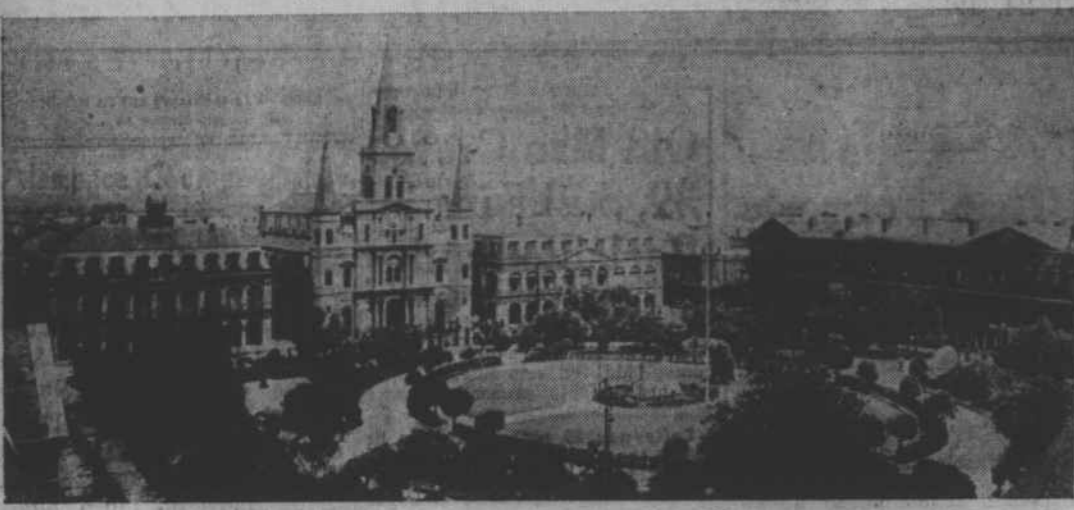


Recent Change in Louisiana Chief Executives Recalls Some of the Picturesque 'Governors' Who Ruled That Spanish-French-American State



The Place d'Armes where Governor Galvez made his stirring appeal for French volunteers to enlist for service against the British. The buildings shown are (left to right) the Cabildo, the St. Louis cathedral, the Presbytery and the Pontalba apartment. In the foreground is Jackson square and a replica of the famous "rocking horse" statue of "Old Hickory."

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

THE recent resignation of Gov. Richard W. Leche of Louisiana and the consequent installation of Lieut.-Gov. Earl K. Long in the executive mansion at Baton Rouge, once occupied by his brother, Huey P. Long, have added another chapter to the colorful, and frequently turbulent, history of the chief executives of the Pelican state. It began while Louisiana was a French colony, it continued under Spanish domination and it characterized the early years, as well as the more recent ones, under the American flag.

If the redoubtable "Kingfish," when he was governor, ruled Louisiana more like the dictator of a totalitarian country than the duly elected head of an American commonwealth, he was only following in the footsteps of a predecessor—an Irish adventurer who, paradoxically, was the "Spanish governor" of Louisiana just 170 years ago. His name was Alexander O'Reilly.

O'Reilly was born in the Emerald Isle in 1725 and at an early age enlisted in the army of Spain. He fought in Italy during the War of the Austrian Succession and later served in the armies of France and Austria. Then he returned to the Spanish army and was made commander of a brigade. Next he was sent to Cuba to repair and improve the fortifications of Havana and for his work there he was made inspector-general. He returned to Madrid in 1765, just in time to help thwart a plot against King Charles III and aid in saving the life of that monarch who soon had an opportunity to show his gratitude to the Irishman and reward him accordingly.

By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 between France, England and Spain, France was forced to surrender to England not only Canada, but also that part of old Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the "island of Orleans" in which was included the city of New Orleans, the capital of the colony.

Ceded to Spain.

The "island of Orleans" and all of Louisiana west of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain, ostensibly as a free gift from France. In reality, of course, France was giving this country to Spain to keep it from falling into the hands of the English and with the hope, which was later realized, of getting it back again.

Although France thus ceded the principal part of Louisiana to Spain in 1763, it was not until March, 1766, that Don Antonio de Ulloa arrived in New Orleans to supersede Aubrey, the French governor. But the inhabitants of Louisiana were not especially happy over the transfer of their country without their consent and the result was a revolution against the new rulers. In October, 1768, the superior council in New Orleans decreed the expulsion of Ulloa, who fled to Havana.

When King Charles III of Spain learned of this, he determined to crush the rebels and he picked General O'Reilly for the task. He appointed the Irishman governor of Louisiana, gave him an army of 2,600 picked men and a fleet of 24 ships.

O'Reilly reached New Orleans on August 18, 1769, and at once issued a proclamation in which he declared that only those who had headed the movement against the Spanish would be punished. All of the leaders, 12 in number, belonged to the nobility but that did not save them. One, already taken into custody, died on a Spanish warship. The others were court-martialed and found guilty and six of them, including Lafreniere, former King's Attorney-General in Louisiana, and Milhet, the wealthiest merchant in New Orleans, were shot.

Next O'Reilly dissolved the old superior council of Louisiana and replaced it with the Spanish su-

1779, declared war on the English. The following July Galvez received permission from his king to seize the British forts in Alabama, Mississippi and West Florida.

Galvez called a meeting of the French inhabitants of New Orleans in the historic Place d'Armes and as a dramatic gesture announced that he would renounce the governorship if the natives would not support him in his expedition against the English. Since France had already joined forces with the Americans, since there were in New Orleans many Acadian refugees, who had good reason to hate the English, and since the boyish Spanish governor had endeared himself to the French in many ways, the young men of that city didn't hesitate long before volunteering to accompany him.

Rejecting the suggestion that he wait for reinforcements from Havana, Galvez, with 670 men, Spanish regulars, French Creoles, Acadians and American volunteers under Oliver Pollock, seized the British fort at Manchac, captured Baton Rouge and received the surrender of Natchez. The next year Fort Charlotte at Mobile fell.

In 1781, re-enforced by a fleet and army from Havana, Galvez attacked Pensacola. When the men-of-war attempted to cross the bar, however, the San Roman ran aground and the commander of the fleet, Commodore Calbo de Irazabel, declined to risk any more of his frigates.

A Bold Exploit.

Galvez, who realized the importance of having the fleet to be assured of arms and food on St. Rosa island, his base, resolved to shame the commodore into co-operating. He embarked, therefore, on the brig Galveston, commanded by Rosseau, a Creole, and raised his pennant on the brig. Followed by a schooner and two gunboats, he boldly entered the port and acted with such valor that the main squadron followed the next day and safely crossed the bar.

After several months' siege, Fort George and Fort Red Cliff were taken and the way to the main defenses of Pensacola opened. A terrific bombardment was continued until an explosion made a great breach in the walls. Then a storming party rushed in and compelled the surrender of General Campbell with his garrison of 800 regulars.

As a reward for Galvez's brilliant success, the king made him lieutenant-general of Louisiana, the Floridas, East and West, and Cuba. He was also given the royal permission to place upon his coat of arms a figure of the brig, Galveston, with the motto "Yo Solo" (I Alone). In 1785 he was made viceroy of Mexico to succeed his father. He died there in 1788 after having been viceroy for only a year.

The name of Don Bernardo de Galvez lives today in the great city of Galveston, Texas, but Americans have other reasons for remembering him. Not only did he provide the patriot army with munitions at a time when they were most needed, but his conquests of the British posts in the Southeast prevented their using them as bases of attack on the Americans in the old Northwest in Georgia and the Carolinas.

When the Revolution ended, had England held the Mississippi as well as the St. Lawrence the boundaries of the new nation, as well as its future destiny, might have been far different from what they became. Spain later ceded Louisiana back to France and Napoleon Bonaparte sold it to the United States. England made one more effort to gain a foothold on the Gulf of Mexico when, toward the end of the War of 1812, she landed an army near New Orleans. What happened to it when it attacked Gen. Andrew Jackson's army on January 8, 1815, is history.

'Ideal Flower' For U. S. Found

Developed After 46 Years' Work by Burbank Kin in California.



SAN FRANCISCO.—After 46 years of searching and hybridizing of flowers, David Burpee, cousin of the late Luther Burbank, believes he has at last developed the "ideal American flower."

Burpee, whose flower ranch is in Santa Barbara county, comes from a long line of flower experts. Besides his relationship to the late Luther Burbank, his father also was a distinguished hybridist. "I was only 15," he said, "when my father offered me a prize of \$1,000 if I would develop a yellow sweet pea. I never earned that \$1,000, but my work along that line started me in my search for a flower that would survive the heat and cold of all parts of the United States and have at the same time sufficient beauty to make it the country's ideal flower."

It's the Marigold. It was 30 years later, he said, that he finally found it.

"It was the marigold, but it took years and years of further search and hybridizing to perfect it to what I wanted. In the first place, it had many serious disadvantages, the most serious of which was its odor. This, I discovered, came from little oil sacks on the under side of the leaves."

Burpee then began a world-wide search for a marigold that did not have this disagreeable scent. This was carried on for several years, and finally abandoned.

"Within a month after I quit my search," Burpee said, "I received a letter from a missionary in China who had discovered an odorless marigold. I had him rush me some seeds and planted them at once on my California ranch."

The first flower was small and was sterile. But there was no odor. "In the next one, however, a mutation occurred and produced a flower with female reproductive parts, but no male parts," he said.

Crossed With French Flower. "I then conceived the idea of crossing the French marigold—a small red flower with male reproductive parts only—with the large African marigold, which was yellow."

"This was done by planting a five-acre field in alternate rows of French and African marigolds and then putting 600,000 bees in the field."

The result, Burpee said, is a beautiful red and gold hybrid. They have been flown across the Atlantic to see if they would stand the change of temperatures and climate with complete success, and he is confident that he now has the ideal flower that will thrive in all parts of the United States.

Siam Changes Its Name; Becomes 'Land of Free'

BANGKOK, SIAM.—Siam, one of the few remaining independent kingdoms in Asia, has changed its name to Thai.

An official proclamation issued by the government inaugurated the change. The recommendation by the Siamese cabinet that the change be made had been approved by the assembly of the people's representatives.

Thai, meaning "free," is the old name for the country, and it emphasizes the emergence of the Siamese race from the fusion of the Lao-Tai and Khmer races. The name Siam comes from the word "Sayam" which Siamese Nationalists, who now control the country, say originated in Cambodia, once part of the kingdom but now within the boundaries of French Indo-China.

The change to Thai means that Siam is now known as "Land of the Free," which is in keeping with the feelings of the Nationalists.

Long Idle Fire Engine Misses Big Opportunity

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The fire engine at the Buffalo Municipal airport waited for five years to answer an alarm, and when it sounded, arrived too late to be of any use. A shanty, used as a storehouse by the WPA, which is modernizing the airport, burned to the ground before the apparatus arrived.

Loss was set at \$75, which included a quantity of oakum rope and filled lunch pails belonging to 50 WPA workers.

Llama Follows Him

ST. LOUIS.—Mary had her lamb, but Gene Nichols, attendant at the municipal zoo here, has his llama. Nichols has cared for the llama since shortly after it was born, raising it on a bottle. Now it follows him patiently wherever he goes. He calls it Henry.

Fifteen Perfect Years

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—Miss Eloise Hayes, of Latta, set a record when she took her bachelor of arts degree from Coker college. She had completed 15 consecutive years in school without missing a class.

Rome Plans Subway to Fair

ROME.—A subway to accommodate 92,000 passengers an hour is being constructed between Rome and the site of its 1942 World's fair.



M. B. Claiborne

exact nature of the Lafittes' activities. Jean Lafitte always insisted that it was privateering and that they preyed only upon ships carrying enemy flags. But historians are pretty generally agreed that it was piracy and it is as "Lafitte the Pirate" that he has come down in history.

The people of New Orleans were inclined to view these activities leniently—they enjoying being able to buy all sorts of goods at a lower price than that charged by more ethical vendors of merchandise than the Lafittes. But Governor Claiborne was not inclined to wink at such goings-on within his jurisdiction.

So on November 24, 1813, he posted his famous proclamation offering a reward for the capture of "Jean Lafitte, pirate." Two days later Jean Lafitte, cleverly using the same language as the chief executive of the state, posted a proclamation offering a reward of \$1,000 for the delivery of Governor Claiborne at Grand Terre! Thereupon New Orleans shook with laughter. But not Governor Claiborne.

He saw to it that all of the Baratarians were indicted for piracy and when Pierre Lafitte was caught in New Orleans, he was held without bail. When he came to trial, however, two famous attorneys whom Jean Lafitte had hired for a fee of \$20,000 succeeded in getting him acquitted. Soon afterwards, however, public opinion changed and plans were made to wipe out the nest of pirates in the Bay of Barataria. Pierre Lafitte was again arrested and this time he was kept in jail.

Then came the invasion of the British army, Jean Lafitte's offer of his services and those of his men to the American cause, the effort of British officers to enlist the services of the Baratarians and Jean Lafitte's clever bit of double-crossing of them. He sent Governor Claiborne news of the British proposition and renewed his offer to serve the Americans. As a result Pierre Lafitte was allowed to escape from jail and the Lafittes and their Baratarians served valiantly in Jackson's army which whipped Pakenham's redcoats at the historic Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815. As a result of this patriotic service Jean Lafitte and his followers were legally forgiven by the federal government and reinstated to American citizenship.

Presumably they were forgiven by Governor Claiborne, too. At least he was troubled no more by the Lafittes who established a pirate colony near Galveston, Texas, then ruled by the Spanish. In 1816 Governor Claiborne was elected United States senator but died in New Orleans on November 23, 1817, before he was able to take office.



DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ

ment of Louisiana, he went to the colony in America in 1776 and when Don Louis Unzaga, who had succeeded O'Reilly as governor, asked to be recalled, Galvez, through his family's influence, was appointed to that post, although he was then barely 24 years of age.

The young governor promptly restored to the French colonials the right to trade with France, thereby winning their gratitude. His predecessor had followed a policy of "benevolent neutrality" toward the American colonies who were then in revolt against England. Galvez not only continued that policy but went farther.

In 1778 the continental Congress sent a Captain Willing to New Orleans to get munitions which the Patriot army so sorely needed and Galvez not only permitted the sale of arms and ammunition to Willing but contributed \$70,000 to the American cause.

The king of Spain had offered to mediate in the dispute between England and her American colonies and when the offer was spurned, Spain followed the example of France and on May 8,

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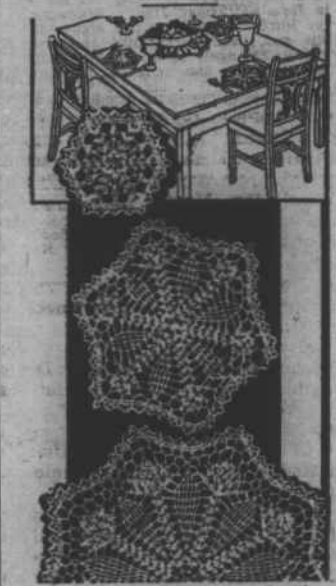
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Beautiful Crocheted Doilies for the Table



Pattern 1935

Add that touch of luxury that marks a well-kept home. Crochet a large lace doily for a centerpiece—a large and two medium-sized ones for buffet set—three sizes repeated for a luncheon set! The large doily measures 18 inches, the medium one 12 inches and the small 6 inches. Pattern 1935 contains directions for making doilies; illustrations of them and of stitches; materials required; photograph of doily.

Send 15 cents in coins for this pattern to The Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York.

INDIGESTION

Seasonal Relief from Indigestion and One Dose Proves It. If the first dose of this amazing medicine brings you relief, you will not want to stop! It is a natural remedy for indigestion, heartburn, acid stomach, flatulence, gas, and all other ailments of the digestive system.

Real Nobility

If a man be endowed with a generous mind, this is the best kind of nobility.—Plato.

How Women in Their 40's Can Attract Men

Here's good advice for a woman during her change (usually from 35 to 42), who learns she'll lose her appeal to men, who worry about her fading, lose of her disney spirit, speed nerves and moody spells. Get more fresh air, 8 hrs. sleep and if you need a good general system tonic take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women. It helps Nature build up physical resistance, thus helps give more vivacity to enjoy life and avoid gaining fifty over and disturbing symptoms that often accompany change of life. WELLS WORTH TAYLOR.

Father of Pleasure

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure.—South.

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE. JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS. WNU-4 34-39

Greatest Want

He that wants hope is the poorest man alive.

Sentinels of Health

Don't Neglect Them! Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood streams free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—life itself—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure. When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging headaches, persistent backache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feet tired, nervous, all worn out. Frequent, scanty or burning passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance. The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine in the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Use Doan's Pills. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed the country over. Inset on Doan's, sold at all drug stores.



Bridge Key Misplaced; It Weighs 100 Pounds

MODESTO, CALIF.—Everyone has lost a key or two, but can you imagine misplacing one six feet long and weighing 100 pounds? A key answering that description, used to open the span of the Nine Mile bridge across the Tuolumne river, disappeared, and it had authorities worried. It was feared the thief might use the key to open the draw swing, unused now for 30 years, and go away without saying anything.