

Chapter 1 : Huey Long - Wikipedia

*The Day Huey Long Was Shot September 8, [David H. Zinman] on calendriordelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Demagogue, populist, governor, U. S. Senator, Kingfish - Huey P. Long was at the red-hot core of controversy during his lifetime.*

Huey Long eventually emerged as a Presidential candidate, who promised to curtail the corrupt power of the Jewish financiers, and who promised to defeat Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Roosevelt was a darling of Jewish Communists and brought America into another Jewish manufactured world war. Long pledged to distribute the wealth: Though many of his liberal views mirrored those of the Socialist and Communist Parties, both Jewish controlled parties denounced Long as if a Fascist and smeared him as if he were another Adolf Hitler. Jewish Communists have never wanted to help the working class. Quite the contrary, Jewish Communists deliberately do everything they can to destroy society, and with it the working class. They do this in the name of preparing the way for a Communist Utopia, which is in fact a prophesied Jewish Utopia. The Jewish Communists wanted to abolish private property, which is to say, they wanted to place property under the control of the Jews, as was prophesied in the Old Testament. Huey Long sincerely represented the interests of the working class, while the Jewish Communists sincerely represented the interests of Jewish financiers. If another Huey Long were to come along today, the Kosher conservative Jewish mouthpieces in the Jewish controlled media would call him, or her, a "Communist". In point of fact, these neo-Con Jews are themselves Trotskyite Communists and Communism serves the Jewish bankers, not the working people of the World. The redistribution of wealth has never been the honest goal of the Communists. Their goals are to kill off the best of the Gentiles, steal Gentile wealth and weaken Gentile society to the point where the Jewish minority can dominate the Gentile majority. This is exactly what Jewry did to Eastern Europe and all of Russia. As a "former" member of the Communist Party, Rossen was called before the House of Un-American Activities Committee and eventually told them the names of 57 other Communist Party members. Radosh, Red Star Over Hollywood: Weiss was very dead and very quiet. Obolensky, New York, Reed Organization Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Ubelaker, "The Remains of Dr. Weiss as a "patsy". Ford was also a pacifist who tried to end the First World War. Ford also promoted the interests of the working class. The murder of Huey Long was equally successful in ending his political ambitions.

Chapter 2 : September 8, Senator Huey Long, "The Kingfish," Is Fatally Shot in Baton Rouge | T

*The day Huey Long was shot, September 8, [David Zinman] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Library of Congress Ready to fight back? Sign up for Take Action Now and get three actions in your inbox every week. You can read our Privacy Policy here. Thank you for signing up. For more from The Nation, check out our latest issue. Support Progressive Journalism The Nation is reader supported: Travel With The Nation Be the first to hear about Nation Travels destinations, and explore the world with kindred spirits. Sign up for our Wine Club today. Did you know you can support The Nation by drinking wine? Even the graduates of fairly rigorous American high schools tend not to know the name Huey Long these days, but he was one of the most notorious and controversial politicians in the United States in the s. While many of his anti-wealth policies may appeal to progressive populists in these days of runaway prosperity for the few and precariousness or worse for the many, at the time Long was assassinated, on this date in , he was on the verge of launching a presidential bid backed by some of the most reactionary elements in American life, including the fascist preacher Charles Coughlin. The Nation, though no partisan of the wealthy, saw clearly the threat the Long posed to the basic tenets of democratic life, and when he was killed, The Nation all but cheered it as a development for the good. Ad Policy The assassination of Senator Huey Long will immediately arouse sympathy for his memory that could not be felt for him while he lived. Political murder is a vile crime, and we share the regret and shame felt by the country that he was defeated by a bullet and not in an open political contest. We also give him the credit he earned for pushing through reforms in Louisiana, simplifying an antiquated state machinery, redistributing the burden of taxation, and stimulating the interest in education. Nor shall we question that his championship of the poor was as sincere as anything in his equipment of distorted passions. Giving him every advantage of sympathetic consideration does not however raise him to the status of martyr. His was a little dictatorship in domain, but it was grim and vengeful in spirit, and it was a sensational challenge to democracy. Having set up a regime of fear he had to live in it, and went about his home state, and even his country, closely guarded to avert the disaster which now has overtaken him. His murder appears to have been a deliberately political act, one of the very few in its category in American experience. Thus we have had a laboratory demonstration of a dictatorshipâ€™of its good intentions, of its immoral practices, and now of its violent ending. Get The Almanac every day or every week by signing up to the e-mail newsletter. To submit a correction for our consideration, click here. For Reprints and Permissions, click here.

### Chapter 3 : Huey Long's Assassination - Who Killed Huey Long

*Former Sen. Huey P. Long, seen here in , served for four years as Louisiana's governor and three as U.S. senator before he was assassinated on September 8, , in the State Capitol in Baton.*

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**Chapter 4 : Huey Long Official Website | Biography, Quotes, Photos, Speeches**

*The Day Huey Long Was Shot, September 8, has 32 ratings and 2 reviews. Mike said: What a well written book - it was originally written in and i.*

As someone who was born and grew up in Winn Parish, Long inherited all of the resentments of its people against the elite in Baton Rouge who ruled Louisiana. During his time in the public system, he earned a reputation as an excellent student with a remarkable memory. After growing bored with his required schoolwork, he eventually convinced his teachers to let him skip seventh grade. Long continued to rebel, eventually writing and distributing a flyer that criticized both his teachers and the necessity of a recently mandated twelfth grade. This resulted in his expulsion in Long sought revenge by drafting up a petition calling for the principal of Winnfield High School to be removed from his post. He managed to convince enough people in his town to sign it, resulting in the principal being fired. Despite this success, Long never returned to high school although he was awarded a degree posthumously. Long would long regret that he had been unable to pursue an education at LSU. She was a stenographer who had won a baking contest which he promoted to sell "Cottolene," one of the most popular of the early vegetable shortenings to come on the market. Long, who subsequently became a long-term U. Living with his brother, George, Long attended the school for only a semester, and barely went to any lectures. After a while, Long decided he was not suited to preaching and instead began to focus on law. In , Long began a private practice in Winnfield. Despite this bounty, the well was unable to make any money because the powerful Standard Oil Company refused to accept any of its oil, costing Long his investment. The way to begin rectifying these wrongs was to turn out of office the corrupt local flunkies of big business Since no candidate managed to garner a majority of the votes, a run-off election was held, for which Long campaigned tirelessly across the whole north of the state. When the final counts were in, Long managed to defeat Burk by votes. Soon thereafter, State Senator Delos Johnson of Franklinton sent the young Long a letter of congratulations that "recognized [him] as a comer. According to Richard D. Parker pictured , although the two later had a falling-out. In the gubernatorial election of , he campaigned prominently for John M. Parker , and today Long is often credited with helping Parker to win in the northern Louisiana parishes. Because the governor was willing to go along with companies like Standard Oil, Huey began calling Parker the "chattel" of the corporations. After the case, Chief Justice William Howard Taft described Long as one of the best legal minds he had ever encountered. In that campaign, he became one of the first Southern politicians to use radio addresses and sound trucks. Long also began wearing a distinctive white linen suit. Long came in third. Although he and another candidate had privately opposed the powerful Ku Klux Klan , a third candidate had openly supported the group. Long cited rain on election day as suppressing voter turnout among his base in rural north Louisiana, where voters were unable to reach the polls on dirt roads that had turned to mud. Instead, Long was reelected later in the year to the Public Service Commission. His former law partner and political ally, Harvey Fields , a former state senator for Union and Morehouse parishes, succeeded Long on the PSC, with service from to Long spent the intervening four years building his reputation and his political organization, including supporting Roman Catholic candidates to build support in southern Louisiana, which was heavily Catholic due to its French and Spanish heritage. In he again ran for governor , campaigning with the slogan, "Every man a king, but no one wears a crown," a phrase adopted from Democratic presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan. Long criss-crossed the state, campaigning in rural areas disenfranchised by the New Orleans-based political establishment, known as the "Old Regulars" or "the Ring. The entire state had roughly three hundred miles of paved roads and only three major bridges. The literacy rate was the lowest in the nation 75 percent illiterate , as most families could not afford to purchase the textbooks required for their children to attend school. A poll tax kept many poor whites from voting; of the two million residents, only , could afford to register to vote. In addition, with selective application of literacy tests, blacks had been effectively and completely disenfranchised since soon after the state legislature passed the new constitution in Free ferries ran while construction proceeded on the bridges. He polled , votes His opponents split the remaining 56 percent of the ballots. Wilson earned 81, votes He was

elected governor in the general election on April 17, , with 92, votes Jackson , a New Orleans lawyer who later took over the state Republican chairmanship, ran unsuccessfully for lieutenant governor [39] against Paul N. Cyr , with whom Long later had an irreconcilable break. President , also polled 4 percent of the vote in his contest against Democrat Robert F. Kennon , a leader of the anti-Long forces. Semmes Walmsley , who declared an obligation I owe to my people and the people of this state to join hands with Governor Long and bury our political tomahawk so that the city and state can forge ahead The governor worked hard to develop a program we could all unite on; he was the victor, and he showed himself more generous When the roads and bridges he is planning are completed, more of the city people will be going to the country, and more people will be coming to the city Let us therefore forget all bickerings and let the capitalists and the laboring interests Three Louisiana State University LSU scholars contend that before his governorship "political power in Louisiana had been nearly a monopoly of the coalition of businessmen and planters, reinforced by the oil and other industrial interests. Percy Saint of St. Mary Parish was reelected to a second term as Attorney General independent of Long and several times ruled against Long during his gubernatorial term. Like previous governors, he filled the vacancies with patronage appointments from his own network of political supporters. The American historian David Kennedy wrote that the extremely authoritarian regime Long established in Louisiana was " These included a free textbook program for schoolchildren, an idea advanced by John Sparks Patton , the Claiborne Parish school superintendent, and the Long confidant, Representative Harley Bozeman of Winnfield. Long also supported night courses for adult literacy which taught , adults to read by the end of his term , and a supply of cheap natural gas for the city of New Orleans. Long began an unprecedented public works program, building roads, bridges, hospitals, and educational institutions. He would show up unannounced on the floor of both the House and Senate or in House committees, corralling reluctant representatives and state senators and bullying opponents. When Long secured passage of his free textbook program, the school board of Caddo Parish , home of conservative Shreveport , sued to prevent the books from being distributed, saying it would not accept "charity" from the state. Long responded by withholding authorization for locating an Army Air Corps base nearby until the parish accepted the books. Mary Parish , moved to impeach Long on charges ranging from blasphemy to abuses of power , bribery , and the misuse of state funds. Long tried to cut the session short, but after an infamous brawl that spilled across the state legislature on what was known as "Bloody Monday," the legislature voted to remain in session and proceed with the impeachment. In his autobiography, Long indicates that he and his friends "were outraged at the persistence with which the big oil companies [which he called the Oil Trust] resisted the payment of taxes and with the political opposition they continued to give us. His ally Oscar K. Allen urged him to: Get those circulars going. Get up a mass meeting! Get it up quick! In that instance, as I have many time of my life, I took the advice of O. Immediately we set forth to call a mass meeting in the hostile center of Baton Rouge, calling upon people from all parts of the state to attend our first gathering to formulate plans to resist the impeachment. Long discovered that the petroleum companies had increased their advertising dollars in the newspaper. Quickly Hammond was removed from both positions. The House referred many charges to the Senate. Conviction required a two-thirds majority of the Senate, but Long produced a " Round Robin " statement signed by fifteen senators pledging to vote "not guilty" regardless of the evidence. These senators claimed that the trial was illegal, and even if proved, the charges did not warrant impeachment. The impeachment process, now futile, was suspended. It has been alleged that both sides used bribes to buy votes, and that Long later rewarded the Round Robin signers with state jobs or other favors. He fired their relatives from state jobs and supported candidates to defeat them in elections. After impeachment, Long appeared to have concluded that extra-legal means would be needed to defend the interests of the common people against the powerful money interests. Long attempted to pass laws placing a surtax on newspapers and forbidding the publishing of "slandrous material," but these efforts were defeated. After the impeachment attempt, Long received death threats. Fearing for his personal safety, he surrounded himself with armed bodyguards at all times. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. September Learn how and when to remove this template message In the legislative session, Long proposed another major road-building initiative as well as the construction of a new capitol

building in Baton Rouge. The State Legislature defeated the bond issue necessary to build the roads, and his other initiatives failed as well. Long responded by suddenly announcing his intention to run for the U. Senate in the Democratic primary of September 9, He portrayed his campaign as a referendum on his programs: Long defeated incumbent Senator Joseph E. Although his Senate term began on March 4, , Long completed most of his four-year term as governor, which did not end until May He declared that leaving the seat vacant for so long would not hurt Louisiana; "with Ransdell as Senator, the seat was vacant anyway. Cyr , a former ally, from succeeding to the office. A dentist and geologist from Jeanerette in Iberia Parish , Cyr had subsequently broken with Long and had been threatening to roll back his reforms if he succeeded to the governorship. In his autobiography, Long recalled: On another occasion the greatest publicity was given to a charge made by Lieutenant Governor Cyr that I had performed a swindle worse than that of Teapot Dome in the execution of an oil lease

**Chapter 5 : Carl Weiss - Wikipedia**

*Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.*

Had he succeeded, he might have been one of the greatest and most controversial American Presidents to hold office. However, he was killed on September 8, , in a shooting that remains controversial to this day. Huey only went one year of law school, but by the age of twenty-nine, he had successfully argued two cases before the U. When he was thirty-four, he was elected governor of Louisiana. He was brought into office thanks to his philosophy of re-distributing American wealth. At the age of thirty-seven, he was elected to the U. Carl Weiss When talks started of him becoming president, many of the rich and powerful became fearful. Many also took up arms, believing that the senator would be better dead than alive. As a result, Huey hired several bodyguards to protect him. Although Huey was nice to his friends, if someone crossed him, they became an enemy for life. He would sometimes use his power to ruin the lives of his enemies. Judge Henry Pavy was one of the many elected officials that Huey targeted for political destruction. Carl Austin Weiss , however, was seen as apolitical. Four days later, he was shot, allegedly by Carl Weiss. Weiss was immediately killed by his bodyguards. Huey died from his wounds a few hours later. Although the case seemed open-and-shut, some believed that Weiss was innocent and that Huey was killed accidentally. Instead of going home, he went to the State Capitol. Huey was determined to have the bill passed. At 9 pm, Huey walked throughout the capitol, talking to various individuals. On three separate occasions, Weiss would attempt to approach Huey, but he would be brushed off each time. Some believe that during this encounter, Huey made an angry remark towards Weiss. They believe that Weiss punched him in the face. After the shooting, Huey, despite being seriously wounded, continued to order people around. The surgeons overlooked a serious wound to his kidney. A day-and-a-half later, he died from his wounds. At the official inquest, Weiss was named the assassin, but many remain unconvinced. There appeared to be no evidence that he planned on shooting Huey. It is known that Weiss owned a . However, author Ed Reed believes that he has uncovered evidence that Huey was not shot with this gun. However, a relative of one of the surgeons present claims that a . A second bullet was also allegedly found while the body was being prepared for autopsy. The friend pulled another bullet out of the body that would have been a . Reed also believes that Weiss would not have been able to enter the Capitol with a gun. Realizing that it was locked, they went back to get the keys. When they returned, they found that it had been moved to another spot. When they opened the car, the gun was missing and his bag was apparently rifled through. A security guard at that Capitol claimed that someone, not Weiss, moved his car that night. When they realized their mistake, they went out to his car, took his gun, and planted it on him. One witness claimed that he meant that Weiss hit him in the face with his fist. For years, it was difficult for anyone to investigate the case. In , forensic expert James Starrs began to investigate the case, hoping to find the lost evidence. He looked into the police investigators from , focusing on the then-chief of police, Louis F. In the will, there was a list that mentioned miscellaneous police files. Along with the gun, there were several unused. At first, it was assumed that the slug was from the bullet that killed Huey. However, the Louisiana State Police still holds the position that Dr. Carl Weiss was the assassin. This case first aired on the September 30, episode. After the broadcast, a former superintendent of the Louisiana State Police, Francis Grevemberg, came forward, claiming that Huey was indeed killed by his bodyguards. Grevemberg claimed that he was told by two eyewitness state troopers that Dr. Weiss was unarmed when Huey was shot. The troopers claimed that the bodyguards did accidentally shoot Huey and plant a gun with Weiss. Grevemberg claimed that he did not come forward until forty years later because the Louisiana State legislature was filled with pro-Long politicians who would not believe the story or support an inquiry. The policy would double if he died by accident. After Long died, the insurance company hired a private investigator to look into the matter. In , the investigator concluded that Senator Huey Long was fatally shot accidentally by his bodyguards. However, the debate still remains as to what really happened to Huey Long on the night he was shot.

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### Chapter 7 : On This Day, Sept. 8: Sen. Huey P. Long fatally shot - calendrierdelascience.com

*On this day, September 8, in , United States Senator Huey "The Kingfish" Long was shot in the Louisiana State Capitol. Senator Long was shot after a confrontation with Carl Weiss, a Baton Rouge doctor.*

### Chapter 8 : The Day Huey Long Was Shot, September 8, by David Zinman

*On September 8, Huey was shot by the relative of a political enemy in the State Capitol, and he died two days later at age News of Huey's death made headlines around the world, and an estimated , mourners flocked to Baton Rouge to pay their respects.*

### Chapter 9 : - Day Huey Long Was Shot September by David H. Zinman

*THIS DAY IN HISTORY - Huey Long is shot - Author Administrator Posted on September 8, Categories Economy, Politics, Social Issues Tags Huey Long. 7.*