of Orleans. That year New Orleans got its first theater, The

Salcedo, 1801-1803
Last of the Spanish governors of Louisiana, Don Juan Manuel de Salcedo, brigadier-general of the Spanish army, came into office at New Orleans this year after a secret treaty had transferred Louisiana from Spain back to France, to pay for the kingdom of Etruria. Governor Salcedo died November 30, 1803, formally turned Louisiana over to Laussat, representing Napoleon Bonaparte.

Laussat, Nov. 30-Dec. 20, 1803
Laussat, prefect colonial, for 20 days ruled Louisiana for Napoleon Bonaparte. But it was the Tricolor that flew in the Place d'Armes, not the golden lilies of the Bourbons. Laussat had landed in New Orleans March 26, 1803, and waited pleasantly. But the \$15,000,000 Louisiana purchase of President Thomas Jefferson was signed April 30, 1803. All Laussat had to do was hand Louisiana over to the two American commissioners.

Claiborne, 1803-1812
William Charles Cole Claiborne, native of Virginia, later from New

WE'LL PUT THE FRONT DOOR HERE!

WE'LL BUILD A MODERN KITCHEN HERE

A CUSTOM BUILT HOME MAY COST NO MORE...

Build According to Your Own Specifications on Easiest Financing Plans

New Orleans is fortunate in having some of the country's most capable and conscientious builders. Prospective home purchasers are again fortunate in that choice home-building sites are still available in several different types of developments.

Don't Stay FAT and Unattractive

Read How Many Women Lose Fat Promptly—Safely!

If you are overweight, try this easy, sensible way to take off fat. No harmful drugs. Here's all you do: For the next 4 weeks take one-half a level teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water every morning, before breakfast, to gently activate liver, bowels and kidneys. Don't miss a morning. Cut down your caloric intake. Eat wisely and satisfactorily.

After 4 weeks, weigh yourself again. Learn about this easy, sensible way to take off fat. And remember this, the man or woman who takes Kruschen regularly should have less fear of their systems being poisoned by wastes and excess acids which are often the cause of many annoying and depressing ills. A 4 oz. bottle of Kruschen lasts 4 weeks and costs but little. Sold by leading drug stores throughout the world!—Adv.

NATIONAL WANT-AD WEEK APRIL 21 THROUGH APRIL 27

Today begins National Want Ad Week. A full week devoted to a national drive to make Want Ads more productive for everyone. Thousands of additional readers will turn to the Want Ads this week for special Want Ad Week offerings... Cash in on the intense interest in the Want Ads by placing an Ad of your own, to buy, rent, sell or swap!

No. 5 in a series of educational messages illustrating the advantages to New Orleans families of owning a home rather than renting.

American, built by James H. Caldwell.

Johnson, 1824-1828
Henry S. Johnson, native Virginian, "urbane, courteous, chivalric, a gentleman of the old school, honorable, talented, with a strong sense of justice and right," had been a judge in St. Mary parish. Under him Edward Livingston drew up the code of civil law and the penal code, the Bank of Louisiana was created (\$1,000,000 capital, the state taking half the stock); the Planters' Banking Association (\$2,000,000) was formed; General Lafayette visited New Orleans, and in 1827 the state of Louisiana gave \$2000 to the family of Thomas Jefferson.

Derbigny, 1828-1829
Pierre Auguste Charles Bouris-gay Derbigny, born in France, of noble family, fled the French Revolution; lived in Santo Domingo, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Missouri, Florida, then Louisiana, where he delivered the first Fourth of July oration the state ever heard. He handled all Lafayette's business affairs in Louisiana. He got the first license to run a Mississippi river steam ferry at New Orleans. Inaugurated governor December 15, 1828, he was driving his carriage October 1, 1829, when his horses ran away, he was thrown out, and died five days later from his injuries.

Beauvais, 1829-1830
Armand Beauvais of Pointe Coupee, president of the state Senate, became acting governor.

He resigned to run for governor against Andre Bienvenu Roman. Dupre, 1830-1831
Jacques Dupre, rich Opelousas cattleman, president pro tem of the state Senate, "whose early education was somewhat limited, but who was a man of wealth and

Continued on Page 7

DOCTOR'S FORMULA GREAT SUCCESS FOR UGLY SURFACE SKIN TROUBLES

PRaised FROM COAST TO COAST!

Never mind if you've tried a lot of ordinary remedies for unsightly surface pimples and blemishes without success. Here's a tested and proven doctor's formula—powerfully soothing Zemo—which MUST quickly relieve itching soreness and start right in to help nature promote FAST healing. 30 years continuous success in helping relieve annoying skin irritations. Let its 10 different, marvelously effective ingredients help YOUR skin. 35¢, 60¢, \$1. Liquid or Ointment form. Any drugstore.

zemo FOR SKIN IRRITATIONS