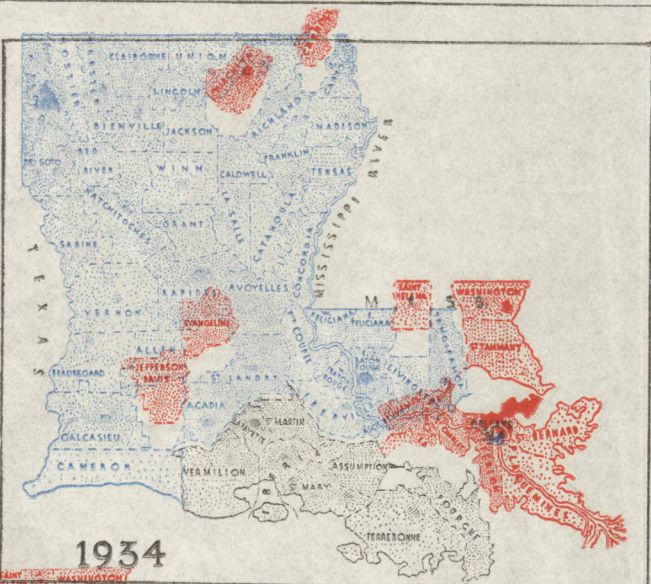
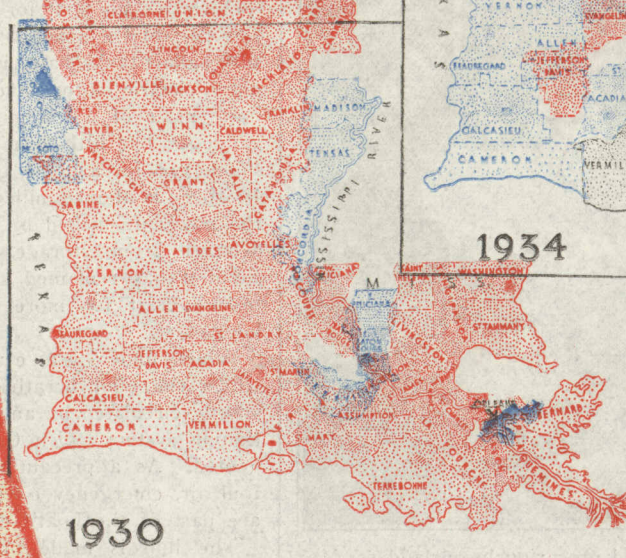




These two maps show the political complexions of the parishes (counties) of Louisiana in the senatorial election year of 1930, when Huey Long defeated Senator Ransdell, and in the state-wide congressional primary of this month.



Each dot on the maps represents 100 persons. The parishes in which Long or his candidates were successful are shown in red. Anti-Long parishes are shown in blue. Parishes shown in black on the 1934 map represent those in which there was no contest.

History Sets the Stage for Huey Long

By Joseph U. Dugan

MUCH water has flowed past the historic levee of old New Orleans since Louis XIV., the magnificent, was king of France. Submerged today is the dignified culture, the graceful gaiety of old-world origin which distinguished New Orleans when other American cities were mere settlements on the edges of primeval forests. Many residents of this romantic town at the mouth of the mighty Mississippi still trace with pride their French ancestry, contemplate with whimsical reverie what might have been. They are living in but they are decidedly not a part of the New Orleans of 1934. They represent the last vestige of an aristocracy which has been assaulted and which has fallen before the surging tide of pioneer America. They view the ascendancy of Huey (Kingfish) Long and his "back country" satellites to supreme political power in Louisiana as the latest, and perhaps the last, chapter in the story of the conversion of New Orleans to a new and blatant order. An epic drama both gay and tragic is this story, but first let's glimpse the contemporary scene.

It is the suite of Senator Long on the eleventh floor of the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans. Weary but triumphant, the dynamic senator slaps the backs of half a dozen of his political cronies. Returns of the primary election tell them that at last they have won New Orleans, the stronghold for many years of Huey's political enemies. As the boys become boisterous in their glee the Kingfish remonstrates. His voice is hoarse from two weeks of shouting into a radio microphone. He croaks: "Don't celebrate now, boys. Go home and get some sleep. We won, but we ain't through yet. There's a lot to be done."

Everyone present knew that Huey had said a mouthful. He meant that very soon his right-hand man, Oscar K. Allen, governor of the state, would call a special session of the legislature at Baton Rouge for the express purpose of removing for Huey the last obstacle to his political dictatorship over Louisiana. The obstacle is Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans, head of the old regular Democratic organization opposing the Long machine. The boys at the state capital are going to impeach the mayor. There may be a fight, there may be bloodshed, but none



1 COLONISTS FROM BRITISH ISLES LAND ALONG ATLANTIC SEABOARD FROM NOVA SCOTIA TO GEORGIA. LATER GENERATIONS OF PIONEERS PENETRATING INLAND MAINLY BY EAST-WEST LAND AND WATER ROUTES.

2 FRENCH EXPLORATIONS ALONG ST. LAWRENCE, GREAT LAKES AND MISSISSIPPI FOLLOWED BY ESTABLISHMENT OF FORTS AND TRADING POSTS AND INFILTRATION OF HINTERLAND BY NORTH-SOUTH ROUTES. FRENCH FROM MISSISSIPPI COUNTRY AND CANADA SETTLE SOUTHERN LOUISIANA, JOINED LATER BY COMPATRIOTS FROM FRANCE, OTHER LATIN EUROPEANS, AND SPANISH FROM FLORIDA COUNTRY.

3 FRONTIERSMEN FROM KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE AND APPALACHIAN COUNTRY SETTLE IN NORTHERN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS

DE SOTO EXPEDITION TRAVERSED MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION IN 1542. LA SALLE TOOK POSSESSION FOR LOUIS XIV., KING OF FRANCE, IN 1682. NEW ORLEANS TERRITORIAL CAPITAL UNDER FRENCH-SPANISH-AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS-1722-1812 AND LOUISIANA STATE CAPITAL-1812-1849.

primary election. It is considered probable that if Mayor Walmsley attempts to resist ouster by force Huey again will call out the guardsmen. It seems probable, however, that the mayor will rely upon legal rather than armed action to defend his right to office. His chances are considered slim in any event. Furthermore, the denouement of this political show is of little concern to the conservative element of old New Orleans. Walmsley is of the new order. Not long ago he was a bosom pal of Senator Long. New Orleanians opposed to Long and all he stands for place little trust in politicians to deliver them from

the dictatorship of the Kingfish. They rely hopefully on the efforts of such private organizations as the women's committee and its leader, Mrs. Hilda Phelps Hammond. This courageous woman and her colleagues have dedicated themselves to an unrelenting fight to oust Senator Long from the United States senate and from his power in Louisiana. Advising them in the capacity of legal counsel is Samuel T. Ansell, who filed a million-dollar lawsuit against Huey, charging slander and libel, after the senator had given Ansell a tongue-lashing on the floor of the United States senate.

The women's committee bases its fight on the contention that Huey's colleague in the senate, John H. Overton, was elected through fraud and that Huey managed his campaign. Senator Long has branded the charges as claptrap and apparently holds Mrs. Hammond and her associates in contempt. To him they represent an unimportant minority, and the senator is not interested in minorities.

(Continued on Center Pages)

present doubts what the outcome will be. The Kingfish is in deadly earnest, and the Kingfish is the boss.

As these words are written the final engagement in the 1934 "battle of New Orleans"—the impeachment proceedings—remains to be fought. To date it has been a bloodless battle, perhaps because Long mobilized the entire militia force of the state, 2,200 men, at New Orleans just before the pri-