

LEO FRANK LYNCHED BY MOB NEAR HOME OF MARY PHAGAN

Automobiles passing through their section. Long before daylight the Sheriff had drawn their cordons.

The lynchers evidently knew of this. For when they reached the swampy banks of Little River, it was decided to run no risk of being halted by a posse party.

The gin house in 30 yards off the Rowell road, but not visible from the highway. The nearest farm house is 700 yards away.

Frank in his death ride was not even clothed. He was sleeping in the cell behind the hanging corpse was clad only in a silken nightgown, with the initials "L. M. F." embroidered over the heart.

Clad in Sleeping Garment. Frank's eyes were bandaged. His hands were cuffed behind him. A cross sack had been tied about his hips.

Before 9 o'clock more than 1000 persons had gathered to look on the grim spectacle. There were a number of women in the crowd, many carrying babies in their arms.

The news spread fast and soon automobile parties began to arrive from Atlanta, Rowell, Marietta and other towns in the vicinity.

The body was still warm when the crowd reached the scene. Not a shot had been fired and there was no sign of mutilation.

Body Left Hanging. To add to the sight's horror Sheriff Hicks, of Cobb County, in whose jurisdiction the lynching occurred, could not be found.

It was commonly supposed that the lynchers came from Cobb County. If they did they had concealed their movements thoroughly.

NET THROWN AROUND PRISON. Motorcars were racing over every stretch of highway around the Milledgeville prison before dawn.

THE ATTACK ON THE FARM. The attack on the prison farm dormitory, where Frank and the other Georgia prisoners, was dragged from his cell in the dormitory of the Milledgeville State Prison.

FIVE MEN MASKED. Five of the men in the kidnapping party wore masks. These five did most of the work. They bound Warden Smith, while other members of the mob kept the revolver trained on the warden.

FRANK DRAGGED BY HEELS. When they reappeared they were dragging Frank by the heels, according to the reports. The night clothes were unbuttoned, and he made vain attempts to say something to Burke as the mob pulled him off the steps.

FRANK BRUTALLY TREATED. "The prisoners, who witnessed what followed, said four men seized Frank by his arms and legs, while a fifth grabbed him by the hair, and he was dragged out and dumped down the stairs."

WARDEN SMITH'S VERSION. Warden James E. Smith, of the prison farm, described the kidnapping in this manner: "Nothing of this kind was expected, and I was spending the night at my home, adjacent to the main prison building, as I had just under normal conditions."

CONFRONTED WITH PISTOLS. "When I opened the door a half a dozen men with pistols confronted me and thrust guns into my face. They commanded me to throw up my hands and there was nothing else to do."

LEFT UNDER GUARD. "One of the men told the rest to go on, but in a minute changed his mind and said a few words to remain with me. They kept me covered for five or six minutes, then took my pistol, jumped into an automobile and were gone."

FRANK LEFT HOSPITAL MONDAY. Frank had only left the hospital yesterday, where he had been visited daily by his wife.

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"ALL CIVILIZED STATES SHOULD PRAY FOR HER"

Judge Sulzberger Expresses Opinion of Frank Lynching in Aforementioned Remark

"All civilized States should pity Georgia and pray for her."

This was the comment of Judge Mayer Sulzberger, expressed today in a message to the Evening Ledger in answer to a request for an expression of his opinion of the murder of Leo M. Frank by a Georgia mob.

Leading citizens of Philadelphia, Judges, editors and merchants, joined today in bitter arraignment of the State of Georgia and its officials following receipt here of the news of the lynching of Frank.

The act was taken here almost universally as the final proof that former Governor Slaton was justified in commuting Frank's sentence to life imprisonment, because of the feeling that the mob spirit had much to do with Frank's conviction.

Editors of the Jewish publications were particularly emphatic in their criticism of the Georgia State officials. The significant statement was made by Ellis A. Gimbel, that the lynching of Frank was a strong argument against locating prisons in isolated sections where they cannot be given the protection that is their due from the State.

DR. JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF, rabbi of Keneeth Israel Temple, Broad street and Columbia avenue:

"My worst fears have come to pass. Leo Frank was convicted for another crime, and he died as a martyr for the Jewish people."

"Notwithstanding that Justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia and the Supreme Court of the United States have declared that Leo Frank had not had a fair trial; notwithstanding that the judge who conducted the trial expressed the same opinion; notwithstanding that former Governor Slaton, after a thorough examination of the record, was obliged to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment because he was unconvinced that the accused was guilty; notwithstanding that the entire church and press of the land joined in the appeal to the Governor and applauded his courage, Frank's persecutors meant to have his life to cover their own foul deeds, and got it."

"Lasting shame on the State of Georgia! Once the death sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment, the State owed him that life. Once his life was spared, the State owed him the same protection that it owes to every citizen. He should have been protected from the mob, and should have been protected from the mob, and should have been protected from the mob."

"We began with lynching negroes. Now comes the crime against Frank, and there is no telling how far this thing will go. Former Governor Slaton, after a noble act in commuting Leo Frank's death sentence and giving him a chance to vindicate himself, Governor Harris, succeeded in getting Frank out of prison to leave no stone unturned until the original persecutors of this foul murder are brought to justice."

"This is a day covered with shame for Georgia, and an atrocity possible."

"The lynching of Leo Frank is most unfortunate and regrettable. In view of the doubt as to his guilt or innocence, the law should have been allowed to take its course. It is a pity that his trial at large will look with horror on such an act, and I believe that even those who took part in it will feel the same way when they realize what they have done."

"I have not seen the testimony in the Frank case, except what has been printed in the newspapers, but I think it is one of the most extraordinary cases in the history of the country. The manifestation of unrelenting prejudice in Georgia is a disgrace to the South. It is a disgrace to be one of the strongest arguments in favor of a representative government, where men calmly discuss the situation of the country rather than let it be the first hasty impulses of the people."

"We are unable to point the finger of scorn at Georgia, however, because the Frank case is not unlike the Confederate case, where the men who have done wrong are held up by some as vindicators of the people's law."

"I am both shocked and aggrieved, and in common with all good people of Georgia who stand for law and order I deplore the crime of this mob. It is our duty and our State will not look with approval on such an act."

"It does not matter whether Leo M. Frank is innocent or guilty; if he were innocent the mob made worse the law's injustice; if he were guilty, the mob rebelled against the Government of its own free will. It is a disgrace to the South that the Government of its own free will should have a penalty the Executive thought to be too light in either case, and that the Government of its own free will should have a penalty the Executive thought to be too light in either case."

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MOB ACT CONDEMNED BY PROMINENT MEN; NEWSPAPERS DEPLORE

Georgia's Name Besmirched, Says Richmond News-Leader. Shocked and Grieved, Says Gov. Harris

Authorities Must Act. The lynching of Leo M. Frank was condemned and execrated with the utmost severity and the conditions that made such an act possible were deplored by newspapers today.

Former Governor John M. Slaton, of Georgia, who commuted Frank's death sentence to life imprisonment, telegraphed from San Francisco, condemning the lynchers' action, but declaring his faith in Georgia and exonerating the good people of the State of any responsibility for the killing.

Governor Nat E. Harris, of Georgia, deplored the act as he said, all law respecting people of the State must. He was shocked and aggrieved, he said, that the name of Georgia be besmirched and the "majesty of a Southern State outraged. It does not matter," said the News-Leader, "whether Frank was guilty or not."

The Baltimore American held those that have inflamed the public mind against Frank guilty before the fact, and said that all who fail to do their utmost to bring the lynchers to justice will be guilty after the fact.

Louis Marshall, one of Frank's attorneys, condemned the lynching and declared it shows Frank never had a trial and was convicted without due process of law.

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By SAMUEL UNTERMYER. "It is a great calamity for the State of Georgia that the murderers of this foul murder are promptly punished, the State is disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world. The event demonstrates once more that the poor fellow never had a chance of fair play, and that his trial at large will look with horror on such an act, and I believe that even those who took part in it will feel the same way when they realize what they have done."

JUDGES DENOUNCE LYNCHING. JUDGE CHARLES AUDENREID, of Common Pleas Court No. 1:

"Terrible! Of course, I don't believe in lawlessness nor in taking a short cut to justice of any kind. You will have to excuse me from any further comment, however, because I don't live in Georgia, and besides, I am too much interested in seeing that justice be done in Pennsylvania."

JUDGE WILLIAM H. SHOEMAKER, of Common Pleas Court No. 1:

"How a State would stand for such a thing is more than I can understand. It is indeed sad news. I have read much about the case, and I am sure that I am of the opinion that he should have been granted another trial. I cannot understand why the people of Georgia would let the mob to commit such an outrage."

By NAT E. HARRIS. Governor of Georgia.

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HISTORY OF MARY PHAGAN'S MURDER AND FRANK'S FIGHT

The murder of which Leo M. Frank stood convicted in the eyes of the law, although not in the eyes of his friends, was committed on April 23, 1915, a Saturday afternoon, although the victim, Mary Phagan, was not found until the next day.

Mary was 14 years old, pretty and a worker in the National Penicillin Factory in Atlanta, of which Frank was superintendent and in which he owned stock. She had not worked several days during the week preceding her death, but that Saturday she went to the factory to get \$1.00 owed to her as wages.

She did not return to her home that evening. A search was instituted, but without success. At 3:30 a. m. the next day New Lee, a negro watchman in the penicillin factory, telephoned to the police that he had found the body of a murdered girl in the basement of the factory. There was complete evidence of criminal assault; the child's clothes had been torn from the body, her head had been strangled and a cord about her neck had strangled her.

Leo was arrested and two hours later the body was identified as that of Mary Phagan. After detectives had talked with Frank's lawyer, a white man employed at the factory, was arrested. Frank had said that Gantt and Mary Phagan were on friendly terms.

On the morning Tuesday, two days after the discovery of the body, Frank was arrested, on a testimony given by Lee and Gantt, tending to establish the fact that Frank had been in the factory all Saturday afternoon. Then Jim Conley, a negro employed at the factory, was discovered wearing a stained shirt, and he was arrested.

At the coroner's inquest a physician swore that Mary Phagan had been killed between 30 and 40 minutes after she ate her lunch. This fixed the time at 1 o'clock or a trifle before. Gantt and Lee established to the satisfaction of the coroner's jury that they were elsewhere at that time and from that time on the majority of Georgians believed that Frank was guilty of the murder.

Conley first told the police he could not write. Two scraps of paper had been found about the room, and these, when written in pencil, "mam that negro hire (d) down here did this (to) me * * * and he pushed me down that hole a long tall negro black that hood it was long clean tall negro I write while."

Conley told several stories, but the story he later stuck to at the trial of Frank was that Frank sought to attack Mary Phagan, that she resisted, that Frank struck her, and then killed her and then bribed Conley to aid in getting the girl's body to the basement to burn it in the furnace.

Conley also said he wrote the two notes at Frank's dictation; he said he wrote the following notes at Frank's dictation: "mam that negro hire (d) down here did this (to) me * * * and he pushed me down that hole a long tall negro black that hood it was long clean tall negro I write while."

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