THE JOURNAL COVERS DIXIE LIKE THE DEW

The Atlanta Journal.

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VOL. XXXI. NO. 182. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1913. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILSON FLUSHED A BIG COVEY IN THE HUNT FOR A LOBBY

President Either Played in Big Luck or Was Very Astute in Divining Conditions, Is Washington's Opinion

LOBBY-REGULATING LAW MAY RESULT FROM PROBE

Washington Authorities Seem to Think That House Did Noble Work in Probe, While Senate Wrangled

BY RALPH SMITH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—That President Wilson had big luck, or was unusually astute in divining conditions, is the general opinion here with respect to the institution of the lobby investigations, both ends of the capitol and the developments which have ensued since the senate and house committees got down to work.

Congress took notice when Martin M. Mulhall's statement of his activities in lobby work in behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers was published in the New York World, which is seriously regarded by sworn averments that the paid lobby $18,000 for that work and added to it a liberal yearly subvention to run as long as he was a witness before either the senate or house committee. Mulhall's statement involved some way and another, a few seriously and the rest merely indirectly and innocently, the names of nearly two hundred senators and representatives members of the present and last congresses.

The senate committee consisting of Senators Overman, of North Carolina, chairman, Reed, of Missouri, Walsh, of Montana, Nelson, of Minnesota, and Cummins, of Iowa, a subcommittee, of the senate judiciary committee, took up the investigation first and got possession of many of the witnesses that were material to the investigation of the house.

The house committee was consequently somewhat delayed by the senate committee holding on to witnesses wanted by the house, and it was not until the senate had completed six weeks examination of Mulhall that the house was enabled to begin its own investigation.

The house committee was primarily interested in Mulhall's use of the names of house members in his alleged lobby campaigns, and determined at the outset of his own work to make investigation of all statements affecting members of the present house and employes of the present house.

The house lobby committee started with Mulhall, after a preliminary statement by James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers which employed Mulhall, ostensibly in lobby and political campaign work, and was making progress with him, when he complained of exhaustion and through a physician's certificate obtained some days rest.

The committee then resumed action by examination at length of Isaac H. McMechan, former chief of pages of the house in connection with his employment by Mulhall for the National Association of Manufacturers and especially with reference to McMechan's relations with the lobby propaganda through his business connection with Congressman James T. McDermott, of Illinois, commonly known here as the representative of the Chicago stock yards district.

McMechan's statements on the stand were somewhat contradictory, especially he intended to make a clean breast of his activities, and his testimony, during several days of close examination, was admitting his own culpability, involved McDermott and several house employes. Mulhall's information, if he testify, was used in the meantime for the committee, to pursue its investigation along other lines.

Among the subjects was the lobby activity of certain pawn brokers and money lenders of the District of Columbia during the pendency before congress of what became known as the "loan shark bill," a measure reducing the rate of interest charged.

McMechan stated that McDermott undertook, for liberal consideration, to procure from Washington pawnbrokers and money lenders, to influence legislation in this way. This particular branch of the investigation developed into a few remarkably interesting features and was pursued so sharply and judiciously by the house committee as to cut off the inquiry in other lines, so as to impress the public generally with the importance of the investigation, but satisfied the house members that it was happily provided for in the emergency in the charge of Representative Pujo, of Louisiana, chairman of the house committee's work in the investigation of the methods and achievements with which the senate's committee, is pursuing in all directions. On the house committee are four Democrats—Pujo, Garrett, of Tennessee, chairman; Oldfield, of Arkansas, and Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma. Republicans are Stafford, of Wisconsin, and Frank R. Willis, of Ohio, and John C. Nolan, of California, Progressive.

The house committee, it is very generally observed, has worked not only with notable vigor and sagacity, but with admirable energy, throughout its sessions and manifestly in its private deliberations.

The senate committee's work was marked by no little wrangling and subjected some of its members to criticism for partisan tactics. The house committee has so far been entirely free from such animadversions.

Its members have gone at their tasks with a will and with an obvious desire to confine their efforts within the lines of the instructions by the house, and, though extensive in broad and far-reaching, admit no partisan prosecution of any person or interest involved.

Mr. Garrett has been particularly alert and successful in his conducting examinations of witnesses before him and has won for him-

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Judge Scores Jury Failure To Convict

(By Associated Press.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 23.—Because a jury today reported a mistrial after two days in the case of Butler Searcy, a prominent Butler county planter, accused of holding Wash Gardner, a negro, in peonage, Federal Judge William B. Sheppard, of Pensacola, presiding temporarily over the federal court here, reprimanded the jury in most sensational terms.

"This is a travesty on justice," he declared. "I do not see how any intelligent man, hearing the evidence as it was presented, could agree to such a verdict."

He hinted broadly that the members of the jury had carried their prejudices and petty personal differences into the jury room with them. This, he said in substance, was despite the oath they took and the sacred obligations to which they subjected themselves.

"While we hear much of the corrupt judiciary on every hand," he said, "do you not think it behooves every juryman to consider any case brought before him in an impartial light and to render his verdict to the best of his ability, exercising the functions God gave him to their fullest power? I know that had I given you my opinion of the case it would have had little weight on you. I will give it to you now.

"This man is guilty of peonage. Deep down in your hearts you are certain of this fact, but you bring in a verdict to the effect that you agree to disagree."

After hearing Judge Sheppard's scathing rebuke, Searcy, the defendant, arose voluntarily and pleaded guilty to the charge, despite the fact that two juries heretofore had failed to reach a verdict in his case.

He was sentenced to three months in the Montgomery jail.

BARTLETT WORKS ON SPEER CHARGES ALL DURING SUNDAY

Georgia Congressman Will Take No Rest Until Analysis of Charges Is Before Georgia Delegation

BY RALPH SMITH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Congressman Charles L. Bartlett will delve into the voluminous record in the Speer case bright and early Sunday morning. He conferred with Chairman Clayton of the house judiciary committee this afternoon and formally arranged to begin the examination of the report of the department of justice at once.

Judge Bartlett is anxious to complete the examination as speedily as is consistent with a painstaking study of the facts, and he has, on this account, decided to forego his day of rest and devote the time to the record, which covers over 100 typewritten pages.

As soon as he had read and digested the facts set forth in the special examiners' report, Judge Bartlett will call the Georgia delegation to meet in a second conference, when he will inform them as the character and gravity of the charges against the federal judge.

Concerning the charges against Judge Speer, as recited in the report, Chairman Clayton declared that "all of the news had been exhausted" in the stories already sent to The Atlanta Journal from Washington. He stated that the stories published by The Journal covered the essential charges made against the judge.

That Judge Speer has his defender up and is determined to fight to the last ditch any attempt to impeach him or damage his character or reputation as a jurist was established beyond all doubt today when members of the Georgia delegation began to be bombarded with telegrams from Georgia, all of these messages commended Judge Speer in the highest terms and some of them urged the congressmen to defend the jurist against "the unjust attack."

The nature of the telegrams and duplications of signatures in certain instances caused some wonder as to whether the messages were inspired and whether friends of Judge Speer had decided to conduct a telegraph campaign in his behalf.

Congressman Hughes, of the Twelfth district, to whom Judge Speer communicated a desire to be heard by the committee, received commentatory message among others, a highly commendatory message from Augusta signed by Jacob Phinizy, John P. Mulherin, L. C. Hayne, Mayor T. J. Hickman, W. M. Martin, Henry Norris, Sam Olive, Samuel H. Hodges, J. P. Armstrong, C. Henry Cohen, Rodney Cohen, A. L. Franklin, Archibald Blackshear, W. K. Miller and others.

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THROUGH WILSON'S EFFORTS, PEACE IS OUTLOOK IN MEXICO

President and Secretary Bryan Have Achieved Masterly Triumph in Present State of Mexic Affairs

PRESIDENT'S CURRENCY BILL WILL BE PASSED

Past Week Was Bright One for Wilson Administration Both in Mexican Negotiations and Currency Reform

BY RALPH SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The week ended tonight was marked by two notable triumphs for President Wilson and his administration. The more important of these was the decided improvement in the Mexican situation, which improvement, it is conceded generally, has been due to the masterly manner in which the president and Secretary of State Bryan have handled the matter.

It looks now as if peace will be restored in Mexico, and that constitutional government will be reconstituted, and that without armed interference by the United States.

Great Britain, France and Japan are among the nations which have lined up behind their influence upon the Huerta administration in Mexico in support of the efforts of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the revolution.

Of secondary importance to the brightened outlook for currency legislation at this session of congress. At the beginning of the week rumblings of discord in the Democratic caucus of the house concerning features of the administration bill occasioned alarm. But when the crisis came, the tide was turned and tonight everybody believes that the president's bill will have comparatively easy sailing through the lower house. It will be passed at an remote date.

The progress on the tariff bill in the senate also was a subject of gratification at the White House. It seems certain now that this troublesome legislation will pass the senate not later than September 15, notwithstanding the efforts of the Republican minority to obstruct the proceedings.

There remains now only four schedules of the tariff bill to be considered. Before the week ended the "administrative features" of the bill were disposed of, and tonight it was nearly completed today, paper, sundries, and the free list comprise the schedules yet to be considered.

COTTON AND SUGAR DISPOSED OF.

The cotton and sugar schedules, two of the most difficult and troublesome in the whole measure, were disposed of during the week. The cotton schedule was passed in record time, though it gave promise of creating more delay than any other, owing to its many complicated details.

Senator Hoke Smith was in charge of the cotton schedule. He handled it with such dispatch that it was agreed to within four hours after it had been reached.

The Georgia senator had devoted weeks and weeks of study to this schedule, and the result was inevitable. He had its detail at his fingers' tips and the opposition made slow progress in its attempt to complicate and delay matters. Mr. Smith would brook no delay, and pressed for a vote on every amendment as soon as proposed.

President Wilson's mastery of the situation in the house was demonstrated beyond question on yesterday, when the Neely amendment aimed at interlocking directorates was defeated by a overwhelming vote. This amendment was the last upon which the opposition to the bill rested its cause, and their defeat left no doubt as to the final outcome of the bill in the caucus.

As a result of the developments in the caucus on Friday it is understood tonight that Congressman Hardwick, of Georgia, who had intended to move the recommittal of the bill, with instructions, has decided to withhold his motion. Mr. Hardwick's opposition to the bill in no way involves that or complicate his relations to the president and his administration.

"COTTON AMENDMENT" UP.

The caucus tomorrow will consider the so-called "cotton amendment" which proposes that notes secured by warehouse receipts for cotton shall be subject to rediscount. It is believed this amendment will be accepted. Congressman Hughes, of Georgia, will be active in behalf of these amendments. He

FRANK'S FATE WILL SOON BE KNOWN

HIS SPEECH A MASTERLY EFFORT

SOLICITOR HUGH M. DORSEY —Staff Photo by Winn.

DORSEY WILL FINISH HIS SPEECH IN FEW HOURS

Judge Roan Will Then Deliver His Charge and the Case Is Certain to Be in the Jury's Hands by Noon Tomorrow. Some Look for a Quick Verdict, While Others Predict the Jury Will Be Out for Many Hours

Dorsey's Speech, Interrupted by Adjournment, the Greatest of His Career—No Trial in Georgia Has Ever Been Marked by So Many Brilliant Arguments — Frank Remains Impassive Through It All

TERMINATING the greatest criminal trial in the history of the south, the life of Leo M. Frank will be placed in the hands of twelve men tomorrow. The case, after four hot, grueling days, was given to the jury at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Four hours later, at 8:45 o'clock, the jury reported back to the court that it could not agree. He will try to convince the twelve men, "good and true," that he, Mr. Dorsey, will be as blinded by Hope, assuaged and killed little Mary Phagan in the metal room of the National Pencil factory on Saturday, April 26.

When court opened Saturday morning it was predicted with confidence that the jury would begin its deliberations during the early afternoon. Even Solicitor Dorsey said that he expected to finish by noon or soon after.

"I was just laying out the underbrush when I was interrupted Friday by adjournment," he remarked.

At 11:30 o'clock, after talking three and one-half hours he paused to remark: "I am still clearing away the underbrush. I won't touched the state's case yet."

More than two hours later when Judge Roan interrupted him he declared that the end of his argument was not in sight. "I am fearfully tired, though," he said. "As you showed these gentlemen—pointing to Attorneys Rosser and Arnold—the courtesy of adjourning, during their speech, I hope you will let me stop now."

So, a few minutes before 8 o'clock Judge Roan ordered an adjournment until 9 o'clock Monday morning, with the state's prosecutor in the midst of an impassioned and eloquent appeal for a verdict such as has never been aimed at a defendant in a criminal courtroom.

Dorsey attacked discriminately the witnesses put up by the defense. Flat-footedly, without qualifying his words he accused several of outright perjury. He scored the tactics of his legal opponents, Luther Z. Rosser and Reuben R. Arnold and their defense of the accused factory superintendent.

He Denounced Frank.

Again and again he faced the defendant, singled him out with his finger and denounced him as a "man with a reputation but no character," as a man not like other men," and as a "murderer at only for the gallows and a felon's grave."

And through it all Frank, college graduate, tempted a mental collapse by the man who would send him to a death of disgrace, sat with inscrutable countenance. At either side were his wife and his mother, almost as impassive. But occasionally a tear would trickle down the cheek of his mother or a sob shake the figure of his wife.

Mrs. J. W. Coleman, mother of the murdered girl, cried and shrieked hysterically when the solicitor reached one of the peaks of his sway on her denunciation. She could not control her sorrow. Mary's sister, clothed in deep black, as was her mother, also succumbed to emotion.

Climax of the Case.

Dorsey's speech is the climax of the case. The most dramatic hours of the trial were divided by the long adjournment.

The court was quieter, possibly more attentive, for as the time for the case to go to the jury approached the public interest grew more intense. Dorsey has the advantage of the last word over the witnesses of the defense. His speech has been looked forward to as the finish of Georgia's most famous criminal case. The solicitor has unquestionably

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High Lights of Dorsey's Speech

Here Is a Brief Summary of the Solicitor's Argument, Which Has Already Occupied Over Seven Hours

SOLICITOR Hugh M. Dorsey, closing the case of the state against Leo M. Frank, charged with the murder of Mary Phagan, addressed the weary jury for a couple of hours Friday afternoon, argued to it again for several hours Saturday, and will speak for two or three hours more on Monday morning.

His argument so far is admitted to be one of the notable speeches in Fulton county court history.

The sequence of his argument has kept it clear and intelligible. Just as he built his prima facie case against Frank by beginning with Mary Phagan's mother who testified as to when Mary left home and what she had eaten for dinner and continuing with George Epps and all the other witnesses in sequence, he has carried the thread of his argument from point to point.

Mr. Dorsey's manner of beginning his long argument was effective. With but a couple of hours available at the end of Friday's session, he knew that he could not hope to complete his argument on that day. He instead of entering upon it in detail, he laid the rock bottom foundation for it by explaining law to the jury. His elucidation of the law's conception of the term "reasonable doubt" was important, for that was one point upon which the jurors—facing a terrible responsibility under their oaths—wanted information intelligible to their lay minds.

Then, still quoting authorities, he explained the value which the law places upon circumstantial evidence. The law, said he, hold it to be as valuable as direct evidence in establishing guilt. He cited an authority for the statement that "any rule would expose society to its most depraved members," for "the most atrocious crimes are contrived under circumstances which almost preclude positive proof."

It was while he discussed circumstantial evidence that he attacked Mr. Arnold's citation Thursday of the Durant murder case in San Francisco as example of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence. Mr. Arnold had made a profound impression upon the jury by declaring that years after Durant was hanged for the murder of Blanche Lamont, the preacher of the church in which she was killed made a death-bed confession of his own guilt in the crime. Mr. Dorsey dramatically gave the jury information not yet a day old from the district attorney in San Francisco that "nobody has confessed to the murder of Blanche Lamont."

Of the Durant case cited by Mr. Arnold, Mr. Dorsey made an impressive parallel with the Frank case, detail by detail.

And the Durant case very naturally led to a discussion of other cases at Saturday morning's session.

Mr. Dorsey referred to the Beattie case, of Virginia, and the Nichson case, of Massachusetts.

Attacks Frank's Character.

But at Friday afternoon's session Mr. Dorsey had progressed just midway in his discussion of "good character" when court adjourned. He denied that Frank had a good character. He admitted that the accused man had a good reputation among those who knew what Frank A. Hooper had called the Dr. Jekyl side of the personality. He explained clearly the limitations under which the state had operated in attacking Frank's character after the defense had made an issue of it. He told the jury that the real and legitimate character witnessed about Mr. Dorsey, shaking his finger at the lawyers for the defense, "They were afraid for Dorsey to tell what he knew of Leo M. Frank."

He on Saturday continued with the attack on Frank's character, which, he said, was "not in

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HOW FRANK IS REGARDED BY HIS OWN AND THE STATE'S ATTORNEYS

Some Striking Excerpts From Four Remarkable Speeches

Attorney Luther Z. Rosser:

YOU heard him on the stand. You can take a counterfeit dollar of the right size and the right weight, one that would fool the secretary of the treasury, and drop it—and it will not have the ring of the genuine.

Arnold or I could have told his story but it would not have had the ring of truth to it. I have proof that I never wrote his statement. I couldn't have done it! He has more brains than either of us.

You heard his story. It had the ring of truth to it, unmistakable, unrefutable.

This man is a victim of suspicious circumstances.

It was an awful crime, the killing of that little girl. But it is a far worse crime to accuse this young man of her murder. I hope I never see this trial duplicated in a courtroom.

Attorney Reuben R. Arnold:

WE are not claiming perfection for this defendant, gentlemen, any more than we claim it for ourselves, or you claim it for yourselves, or Solicitor Dorsey and his associates claim for themselves. But he is a moral specimen.

The greatest injustice in this case has been the whispered, unspeakable things, the very suspicion of which is damning.

The state has built its case on Conley's testimony, and it stands or falls with it. As that negro lay in his cell at police station, he concocted the story he has told. And it was monstrous. If we hang a man on a story like that we are no better than grub worms.

I am glad to espouse this man and fight for his cause. I know the public sentiality will demand an for it. Ah! I want my own conscience will commend me.

Attorney Frank A. Hooper:

THIS defendant, like Dr. Jekyl, when the shades of night came, threw aside his mask of respectability, and was transformed into a Mr. Hyde, and then he did not seek the companions of Dr. Jekyl, but, like Hyde, went to a lower stratum where he picked up Dalton and his kind. And he went with them instead of the men who have come here to give him a good character.

The factory was a great place for a man with lust and without conscience. No doubt the situation under which this man worked was a great temptation—too great for him.

We say a crime was premeditated, that as far back as March Frank had his lustful eyes on this little girl. He knew that Gantt, this long-legged moonstruck was the only hope in the factory who would raise his hand to protect her. So he discharged him.

Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey:

I BELIEVE those poor, unprotected working girls, who say he is of bad character. Sometimes a man of bad character uses charitable and religious organizations to mask his real self.

Many a man has walked in high society, and appeared without as a whited sepulcher, while he was rotten to the core within.

Oscar Wilde, brilliant, whose literary works will go down through the ages, had a good reputation, but he didn't have the character.

This man has a reputation—and that is all. He has no character.

As sure as you are born that man is not like other men. Others without Mary Phagan's station and character yielded to his lust. But she did not. And he strangled her to save his reputation. His hands are red with her blood.

FRANK'S FATE WILL SOON BE KNOWN

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ably made the most of his opportunity. In his impassioned address Knight he showed great skill in the detail which was amazing. He expounded his philosophy and deduction of the killing. He contradicted the assertion of Reuben Arnold that it was just as logical to consider Conley the negro guilty as it was to accuse Frank. He gave his views of why he had brought Frank to the brink of death and not the African.

"I Have Done My Duty."

"In the years to come my conscience will not cry out, 'You have done wrong' he said. 'I will go to my grave content in the belief that I have done my duty, and done it to the best of my ability.'

"You will never put a rope around James Conley's neck for the crime that Leo M. Frank committed," he cried. "You will have to get another solicitor general. And the quicker you get him the better." His ardent Patrick Henrye rose in martial enthusiasm. "If this be treason make the most of it!"

As he left the courtroom fifteen minutes after he quitted the floor he was warmly congratulated as he made his way across the street to his office.

Four Great Speeches.

Auditors differ on the merits of the arguments made by the four attorneys. Lobrey, Arnold, Hooper and Frank A. Hooper. Zach has exerted himself to the limit—everybody is agreed as to that. Zach has given the best that in in him. At least three of the men made exhaustive studies of the case. The fourth, Hooper, was called into it too late to assimilate all the little complications and perplexities which marked the minds of the criminal experts of the city. But when he began the final act of the trial by making the first argument of the prosecution he reached the three days of speech making that are unparalleled in Georgia. Hooper argued the law rather than the evidence. He defined the reasonable doubt, told the jurors the value of character testimony, showed them how they should consider circumstantial evidence and applied the intricate constructions of the law to the Frank case. He put the mind of the jury in a position to understand and appreciate the fields that Solicitor Dorsey with his mastery of details is attempting to drive home.

He was followed by Reuben R. Arnold, a fascinating speaker and a great lawyer. Hooper called Arnold a "great lawyer." Dorsey said of him, "the country affords none better," and his brother attorneys Brown and Hooper joined in the mental chant." Each one of these speeches probably excelled any that had previously been uttered for a jury's ears in this state. And each has its cohorts of supporters who say it is better than the others.

"My Conscience Commends Me."

Arnold talked for four hours and forty minutes. He went into every feature of the evidence, analyzed it, defined it clearly, from the viewpoint of the defense. His logic was clear and deadly and his words had the ring of conviction in them. "I am glad to espouse this man's cause. I know the public will eventually commend me, for my own conscience commends me now." When Arnold ceased he this chose who heard him believed him.

Hooper Picturesque.

He was followed by Hooper, who made one of the strongest speeches of his long and brilliant career. In his original and picturesque style, and with his characteristic vigor, he analyzed and attacked the state's case.

With poisoned ridicule, a weapon which he knows so well how to use to advantage, Mr. Hooper flayed the prosecution's witnesses, their testimony, their evidence. Occasionally he relieved his arguments with wit; frequently he grew sarcastic, and once or twice he lowered his voice and spoke tenderly, even pathetically.

His arraignment of the detectives and the solicitor for their alleged illegal and unjust methods of obtaining evidence was bitter and merciless, and his excoriation of Jim Conley and other state witnesses was terrific. He unboubtedly made a profound impression.

Dorsey came last. He has already talked more than seven hours longer by a considerable margin than either of the others had it so almost a certainty that when he concludes Monday with a demand for the life of Leo M. Frank he will have talked longer than both of the defense attorneys.

The month has been an ordeal for everybody, but nobody has suffered more than the four attorneys. Luther Z. Rosser said Saturday that he had lost twenty-five pounds since the trial began. The other three are nervous and weakened. All have approached the limitations of their physical strength.

Frank Shows No Emotion.

Leo M. Frank, about whom the fight has raged, has sat through it all without emotion and few companions. Only once apparently has he allowed his emotion to carry him away. That was when Rosser was interrupted Friday at noon by adjournment. The young factory superintendent jumped from his seat, grasped the hand of the big attorney and exchanged smiles. Frequently Frank smiles. He does it when he talks with his relatives or friends. He talks little about the trial—or if he does it never reaches the ears of the public. Sometimes he will comment on it generally. He will answer in the positive the suggestion, "Well, it is nearly over," but that it is far as he will go.

"He is the most obedient prisoner I have ever had in my custody," said Sheriff Wheeler Mangum of him Saturday afternoon. "He does everything I tell him."

It is, of course, only a conjecture as to how long the jury will remain out or how long the judge will allow it to remain out in the

"They're Shooting It Into Me Pretty Hard But I Am Innocent" ...Frank

"They are shooting it into me pretty hard, but I am innocent," is said Friday when the statement of Leo M. Frank, on trial for the murder of Mary Phagan, followed the notching arraignment of the prisoner by Solicitor General Hugh Dorsey Saturday.

Through the solicitor general's speech Frank has sat quietly—as he did during the whole trial of his own counsel, and this is the only statement from him which has reached the public since Dorsey commenced his long speech.

HIGH LIGHTS OF DORSEY'S SPEECH

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picking up the thread and continuing his argument where he left off just as though he had not been interrupted by the clock.

And from the character issue he turned to the alibi and "the last resort of a guilty man."

He pointed out to the jury that the law rule upon the defense of the prisoner, that the accused could not possibly have been upon the scene of the crime.

With that introduction he opened his guns upon the alibi of minutes here and minutes there. The defense had set it up by many witnesses, who swore that they had seen Frank on the streets and at home and at work at all hours of the morning of the clock on April 26.

He Quotes Frank.

Mr. Dorsey started with Frank's own statement to the police, originally in the investigation of the crime, that he (Frank) left the pencil factory at 1:10 o'clock p. m. April 26. That statement, the solicitor charged, was made before Frank's lawyers realized the value of very misplaced minutes. He contrasted it with the time chart used by Mr. Arnold in his own argument. On that chart Frank was shown leaving the factory at 1 o'clock, a difference of ten minutes.

"Up goes your alibi!" exclaimed Mr. Dorsey.

Then, with skillful analysis, he picked the alibi here and plucked it there and pounded it in another place, confronting witness with witness, and witnesses with affidavit. The defense had almost split seconds with the alibi, piecing it together like the thousand parts of a mosaic to form a perfect whole. Mr. Dorsey followed the defense and was equally a master. The defense also demanded mathematical precision. What ordinarily would have appeared but quibbling became vital in its importance—for the life of the accused was at stake, depend upon that terrible problem of minutes.

Answers Perjury Charge.

And the discussion of the alibi led Mr. Dorsey to the charge of perjury. The defense had charged perjury against state's witnesses. Mr. Dorsey denied the charge later; but this earlier gesture he launched a counter attack upon the defense itself. Mr. Arnold, said he, had imputed perjury "in terms of stilterin generality." To testam perjury upon a case, said he, one must cite specific instances. Therefore he proceeded to cite specific instances. Of them all, he attacked Lemmie Quinn most cruelly, charging that the "pet foreman of the metal department" had unnecessarily his sweet testimony entirely to the needs of the defense. Lemmie Quinn, said the solicitor, visited Frank's office before Mary Phagan arrived there on that fatal afternoon. Frank's testimony is substantial statement for that, said he; and backing up the word of the defense's own witnesses, Miss Corinthia Hall and Mrs. Emma Freeman. Both of these left the pencil factory at 11:45, according to their own testimony; and a few minutes later they were talking with Quinn in the Busy Bee cafe on the corner—they swore to it—and then to Frank's office. Quinn swore on the stand, said the solicitor, that he visited the pencil factory about 12:30 or 12:32, which would place Quinn there after Mary Phagan arrived and after the alibi whatever she had been killed. and Quinn swore that he found Frank at work in the office and that Frank was calm and natural.

The solicitor also attached the testimony of Miss Curran, who swore she saw Frank at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama Streets at 1:10 o'clock or possibly a few moments earlier, on April 26.

Mr. Dorsey replied to the charge of "prejudice" made by the defense. By no act or word had the state or any of its witnesses, said Mr. Dorsey, intimated whether the accused was Jew or Gentile white or black. The defense, said he, was disappointed because the case had not been pitched on that lower plane, so disappointed that they had raised the cry anyway. There was no prejudice in the state's case, said Dorsey. "We would not convict even if we asked for a conviction upon that base plea," said he.

The solicitor declared, anent the defense charges against Jim Conley, that there will be no indictment of Jim Conley for the murder of Mary Phagan "for your own science to keep," declared he, adding, "You'll have to get another solicitor general before you can hang Jim Conley for the crime that Leo M. Frank committed."

The solicitor declared, that Frank's letter to his uncle betrays a guilty conscience. That letter, he admitted was written on the afternoon of April 26, after (as the state charges) Frank had killed Mary Phagan. It rings false, he charged. He quoted the passage about "It seems too short a time since you left for anything startling to have happened." Such a "heartrending it is the mark of an uneasy mind presented as alibi. He quoted the passage about "The gray line of veterans marched to do honor to their fallen comrades," and declared it to be the betrayal of excessive effort and fatuitous ness. What would Frank's uncle, he demanded, care about the thin gray line?

Significance of Notes.

Mr. Dorsey analyzed from the state's viewpoint the notes found beside the dead body of Mary Phagan, which Conley admits he wrote. Their diction betrays them as having been dictated, as Conley tells, said the solicitor.

Conley, on the stand, in negro dialect, said invariably, "I would or "De dem." said solicitor. Yet, in one of the notes appears "that long tall black negro did this."

No negro, said the solicitor, lawyers for the defense alleges Conley was), would have written those notes, said Mr. Dorsey; and no negro, solicitor charged, would have written the notes of the state's witnesses testified Conley was (this day), would have attacked Mary Phagan with French stilting upstairs in the office within reach of every sound.

Frank had to move the body, said the solicitor; for it lay on the second floor where its discovery would damn him. He asked Conley if he, Conley, had seen anybody come up. Conley answered that he saw two young ladies go up, but only one came down, said the solicitor, quoting testimony. There, said the solicitor, Frank saw his opportunity to escape from the evidence. Then he decided to make the negro move the body and incriminate himself. He got the negro's promise to return that afternoon and burn the body, according to the evidence. The solicitor asserted to the jury his conviction that if Conley had attempted to burn the body, Frank would have betrayed him in the act to the officers of the law.

CONDUCTOR KILLS TWO ITALIANS IN DISPUTE

Conductor and Motorman Arrested for Slaying Belligerent Foreigners

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Two unidentified Italians who engaged in a dispute with the conductor of a crowded West Side street car here tonight were shot and killed by the conductor. A third Italian was knocked unconscious by the motorman and could not be revived sufficiently to give the names of his dead companions.

Frank Tyschpar, conductor, and John Moran, motorman, later were arrested. Tyschpar was found in a hospital with bruises on his forehead.

TENNESSEE SOLONS END LONG SESSION

Legislature Adjourns After Meeting Since January 6. Many Laws Passed

(By Associated Press.)

NASHVILLE Tenn., Aug. 23.—One of the longest and most turbulent sessions of the legislature ended at noon today when one house simply "adjourned" and the other adjourned sine die. Six members were present in each. An earlier call for an extra session to pass on appropriation bills is expected.

This session began January 6 and excepting the usual recess has continued, being kept alive by regular Democrats, though since April 1, when the fusion filibuster began in the house, only on three days has a quorum been recorded in both houses.

Among new laws passed are those providing convict paroles, indeterminate prison sentences, compulsory education, giving the schools a third of the revenue, vital statistics law, consolidating banking departments, state auditing department, enacting interest on state deposits and giving Nashville a commission government. The prohibition laws were not affected. Regular Democrats attempted to amend the election laws, but the legality of the procedure has yet to be passed on by the supreme court.

CASTRO'S FOLLOWERS ARE BEING ROUTED

American Cruiser Des Moines Steaming Toward Coro

(By Associated Press.)

CARACAS, Aug. 23.—The cruiser Des Moines, which is in Venezuelan waters to protect American lives, is steaming toward Coro, a town in the state of Falcon, recently revolutured by government troops. The warship left Porto Cabello yesterday.

The Venezuelan government announces that General Jurado, the federal commander, had captured the remaining Castro revolutionaries in the state of Falcon after a fight at Cumarebo. The official statement adds that the revolutionary bands in the state of Tochira have been driven across the frontier where they were captured by Colombian troops.

There still remain a number of revolutionary groups, however, at other localities in Venezuelan territory.

FRISCO MILLIONAIRE HURT IN POLO GAME

SAN MATEAO, Cal., Aug. 23.—Walter S. Hobart, a San Francisco millionaire clubman was seriously injured here late today in a fall from his pony during a game of polo.

Royalty in Real Life

From Judge.

"And you really once saw a prince?"

"Yes."

"Oh," she exclaimed, clasping her hands and rapture with which has not the eyes that had looked upon royalty. "What was he doing?"

"Trying to balance a chair on his chin to amuse a chorus girl."

SENATE PROGRESSES ON THE TARIFF BILL

Wool Schedule Disposed of and Liberal Action Taken on the Free List

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Without progress on the tariff the wool schedule was disposed of yesterday at the senate in the whole, and a deed record was made in the free list.

Though no vote was taken on free raw wool, the schedule which had been deferred until the wool schedule was reached in the course of the finance committee rates on wool manufactures were agreed to without amendment, and there was every indication that raw wool would remain free. The Penrose, Lodge, Smoot, Hitchcock and Catron substitutes for the schedule will come up when the bill appears in the senate proper.

With only a part of the free list, a portion of the sugar schedule and the sundries schedule remaining to be considered in committee, Democratic leaders expressed confidence that the income tax would be disposed of before the end of the month. It seemed certain that hope to have the bill ready for the final vote in the senate within two weeks.

Among the articles on the free list ratified today were agricultural implements and sugar cane machinery, alcohol, horses and mules and animals for breeding, apatite, asbestos, bauxite, bibles, brass, biscuits and many others.

POSSE HUNTS SLAYER IN CAROLINA HILLS

Tenant Kills R. F. Smathers, Farmer, and Escapes to Mountains

(By Associated Press.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C. Aug. 23.—R. F. Smathers, 35 years old, a well-known farmer and large landowner at Canton near here, was shot and instantly killed about 7 o'clock tonight by John Waldroup, tenant on one of Mr. Smathers' farms.

Waldroup escaped and is being hunted through the mountains by a band of armed men.

McKinley Gibson, who was standing a short distance away at the time of the shooting, declared tonight that he heard the two men arguing about a joke and key and heard Waldroup say "I'll get my gun and put you out of business." A few seconds later the fatal shot was fired.

Smathers died almost instantly and Waldroup took to the mountains with which he is perfectly familiar. A posse and bloodhounds were sent on his trail, but at midnight tonight no trace of the fugitive had been found.

PLEASANT STOVALL ARRIVES AT BERNE

(By Associated Press.)

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 23.—Pleasant A. Stovall, of Savannah, Ga., president of Georgetown College and United States minister to Switzerland. He succeeds M. S. Bouteil, of Illinois.

CHARGES FOR CHANGES IN CURRENCY MEASURE

Robert F. Maddox, of Atlanta, on Committee That Goes to Washington

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Bankers from all parts of the country, at the close of a twenty-four conference agreed on a number of important amendments to the Owen-Glass currency bill, now pending in congress and appointed a committee of seven to go to Washington and endeavor to have the changes incorporated in the measure.

Members of the conference expressed the belief that the administration forces in Washington will be convinced by the arguments they will present and modify the bill so that it will be reasonably satisfactory to the banking and business interests of the country.

The committee named by Chairman Stephens, of New York, to go to Washington and present the recommendations of the conference to President Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo included: James B. Forgan, Chairman, Chicago; George M. Reynolds, Chicago; E. J. Hill, Norwalk, Conn.; R. F. Maddox, Atlanta; Sol Wexler, New Orleans; Joseph Chapman, Minneapolis and Festus J. Wade, St. Louis. The committee will go to Washington in a few days to begin its work.

FRANCE WILL REFUSE TO RECEIVE MEXIC MINISTER

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Agence Nationale says it is practically certain that both President Poincarp and M. Pichon, the foreign minister, will decline to receive Francisco de la Barra, the former provisional president of Mexico, who recently was appointed minister to France. His position, it is added, is considered similar to that of General Felix Diaz, the special ambassador now on his way to Japan, whom the Japanese government has refused to receive officially.

GEORGIA LYNCH MOB TAKES FIRE TO QUELL ERIE RIOT

Private Detectives and Iron Moulders Battle in Streets. Twenty-Five Arrested.

(By Associated Press.)

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 23.—After a night of rioting, in Erie, the police force of this city, at a conference agreed on a number of important amendments to the Owen-Glass currency bill, now pending in congress and appointed a committee of seven to go to Washington and endeavor to have the changes incorporated in the measure.

Members of the conference expressed the belief that the administration forces in Washington will be convinced by the arguments they will present and modify the bill so that it will be reasonably satisfactory to the banking and business interests of the country.

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ITALIANS THREATEN TO LYNCH STREET CAR CREW

(By Associated Press.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—A mob of several hundred persons threatened the lives of a street car crew here tonight after Georgia Oddenson, twenty months old, had been struck and dragged under the car in the Italian quarter.

As the car stopped the mother crawled beneath it, pulled out her baby and held it up, smeared and bleeding. Frank Holmes, motorman, and E. L. Robinson, conductor of the car, alighted to obtain name of witnesses. A crowd surrounded them with cries of "lynch them." Police arrived and rescued them from the mob.

Holmes and Robinson later were released on bonds of $1,000 each. The child's right foot was amputated. Its life probably will be saved.

HOKE SMITH DECLINES INVITATIONS TO SPEAK

Georgia Senator Feels His Presence in Washington Is Required Right Now

BY RALPH SHUMS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Senator Hoke Smith today declined to accept the flattering invitations to speak in widely separated sections of the country. The Daniel Webster association of New Hampshire on August 12, to represent the south at the unveiling of a monument at Webster's old home in New Hampshire on August 13; the Iowa State Fair association invited Smith to speak for the Georgia day at the Iowa state fair Sioux City, on October 18. Both invitations were declined because the senator feels his presence in Washington will be required.

Heat Is Quick to Affect the Bowels

Well Known Fact That Extreme Heat Conduces to Chronic Constipation.

So many people are in the habit of eating cold food in hot weather that constipation is very common during summer. It is best to vary the food and have some hot things on hand, for example, soups and hot nuts and meats, so that it is to be the diet. Iced water should be drunk sparingly.

In spite of all care people will become constipated and if you find yourself in this condition you should immediate relief by the use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. There is no time of the year when you should be more careful of constipation than in the summer, for many of the serious diseases as well as the fatalities result from a clogging of the bowels. You also need general good health to withstand the heat, and hence Syrup Pepsin is best to take because it contains tonic ingredients that help to build up the entire system.

Numerous users throughout the land can verify these facts, among them Mr. George C. Allen, 492 N. Main street, Reading Mass., who recovered his health completely after using only two bottles; and Miss Anna Schott, 949 S. Washington street, Baltimore, Md., who says it is for constipation and now has her mother and friends also using it. They now avoid drastic remedies like cathartics, tablets, purgatives. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is mild and pleasant, and children like it. You can obtain it of any druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a large bottle. Each bottle must do what is claimed or your money will be refunded. Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it, postpaid, by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 414 Washington street, Monticello, Ill.

Cash Gro. Co. 118-120 Whitehall

25 lbs. Sugar $1.25

Country Eggs, doz. 22 c

Tight Creamery Butter, lb . . 38c

4lb Edgewood Coffee, lb . . 30c

National Biscuit or Uneeda Biscuit, lb . . 10 1-2c

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This disease is a spasmodic bronchial affection, closely associated with neurasgia, hay fever and bronchitis. It occurs at all periods of life and is often hereditary.

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