

ATLANTA IS QUIET BUT SOLDIERS STILL GUARD HOME OF GOV. SLATON

No Indication of Repetition of Exciting Scenes Following Mutation of Frank's Sentence

CROWD THREATENED STATION LAST NIGHT

Militia Summoned and Quickly Dispersed Gathering—Governor Burned in Effigy at Marietta

Atlanta, June 22.—While the militia was still on guard this morning at the country home of Governor Slaton, quiet prevailed both there and in the city and there was no indication of a repetition of the exciting scenes of yesterday and last night which followed the announcement of the death sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment. In the city there were no crowds in the streets. Troops were summoned to the Slaton home after a crowd of several hundred men and boys had marched there and started a demonstration in protest against the commutation of the Frank sentence. The crowd was quickly dispersed by the soldiers, after the governor had declared the zone within half a mile of his home under martial law.

When the crowd was first ordered to leave, some of the demonstrators called to the soldiers to shoot and threw missiles at the officers. Two officers and a private were slightly hurt. There were no shots fired, the soldiers advancing with fixed bayonets. No civilian was injured. The appearance of the crowd followed several street corner gatherings in the center of the city. Governor Slaton was surrounded by a few of his personal friends who were deputized by Sheriff Mangum at the governor's residence. Three battalions of militia had assembled at the army just before midnight and one battalion was ordered to the governor's home. While the crowd shouted the governor conversed with friends and took steps to protect Frank at the state farm at Milledgeville. The sheriff there was instructed to notify the governor in the event of any signs of crowds gathering.

When the soldiers lined up with fixed bayonets to disperse the crowd, stones, bricks and bottles were thrown at them. A brick struck Lieutenant Arnold Parker and rendered him unconscious for a short time. The commanding officer, Major Catron was struck by a stone. A telephone message from Milledgeville, where the state prison is located, and where Frank was taken after the governor commuted his sentence, said that trouble was feared there and asked that the governor order out the Milledgeville company of militia. The governor told his informant that such a request would have to come from the sheriff of Baldwin county.

At Marietta, twenty miles from here, the former home of Mary Phagan, Governor Slaton was hanged in effigy. An inscription on the dummy read:

"John Slaton, Georgia's traitor governor."

The substance of Governor Slaton's statement giving his reasons for commuting Frank's sentence follows:

"The murder was a most heinous one and the offender deserves the punishment of death. The only question is as to the identity of the criminal. The responsibility is upon the people of Georgia to protect the lives of her citizens and to maintain the dignity of her laws and if the choice must be made between the approval of citizens of other states and the enforcement of our laws against offenders we must choose the latter alternative.

"It is charged that the court and jury were terrorized by a mob and that the jury were covered into their verdict. When Frank was indicted and the air was filled with rumors as to the murder and mutilation of the girl there was intense feeling, and to such an extent that my predecessor, Governor Brown, stated in argument before me that he had the militia ready to protect the defendant if any attack was made. Some weeks later the defendant was put on trial.

The governor then referred to Georgia's laws relating to change of venue declaring these provisions most broad in behalf of the defendant to insure a fair trial. Frank, he said, went to trial without asking a change of venue and submitted his case to him. "During the progress of the trial," he continued, "after evidence had been introduced laying the crime with many offensive details upon Frank, his feeling against him became intense. If the audience in the court room manifested their deep resent-

ment toward Frank, it was largely by this evidence of feeling beyond the court's power to correct. It would be difficult for an appellate court or a trial court to grant a new trial in such a long case because the audience indicated their sympathies. The jury found the defendant guilty and with the exception of the demonstration outside the court room there was no disorder. Nothing was done which the courts could correct through legal machinery."

The governor said the United States Supreme court had sustained this ruling. He declared the charge against the state of Georgia racial prejudice is unfair. He then reviewed the evidence. He asserted the state proved that Frank was in his office at the factory a little after 12 o'clock the day of the murder and that he admitted paying Mary Phagan wages due her. So far as known, he says, Frank was the last person who saw her alive. Other facts, enumerated by the governor as to him the more important of those shown by the state were:

"That Frank, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder, allowed the negro watchman, New Lee to leave the factory for two hours; that the same evening Frank called Lee on the telephone; that Lee found the double inner doors locked, all of which things he had never done before; that cord similar to that with which the girl was strangled was found in quantities on the metal room floor and in less quantities in the basement where the body was discovered. He also included the testimony of Miss Monteen Stover, that when she was in Frank's office, about the time the state contended Frank and the Phagan girl were in the metal room, Frank was not in his office, although he had declared he had not left the office.

"The most startling and spectacular testimony in the case was that given by a negro, Jim Conley, who frequently had been in the chain gang," the statement says. He then referred to "the murder notes" found beside the body, which Conley finally admitted he had written at Frank's dictation. "Conley claimed Frank asked him to come to the factory on Saturday and watch for him as he had done, which he explained meant that Frank expected to meet some woman," the governor says. "Conley occupied a dark place beside the elevator behind some boxes. Conley mentioned several male and female employees, who went up the steps to the second floor where Frank's office was. He said Mary Phagan went up the stairs, that in a few minutes he heard footsteps going toward the metal room; that he heard a scream and then dozed. In a few minutes Frank stamped and Conley locked the door and then Frank whistled and Conley unlocked the door and went upstairs.

"He said Frank was shivering and trembling and told him he made advances to the girl and she repulsed him and he struck her too hard and she fell and hit her head against something and didn't know how badly she was hurt. Conley said he found the girl in the metal room with a cloth tied about her neck as though to catch blood, although there was no blood at the place. "According to Conley's story Frank told him to get a piece of cloth and wrap the body in it and Conley got a piece of bed ticking and tied up the body, carried it to near the dressing room, dropped it, then called on Frank to assist him. He said that he and Frank took the body to the basement in the elevator; that they locked the door and then went to the Phagan's office; that Emma Clark and Corintha Hall came into the office and Frank put him in the wardrobe and after they left Frank dictated the murder notes."

The statement then points out alleged inconsistencies in Conley's story and mentions several contradictions in his story as related in various affidavits. Among them he said were evidence that the elevator had not been used Saturday afternoon; that Frank could not have carried the girl down the hatchway, while Conley, a powerful negro, could have done so; that no bed ticking had ever been seen in the factory; that it was agreed the murder could not have been committed before 12:05 p. m., and yet Conley has Emma Clark and Corintha Hall in Frank's office after the body had been disposed of while their unimpeached testimony showed that they reached the factory at 11:35 and left at 11:45 a. m.

The governor pointed out similarities in forms of expression and words used by Conley in his testimony, in the "murder notes" and in the "Annie Maud Carter letters" parts of which Conley admitted he wrote. He inferred that the evidence indicated the notes were the product of Conley's mental as well as physical effort. Testimony of other witnesses other than Conley concerning the time of Mary Phagan's visit to the factory and regarding the order blank pad on which one of the "murder notes" was written having been discarded was written during a discussion at length in the statement.

"In the Frank case three matters have developed since the trial, which did not come before the jury, to wit: The Carter letters, the testimony of Becker, indicating that the death notes were written in the basement and the testimony of Dr. Harris that

ment toward Frank, it was largely by this evidence of feeling beyond the court's power to correct. It would be difficult for an appellate court or a trial court to grant a new trial in such a long case because the audience indicated their sympathies. The jury found the defendant guilty and with the exception of the demonstration outside the court room there was no disorder. Nothing was done which the courts could correct through legal machinery."

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BRYANS WILL SUMMER HERE

F. L. Seely Says Bryan Will Make Asheville Summer Headquarters — Will Build Residence Here

PARTY MOTORED TO HENDERSONVILLE TODAY

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Leave Tomorrow for New York, Where He Addresses Peace Conference

That Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan will make Asheville their summer headquarters, not only this summer, but for the seasons to come, is the information given out today by Fred L. Seely of Grove Park Inn, a close personal friend of the Bryans and of whom they are now guests, having arrived here yesterday afternoon.

In the statement given out today Mr. Seely says: Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will spend the summer here. Mr. Bryan expects to build a summer home here and he also expects to complete a mountain road leading from Sunset mountain, around by his residence and from there to connect with the Henry road. Mr. Bryan, however, will not make Asheville his permanent home as he will continue to retain his citizenship in Lincoln, Neb.

This will be good news to the people of Asheville, many of whom have longer for the time when Mr. Bryan would make his decision to spend some time in the "Land of the Sky." He has been an ardent admirer of this city and section since he first came here on his campaign tour of the country during the first presidential campaign he participated in. Always when the opportunity presented itself and often when it did not he has referred to Asheville as "the most delightful spot on earth."

Soon after arrival of the Bryans here yesterday afternoon they were taken for an automobile ride over the city by Mr. and Mrs. Seely and last evening several people called at Grove Park Inn to see the distinguished ex-secretary of state and Mrs. Bryan. Among those calling were Governor and Mrs. Locke Craig, Miss Mary Jones, W. Vance Brown, N. Buckner, C. E. Edgerton, Selma; and R. H. Buckingham, Fayetteville.

These delegates are the officials of the state prison, the superintendent, warden, secretary and the prison board of the state.

Governor Craig issued a regulation upon Tennessee for Alfred Low who is wanted in Madison county on a charge of larceny of a suit of clothes. He is now held in Cooke county, Tennessee.

It is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will leave here tomorrow for New York, where on Thursday Mr. Bryan will address a large peace meeting at Madison Square garden. It is probable that they will at once return to Asheville.

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RUSSIANS EXPECTED TO EVACUATE FORTRESS OF LEMBERG ANY MOMENT

AMERICAN KILLED. Tulsa, Okla., June 22.—Robert Camp, an American mining engineer, has been killed by Mexicans at Monterey, according to a telegram received by his brother, J. L. Camp. No details of the affair were given.

Y. M. C. A. SUMMER SCHOOL JULY 7-21

Registration for Sessions at Blue Ridge Is Very Heavy — The Teachers

The Southern Summer school of the Young Men's Christian association will be held at Robert E. Lee hall, Blue Ridge, from July 7 to 21. All arrangements for the meeting have been completed, it is stated and it is expected that the coming sessions will be the largest ever held since the Blue Ridge association was established.

The registration this year promises to exceed all previous records. The registration to date shows that students have matriculated from every southern state and Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Delaware, New Jersey, Arkansas, Kansas, New York, District of Columbia and Maryland.

Following is a list of the schools to be conducted together with the dean of each school:

General secretaries, R. H. King, dean, Charleston, S. C.

Boys' work secretaries, L. W. Dunn, dean, New York city.

Railroad secretaries, G. K. Roper, dean, Clifton Forge, Va.

Industrial secretaries, N. C. Schlichter, dean Charlotte.

Student secretaries, W. D. Weatherford, dean, Nashville, Tenn.

Physical directors, William H. Ball, dean, New York city.

The list of instructors for this season, including the following educators of prominence:

RETAILING CASES WILL BE TRIED THIS AFTERNOON

Other Arrests Were Made This Morning—Large Number of Witnesses Summoned

The cases against the large number of alleged retailers arrested yesterday afternoon and last night, which were scheduled to come up for hearings before Magistrate M. A. Creaman this morning at 10 o'clock were postponed and will be heard this afternoon, in the Superior court room.

One Eller and Will Moore, the last named colored, were arrested this morning on charges of retailing and will be given hearings with the others.

Those who have been arrested are as follows: Carlyle Miller, John Earle, colored; Lewis English, Otis Styles, Waverly Britt, Lizzie Proctor, colored; Levi Matthews, Will Swink, Jerry Burrell, Clyde Williams, Buck Killian, John Young, alias "Bull Dog" colored; Joe Russell, colored; W. H. Bush and Bascom Woodfin.

THIRTEEN OF CREW OF BRITISH SHIP MISSING

London, June 22.—The British steamer Carisbrook of Glasgow, from Montreal for Leith, Scotland, was sunk by the gunfire of a German submarine, June 21, at a point 40 miles north of Kinnaird's Head. Eleven of the crew were saved; thirteen are unaccounted for.

Three Vessels Sank. Petrograd, June 21, via London, June 22.—It is announced officially that a Russian submarine has sunk a large steamer and two sailing vessels of the Turks in the Black sea, between Eregli and Keften island.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF ASHEVILLE AND W. N. C.

Pictures, Stories and Booklets Give Wide Circulation to Section's Attractions

In preparation for the convention of the North Carolina Good Roads association here July 14-16 the Asheville board of trade is extensively advertising the approaching meeting and incidentally is not forgetting to say a few words in regard to this city as the chief resort of the mountain region for spending vacations. On the envelopes and on the blue leaflets descriptive of Asheville is printed the following: "North Carolina Good Roads Association Meets in Asheville July 14-16. Come. Spend Your Vacation in Asheville; It's Nice and Cool!"

The leaflets are being sent out in letters to county commissioners all over the state and to others interested in good roads.

The July edition of Southern Good Roads will contain a special story about roads in this section of the state. The editor, H. B. Varner, has written to the local board of trade asking for new pictures and data to be used in this issue of the magazine, which will appear just before the association convenes here.

In still another way the beauties and attractions of the famous playground region of western North Carolina will be presented to the people of the United States. F. L. Plaisance, a motion picture operator of Charlotte, is arranging to attend the North Carolina Press association convention at Montreat, June 30 to July 2, and will make the trip with the members of the association to the summit of Mount Mitchell taking pictures of the scenery in that region of the Black Mountains. Mr. Plaisance will send these pictures to the Universal Animated Weekly, a motion picture publication.

Only Sudden and Unexpected Move By Grand Duke Nicholas Can Prevent Loss of City

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT IS WELL CONDUCTED

Petrograd Claims Main Forces Are Practically Intact and Can Soon Resume the Initiative

London, June 22.—Nothing but a sudden and unexpected blow by Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian armies, can now save Lemberg, capital of Galicia, in the hands of the Russians for nearly ten months, from falling into Austro-German possession.

Almost immediate evacuation of the city by the Russians is expected in London. After yielding on the Grodk line the Russian armies retired virtually to the outskirts of the city of Lemberg itself.

An Austria official announcement speaks of the Russians as attacking at many places, but these engagements are assumed in London to be merely rear guard actions to enable the main forces to withdraw in safety. British observers believe the retirement of the Russians up to the present time, has been a well executed movement. Dispatches reaching London say that the armies of Emperor Nicholas are virtually intact and that their ability to resume the initiative, once their ranks are refilled and ammunition replenished, has not been greatly impaired.

This interval, however, it is agreed here, will give the German allies an opportunity to reap the fruits of their victory in Galicia.

Berlin, June 21.—A further success for the Austro-Germans engaged in the drive against Lemberg is noted in an announcement by the German war office which says the town of Rawa Ruska, 32 miles northwest of Lemberg, has been captured from the Russians.

Berlin, June 21.—Emperor William, it is officially announced, was present at the battle of Beskid for the possession of the Grodek line west of Lemberg.

Looks to Allies. London, June 22.—Discussing the receipt in Petrograd of bad news from the Galician front, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "An appeal to the country to maintain calmness, aimed by the Russian general staff, has been posted, and it declares the whole truth has been told in official communications and that wild rumors are unfounded. "Military men are not alarmed, although they admit that it may be some time before the Russians will again be able to resume a vigorous offensive. It is asserted that Russia has been carrying the burden of the war for ten months; and that while preparing to renew battle, Russia looks to the allies in the west to give the Germans no rest."

DE WET GETS 6 YEARS AND FINE OF \$10,000 ON TREASON CHARGE

Bloemfontein, U. of S. A., June 22.—A sentence of six years in prison and a fine of \$10,000 have been imposed on General Christiaan de Wet one of the leaders of the South African rebellion against the British government, who has been found guilty of treason, on eight counts.

THE WEATHER PAIR.