

MURPHY J. FOSTER PASSES AWAY SUNDAY

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Senator Foster did not take his seat. But in 1879 he was elected a member of the State Senate and was re-elected for three consecutive terms of four years each. He was regarded as one of the ablest speakers and debaters in the body, which boasted of many able men.

He was elected president of the state Senate for the term 1888-1890, and was chosen by the Anti-Lottery adherents to champion the fight against the re-chartering of the Louisiana State Lottery in the Legislature of 1890.

His fight against that powerful institution was highly dramatic. Two years after he began his fight in the state Senate, he was nominated in 1892 by the Anti-Lottery State Convention as a candidate for governor, and triumphantly elected after a bitter campaign. In 1896 he was again nominated to succeed himself and again elected governor.

In 1890, Governor Nicholls had offered Mr. Foster the position of associate justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court. The honor was, however, respectfully declined, as he preferred the activities of political life.

After satisfactorily filling the position of governor of Louisiana for eight years he was elected by the state

Legislature to the United States Senate by a unanimous vote, taking his seat on March 4, 1901.

Mr. Foster had the distinction of having had a continuous term of twelve years of uninterrupted and undisputed service in the upper branch of Congress. After he had been in the Senate a year and a half, the Democratic Party of Louisiana adopted the plan of selecting nominees for state offices by a general primary election, and inasmuch as the member of the General Assembly to be so selected would elect his successor, he requested that the United States senatorship be included in the primary, and announced his candidacy to succeed himself.

He received in the primary election then held 42,990 votes against 26,122 cast for ex-United States Senator B. F. Jonas.

Mr. Foster was one of the most industrious members in the branch of Congress to which he belonged. He not only continued to exercise a powerful influence in the party councils at home, but was accorded much respect by national leaders of both parties. President McKinley, it is said, once remarked that "Foster can always be depended upon."

He rendered special service in assisting in the formulation of the rate bill, and was a member of the following Senate committees: Coast defences, commerce, enrolled bills, interstate commerce, military affairs, patents and University of the United States.

In the election of 1921, Mr. Foster was defeated in the race for the Senate by Joseph E. Ransdell but because of the appreciation of his work for the party and the nation, this defeat did not mean his retirement. He was appointed collector of the port by President Woodrow Wilson in 1913, and continued in office for a second term. President Harding has not yet nominated a successor, so that Senator Foster died in office after nearly thirty years of continuous distinguished public service.

Senator Foster's private life was in peaceful contrast to the stirring political times through which he passed. His marriage with Miss Rose Kerr was

ideally happy. Nine children survive: Two sons, W. Prescott Foster and Murphy J. Foster, Jr.; and seven daughters, Mesdames T. M. Milling, H. O. Panick, F. W. Trowbridge, John B. Hyde, Lewis Crawford, Mrs. Herbert and Miss Sarah Foster.

Peterman to Present Memorial Resolution.

Baton Rouge, La., June 12. — The first news of the death of former Governor Murphy J. Foster to reach Baton Rouge came to Wilson T. Peterman, delegate from St. Mary, whose home is at Franklin. Mr. Peterman notified his fellow-delegates and took steps for the presentation of a memorial resolution to the Constitutional Convention when that body reconvenes Monday night.

Immediately upon receipt of news of the death of former Governor Foster, Governor Parker ordered the flag on the State House placed at half-mast as a mark of respect. The governor then sent the following telegram to Mrs. Foster at Franklin:

"In the death of your distinguished husband, Louisiana has lost one of her foremost citizens, whose long and unsullied public career and whose magnificent monument for his fearless fight against the Louisiana lottery, has left a proud heritage. To you and yours, I tender my heartfelt sympathy."

MURPHY J. FOSTER CLAIMED BY DEATH AT COUNTRY HOME

End Comes at 9:30 O'Clock
Sunday—Funeral at 4
P. M. Today.

WAS EX-GOVERNOR AND U. S. SENATOR

Collector of Local Port and Active in State Affairs for Many Years.

Franklin, La., June 12.—Murphy Foster, collector of the port of New Orleans and former governor of Louisiana and United States senator, died 9:30 o'clock this morning at his home near this town. The funeral will take place at 4 p. m. Monday, with services at the Methodist Church in Franklin, the Reverend John Foster officiating. Pallbearers will be Robert C. Milling, H. H. Gates, John M. Caffery, Judge Percy Saint, Paul Kramer, John C. Lewis, T. J. Foster, and C. J. Boatner. Senator Foster, whose health had been poor for some time, made a brave fight against death, but his advanced age was against him. Most of the members of his family were at his bedside when the end came. He was 72 years of age, and was identified with Louisiana's political affairs for more than forty years.

Honored Louisianian Lived Full Life.

Mr. Foster was born on the Dixie Plantation, near Franklin, St. Martin parish, January 12, 1849. He was son of Thomas J. and Martha (Murphy) Foster, and grandson of Leander and Leide (Demaret) Foster, who were residents of Louisiana before the purchase by the United States from France in 1803.

From the high school at Franklin, Mr. Foster entered Washington and Lee College, while the great chieftain of the South, Robert E. Lee, was still its president, and later took a course at Cumberland (Tenn.) University from which he graduated in 1870. Having chosen law as a profession he matriculated at the Tulane University and immediately after graduation was admitted to the bar.

Louisiana at that time was in turmoil of political disturbance and excitement, due to the imposition of carpet-bag and negro government upon the people of the state, from 1865 to 1874, culminating in a dual government. It was during this period that M. Foster was elected a member of the John McEnery Legislature. This government, however, was not recognized, the Kellogg (Republican) administration being countenanced by the federal administration. Consequently

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