

# WATSON'S MAGAZINE

Vol. XXI: No. 6.

OCTOBER, 1915.

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THOS. E. WATSON, EDITOR

ARTICLES BY THE EDITOR IN  
THIS NUMBER

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THE RICH JEWS INDICT A STATE!  
THE WHOLE SOUTH TRADUCED  
IN THE MATTER OF LEO FRANK



THE JEFFERSONIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY  
THOMSON, GEORGIA

# **The Story of France**

By THOS. E. WATSON

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# Watson's Magazine

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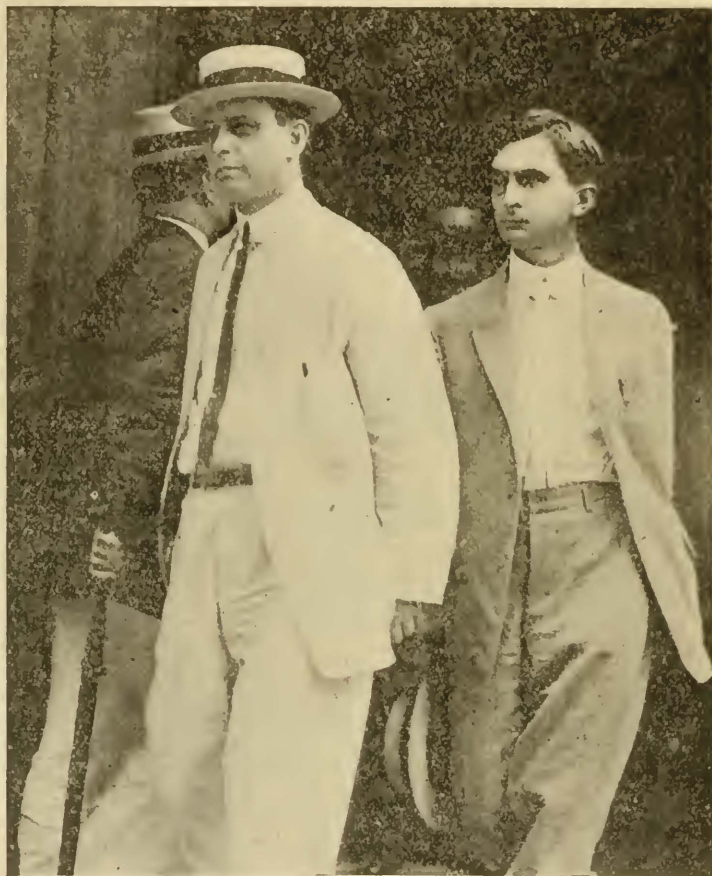
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SOLICITOR DORSEY AND HIS ASSISTANT, MR. A. E. STEPHENS.  
SNAPPED DURING THE TRIAL.

# Watson's Magazine

THOS. E. WATSON, Editor

## The Rich Jews Indict a State! The Whole South Traduced.

### In the Matter of Leo Frank.

**A**BNORMAL conditions prevail in this country, and the situation grows more complicated, year by year. We have carried the "asylum" idea to such extravagant liberality, that the sewage of the whole world is pouring upon us. The human race was never known to do, before, what it is doing now, to America. History presents no parallel case. From the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and from Cape Hatteras to the Golden Gate, we see the same ominous, portentous phenomena, of peoples distinct from *our* people—distinct in language, in manners, in standards, in customs, in National observances.

Huge sections of our over-grown cities are as foreign to us, as any territory that lies beyond seas. Our laws are powerless in these unassimilated settlements. "Little Italy," in New York, is, to all practical intents and purposes, a section of Naples transported to our shores.

Chinatowns in America are miniature Cantons. The industrial colonies of West Virginia, Colorado, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, are just that many small Hungarys, Poland, Germanys and Italys. As for the Jews, they have found our "asylum" a paradise; and from the uttermost ends of the earth, they are rushing through our ports. The Zionist Societies, financed by the Hirsch endowment of

\$45,000,000, are planning to bring 3,000,000 European Jews here, at the close of the present war.

So wide open have been the doors of our "asylum" that the native stock which made the Republic, is already in the minority. Its relative strength grows less with every shipload of immigrants.

Under these torrents of foreign peoples, whole States have lost their original character.

Massachusetts is not what she was before the Civil War, nor is Colorado.

Puritan New England has been submerged. The hordes from abroad are in possession; they fill the shops, the quarries, the factories, the mills, and the offices.

An Ambassador of a foreign nation coolly proposes to his government to tie up the munition plants of this country, *and leave us without means of self-defense!*

How? By bribing the subjects of Austria-Hungary to quit work.

An Ambassador of a foreign Nation coolly informs Germans in this country, that they will be punished for treason under German law, if they accept employment from manufacturers who are selling arms to Germany's foes.

It is an open secret that our Government hasn't on hand enough ammunition to supply an army four months,



and the Ambassadors of Germany and Austria have demonstrated their ability to lock our wheels, so completely, *that we couldn't get, for ourselves from our own plants, the wherewith to defend ourselves from German attack!*

If such recent events do not startle our Statesmen into new views of the immigration question, our future will be tragic, indeed.

Where so many elements enter into National life, unusual combinations take place. Strange conditions make strange bedfellows. We have seen the Irish-American Catholics unite with the German-American Protestants *against the English.*

We have seen the Irish-American Catholic embrace the opulent Jew, *against the Protestant.*

The *Tageblatt* (Jewish Daily News) of Chicago, is published in the Yiddish language. Its editor wrote to the Pope, sending the letter through the Papal ambassador at Washington. Bonzano transmitted the communication *to his government*, the Italian Papal establishment, and in due course, the Secretary of State for Bonzano's government sent the Pope's reply to the Jews, through the Papal Ambassador!

Thus an American citizen, a Jew, placed himself *in the position of a government* dealing independently with a foreign potentate.

The transaction is so unprecedented that I present the correspondence, as it appears in the *Tageblatt* of August 25th, 1915:

"The Jewish Daily News is in receipt of a striking communication from Pope Benedict XV, in reply to a request made by us for an expression of opinion on the Jewish question.

**The Jewish Daily News Letter to the Pope**

June twenty-third, Nineteen Fifteen.  
His Holiness, the Pope, Benedict XV.

The Vatican, Rome, Italy.

Your Holiness:—

The denial of justice, aye the deprivation of the very elementary rights inalienable to the welfare of all human beings,

has characterized the attitude of the world towards the Jews since the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. Your heart has been stirred to its very depths by the outrages and excesses committed upon Jewish men, women and children, and we are most sincerely grateful for this expression of horror on the part of your holiness.

"Encouraged by the sympathy of the Head of the Church of Christ, we humbly appeal to you to arouse Christendom to a realization of the sufferings of millions of human beings—the Jews—so that they may be accorded—wherever they now lack these—full equal rights and treatment.

"Such a call, coming from Your Holiness, will be heeded throughout the world and will meet with the recognition desired.

The Jewish Daily News, the oldest and leading Jewish paper in America, speaking in behalf of the three million Jews in the United States of America, and voicing not only their innermost sentiments, but the views of the Jews the world over, prays that Your Holiness may send through its columns the message that will awaken the conscience of mankind.

Most respectfully and humbly yours,

(signed) "S. MASON,  
Managing Editor.

"This letter was sent to Monsignor Giovanni Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington, with the request that it be forwarded to the Vatican.

"Monsignor Bonzano has now received a reply, which he has transmitted to us."

Monsignor Giovanni Bonzano,

Delegato Apostolico,  
Washington,

TRANSLATION.

The Vatican,

22, July, 1915.

Sir:—I hasten to present to the Holy Father the letter transmitted to me by you No. 18051 D, of the 25th of June, in which Mr. S. Mason, Editor of the New York Jewish Daily News, asked the aid of His Holiness in favor of the Jews who are persecuted and still deprived, in some nations, of full civil rights.

The August Pontiff has graciously taken note of this document and has desired me

to request you to write to Mr. Mason that the Holy See, as it has always in the past acted according to the dictates of justice in favor of the Jews, intends now also to follow the same path on every propitious occasion that may present itself.

Yours, etc., etc.,

P. CARD. GASPARRI.

Monsignor Giovanni Bonzano,  
Apostolical Delegate,  
Washington.

What view will Congress and the President and Secretary Lansing take of the flagrant breach of propriety? What would be thought of a German Society—the Central Verein, for example—if it should open a correspondence through Ambassador Bernsdorff, directly with the German Emperor? What better cloak for a system of espionage and secret treason could be devised, than private correspondence carried on by Austrian and German and Jewish spies, through the Papal Ambassador?

As everybody knows, the President himself would not have written to the Pope, except through Secretary Lansing. But the Jewish organization, which publishes its purpose to carve out a Jewish State in this Union, and its intention to submit certain "propositions" to our Government, has already anticipated its independent existence, by ignoring our diplomatic representatives. It goes over their heads, and deals directly with the Pope, through the Papal Ambassador, just as though the Jewish organization at Chicago were an independent State!

These Jews might be pardoned, for their outrageous breach of loyalty and decorum, on the ground that they do not know any better—but what about Bonzano, the Papal secretary, and the Pope?

They knew better; and they knew they were insulting the Government and people of the United States, when they set the precedent of dealing directly with citizens of this Republic. **NO SUCH THING WAS EVER DONE BEFORE!**

These insolent Jews take it upon

themselves to acknowledge the Italian Pope as the true and only "Head of the Church of Christ."

All Protestant churches are mentally obliterated. There are no Christians save the Romanists. Waldensians, Greek Catholics, and Armenians—all more ancient than Romanists—are left with the heathen. Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Adventists, etc., are mere trash—ephemeral and negligible—in the eyes of the leaders of the three million Jews. The Pope is the earthly embodiment of Christ, the Head of the Church, the one potentate empowered "to arouse Christendom" in behalf of the poor, down-trodden Rothschilds, Belmonts, Guggenheims, Warburgs, Strauses, Ochsens, Pulitzers, Abells, Schiffs, Kuhns, Loebs, Montags, Seligs, Dannenbergs, Waxelbaums, and Haases.

With a fine display of scorn for our President and Secretary of State, *the Three Million Jews slap the face of Diplomatic Etiquette*; and with a noble exhibition of contempt for non-Catholic churches, *they spit upon the creed of Christianity*.

Two years ago, I thought that there were evidences of a league between American priests and the rich Jews of our large cities, and our readers may remember my comments.

There is no longer any doubt that the Roman priests and the opulent Jews are allies.

"The Holy See, as it has always in the past acted according to the dictates of justice, **IN FAVOR OF THE JEWS**, intends now to follow the same path."

What marvelous liars these priests are! How boldly they presume upon short memories, selfish opportunism, and ignorance of history! They can rely upon the Catholic to believe everything they say, for they know that the Catholic will not read after a "heretic." They are not much afraid of the "heretic," for they know that his readers are indifferent, his churches decadent, his daily papers choked with gold, and his political leaders afraid of the Catholic vote.



Therefore James Church, the Pope, never bats an eye, when he tells the Jews that he means to follow in that path of *justice to the Jews*, which his predecessors *have always trod*.

We'll be learning next, that Nero was a great friend to the Christians, that the Duke of Alva protected the Dutch, that Claverhouse cherished an ardent affection for Scotch Presbyterians, that Catherine de Medici flung her queenly mantle over the Huguenots, and that the Hapsburgs of Austria were indomitable defenders of the Reformation.

"The Holy See has always acted according to the dictates of justice, in favor of the Jews!"

Well, *well*, *WELL!*

So it is *not* a Papal Spain that forbids a Jew to enter the realm!

It is *not* a Papal Poland that grinds the Israelites to the ground.

It was *not* a Papal England that outlawed the Jew, nor a Protestant England that enfranchised him!

It was *not* a Papal France, that degraded the Jew, nor a Revolutionary and Napoleonic France which rehabilitated him!

How long has it been since Pope Pius IX. kidnapped the son of the Mortaras to make a priest out of him? All Europe rang with the scandal, and the Emperor of the French implored the Holy Father to restore the boy to his distracted parents. But the Pope was unrelenting, and those Jews never saw their son, again.

How long has it been since modern liberalism compelled the Popes to discontinue their annual custom, at Rome, of *publicly cursing the Jews*?

How long has it been since the 29th canon of the Aurelian Council was rigidly enforced—the Papal law which made it death for a Jew to even speak to a Catholic during Holy Week?

(See *Roba di Roma*, by W. W. Story, page 423.)

Who was it that destroyed Jewish libraries, forced Jews to wear badges, forbade them to eat and drink with Catholics, closed all the professions to them, and *taxed faithful Jews, to sup-*

*port Jews who consented to change their religion?*

Pope Eugenius IV. did it.

Who expelled the Jews from all Italy, except Rome and Ancona?

Pope Pius V. did it.

Who sent the murderous, devilish Inquisition into Portugal, to first torture and then burn, the Jews?

Pope Clement VII. did it.

Who ordered the general destruction of the Talmud, and sanctioned the wholesale massacres of Jews in France?

Pope John XXII. did it.

Who ordered the punishment of Jewish physicians for entering Catholic houses, and denied Christian burial to Catholics who employed Jewish physicians?

Pope Gregory XIII. did it.

Who controlled Europe during the dismal ages when Jews were hounded like wild beasts, denied human rights, and grudgingly permitted to dwell in pestilential ghettos?

The Popes did.

Who ruled the nations and directed the consciences of monarchs and ministers, during the fearful centuries when a Jew could not own a home, could not hold an office, could not hold up his head among men, and was forced to eke out a squalid existence, on such ignominious terms, and amid such dwarfing conditions, that the Jewish race, even now, shows the physical and moral effects of that long night of slavery?

The popes did.

Who liberated the Jews from these horrible conditions?

*Modern democracy did it.*

When Great Britain, less than 100 years ago, removed the Civil Disabilities of the Jews, *it was Protestant statesmanship repealing Catholic laws.*

Who was the Papal theologian who taught, that "*Jews are slaves?*"

It was Saint Thomas Aquinas, the chiefest of all Roman Catholic theologians.

For hundreds of years the legislation of Europe was based upon this infernal teaching—the teaching of a theologian who was such a favorite of the



recent Popes, Leo XIII., and Pius X., that they ordered all Catholic teachers to again instruct their students in the Papal theology which forfeits the life of the "heretic," and imposes serfdom on the Jew.

See Barnard Lazare's *Anti-Semitism*, page 125.)

But how could you expect these historical facts to be known to a Chicago editor, who informs the Pope and the world, that the Jews lost their rights—the natural rights of man—when Titus stormed Jerusalem?

According to the Tageblatt, the Jews have been the pariahs of the human race, ever since the year 70, after Christ! Mason, of the Tageblatt, ought to at least consult some simple authority on Roman history, Merivale's book, for example. It won't take him but a few minutes to learn what an ass he made of himself, when he told the Pope that the Jews had never had a square deal in the world, after Jerusalem fell. If the Tageblatt Solomon will study the subject, he will discover that the real persecution of the Jews began after Constantine the Great had made his famous alliance with the Christian bishops. Solomon may also learn that when the Emperor Julian, "the Apostate," undertook to re-establish paganism, he emancipated the Jews, and attempted to rebuild their temple at Jerusalem. Solomon will learn that so long as Popery was supreme, the Jew was the vassal of the bishops and the kings, and that it was the Reformation which brightened the skies for the outlawed race.

Bernard Lazare, the scholarly Jew, says in his *Anti-Semitism*, page 131:

"But new times were approaching; the storm foreseen by everybody broke over the church.

"Luther issued his 95 theses \* \* \* For a moment the theologians forgot the Jews; they even forgot that the spreading movement took its roots in Hebrew sources \* \* \*"

"THE JEWISH SPIRIT TRUMPHEDED WITH PROTESTANTISM. In certain respects, the Reformation was a return to the ancient Ebi-

onism of the evangelic ages."

Lazare proceeds to prove that although Luther was provoked into violent language against the Jews, because they refused to become his converts, the Protestants of Germany never ill-treated the Jews.

(See page 133.)

In the United States, the priest and the Jew have need of each other and the Pope has blessed the alliance.

That the Hearst papers are leagued with this queer combination of Jew financier and Roman priest, is an interesting detail; whether important as well as interesting, remains to be seen.

In the case of the Russian Jews, the new combination worked so well that our Congress, in 1913, abrogated a time-honored treaty, as a protest against Russia's alleged mistreatment of her own subjects.

Descending to particulars, the new combination was able to save the Russian Jew, Beiliss, who was accused of taking all the blood out of a Gentile boy, through forty-odd incisions in his veins.

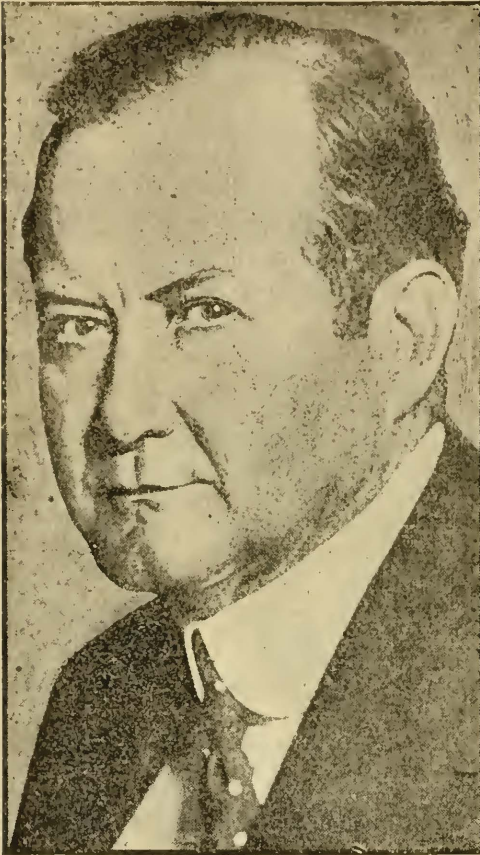
In the Leo Frank case, the new combination almost won, but not quite. And, of course, the unexpected defeat it sustained, profoundly enraged the new combination.

The Roman Catholic papers are as bitter against the State of Georgia, as are the papers of Hearst and the Jews.

The same Romanist journals that condoned and defended the deliberate assassination of the Protestant lecturer, William Black, by the Knights of Columbus, at Marshall, Texas, are unmeasured in their denunciation of the State wherein a convicted and thrice-sentenced Jew was hanged by the Vigilantes.

These Romanist papers indecently exulted in the military murder of Francisco Ferrer, whose crime consisted of teaching progressive ideas in a modern school, but they are rabidly attacking a People who were determined that one of Leo Frank's lawyers should not annihilate our judicial system.

The same Romanist papers that gloried in the burning of eight Mexican "heretics" in 1895, at Texacapa, by the fanatical Catholic priests, can find no words too severe to condemn the legal conviction of as vile a sodomite as ever awoke the wrath of God.



THE GOVERNOR WHO REVERSED ALL THE COURTS, TO SAVE HIS OWN CLIENT!

This new combination of rich Jew, Roman priest and Hearst newspaper, has arraigned the State of Georgia, at the bar of public opinion; and so artfully persistent has been the propaganda of misrepresentation, that hundreds of editors and preachers, totally disinterested, have been swept off their feet. These honest, but deluded, defamers of Georgia, have broken the bounds of temperate discussion; and their abuse has become so indiscriminate, that it spares no State in the

South, and it calumniates both the living and the dead.

We Georgians, particularly, are a mean, low-down lot, and always were, because our forbears were the sweepings of London jails. Since our ancestors were criminals—a sort of Botany Bay and Devil's Island settlement—it is natural that we should be a disgrace to the Union, and a reproach to the human race.

Even a Virginia paper can bring itself to publish the following:

The guilt or innocence of Leo M. Frank in the matter of the murder of Mary Phagan has absolutely no bearing on the crime committed by these savages in Georgia. Frank had been confined in this prison for life because a fearless Governor preferred to commit political suicide and endure social boycott in the state of his nativity rather than permit the hanging of a man who had been convicted on the questionable evidence of a criminal negro and regarding whose guilt there certainly existed a most reasonable doubt.

Is this in any way surprising? Not in the least bit when we review the history of Georgia. It was originally a penal colony and was settled by the worst felons and perverts that England could export to her blistering shores. Succeeding generations grew up with criminal instincts just as marked and with ignorance, superstition and physical unfitness far more marked. These are the Georgia crackers, the clayeaters among whom hookworm and pellagra and other disgusting diseases run rampant. Not in the entire history of the state has pure Georgia blood produced a really great man. They were cowards and skulkers and camp followers in our Civil War, and that Gen. Sherman should have cut himself off from his base of supplies and marched entirely across the state unopposed is not in the least bit surprising when we consider the caliber of the male citizens of that commonwealth. Its first families have now established what they are pleased to call "society" in their capital city of Atlanta, where they spend their ill-gotten gains acquired through manufacturing nostrums and other quack devices guaranteed to do everything from



taking the kink out of a negro's hair to turning the darkest Ethiopians into a pure-blooded Anglo Saxon.—The Virginian.

The Milwaukee *Free Press* of August 18, 1915, said:

**THE SOUTH AT THE BAR.**

"The spirit and method of the Ku Klux Klan has once more triumphed in Georgia.

"Once more Southern "gentility" and "chivalry" have revealed their true char-

acter in murder, secession and anarchy.

is a paradise of civilization compared with the state of Georgia.  
 "And this is not the worst. The worst is that the spirit of Georgia is typical of the spirit that prevails throughout a large portion of the old South. Every Southern state that tolerates lynch law, whose people revel in the writhings of tortured blacks, is capable of Georgia's monstrous outrage. Every community that burns negroes at the stake or hangs them for unproven or petty crimes, would act as Georgia did in the case of Frank.



JEWISH ATTACK UPON A STATE WHERE NO JEW WAS EVER MISTREATED.

acter in murder, secession and anarchy.

"For the same bestial spirit that sought to disrupt this Union, the same spirit that lashed and ravished the helpless slave, the same Southern spirit that even today is celebrating the blood-lust of the Ku Klux Klan as a virtue, is living in the persecution and murder of Leo Frank.

"The trial and conviction of this unfortunate Jew, as accomplished by the courts of Georgia, was enough to damn the people of that state as unfit for citizenship. The horrible sequel of his assassination proves them to be something worse than barbarians.

"Americans have gazed askance at the bloody immorality of Serbia. But Serbia

How can the nation—the civilized, responsible and self-governing part of it—longer tolerate this anarchy, this blood-lust on the part of a section that once defied humanity and government till it had to be broken with swords and bullets?

"And then this rot about the dangers of miscegenation! Who is responsible for the mixture of Caucasian and Ethiopian blood in the country, the negro or the Southern white? Not one light-colored black in 5,000 is the result of a negro's design on a white woman. The light-colored black, with scarcely an exception, dates his ancestry to the lust of some Southern white master, who did not hesitate to make the creature he bought and



sold as an animal the mother of his children.

"So much for the Southern hypocrisy that prates of miscegenation to justify its crimes.

"If the cries of the burning black victims of a hundred Southern stakes have not been able to rouse the conscience of the North, can it remain deaf to the last

#### LOOK AT GEORGIA.

As a spectacle fit to make the gods weep we commend to the people of the other States in the Union and especially those inclined to try the experiment of prohibition the prohibition State of Georgia. Georgia stands today pre-eminent in disgrace before her sister States in the Union.



LOOK AT GEORGIA!—From Denver Post.

agonized prayer of Leo Frank as his tortured body was swung by "Southern gentlemen" from a Southern pine?

"If Georgia cannot be scourged from out the sister-hood of states, if she cannot be reduced to a condition of dependance lower than that of the Philippines, she can at least be visited with a commercial, social and political ostracism which will convince its gentry that true Americans still enthrone justice and humanity as the chief bulwarks of the nation."

The Wine and Spirit Bulletin is mighty hard on us; it says:

"The professional prohibitionists have a way of tracing to the licensed liquor traffic the blame for nearly all crime in general and for every startling crime or terrible disaster in particular, it remaining for them to even connect the slaughter of the innocents, women and children, as well as men, in the Eastland disaster, with drinking. What then can they say for Georgia, one of their banner prohibition States? And in view of their habit are we not justified in reversing the situation?"

"Yet the shameful acts of citizens of

the prohibition State of Georgia, in intimidating the court of justice and the jury in the Frank case, in threatening the Governor who had the courage to defy the mob, and their subsequent acts in murdering their helpless victim and making a morbid show of his corpse, are but logical and natural results following the teachings of the prohibitionists and of prohibition.

"Yes, Georgia is disgraced today as the natural consequence of adopting prohibition doctrine, which in its very nature is anarchistic and puts the rule of the mob above the rights of individuals, above courts and law, above constitutions, above human life, even, when they stand in the way of accomplishing its mad purposes.

"Look at Georgia, oh ye citizens of the United States, and then decide whether you want prohibition and its consequences!"

The Chicago *Tribune* said:

"The South is backward. It shames the United States by illiteracy and incompetence. Its hill men and poor whites, its masses of feared and bullied blacks, its ignorant and violent politicians, its rotten industrial conditions and its rotten social ideas exist in circumstances which disgrace the United States in the thought of Americans and in the opinion of foreigners.

"When the North exhibits a demonstration of violence against law by gutter rats of society, there is shame in the locality which was the scene of the exhibition. When the South exhibits it there is defiance of opinion.

"The South is barely half educated. Whatever there is explicable in the murder of Leo M. Frank is thus explainable. Leo Frank was an atom in the American structure. He might have died, unknown or ignored, a thousand deaths more agonizing in preliminary torture and more cruel in final execution, and have had no effect, but the spectacle of a struggling human being, helpless before fate as a mouse in the care of a cat, will stagger American complacency.

"The South is half educated. It is a region of illiteracy, blatant self-righteous-

ness, cruelty and violence. Until it is improved by the invasion of better blood and better ideas it will remain a reproach and a danger to the American Republic."

The Pueblo, Colorado, *Star-Journal* said:

Georgia has added another chapter to its disgraceful story of the Frank case, the climax coming in the cowardly lynching of Leo Frank by an armed mob that forcibly removed him from the state prison farm and deprived him of life near the home of the young girl for whose murder he was convicted by a jury. The lynching of Frank is the logical outcome of the lawless scenes attending his trial and following the change of his death sentence to life imprisonment by a courageous governor who felt that Frank had not been given a square deal. After the attack on Frank by a fellow prisoner it was evident that further attempts would be made to kill him, and the lynching therefore is no great surprise. It was what could be expected from blood-hungry, law-defying demons.

"The lynching of Frank is inexcusable and those responsible for the horrible affair deserve the punishment that should be given to the perpetrator of any deliberate murder. Georgia will merit the contempt of every other state if the murderers of Leo Frank are not captured and convicted by due process of law. This crime against justice ought to arouse every decent citizen of Georgia in an effort to partially blot out the shame of their state.

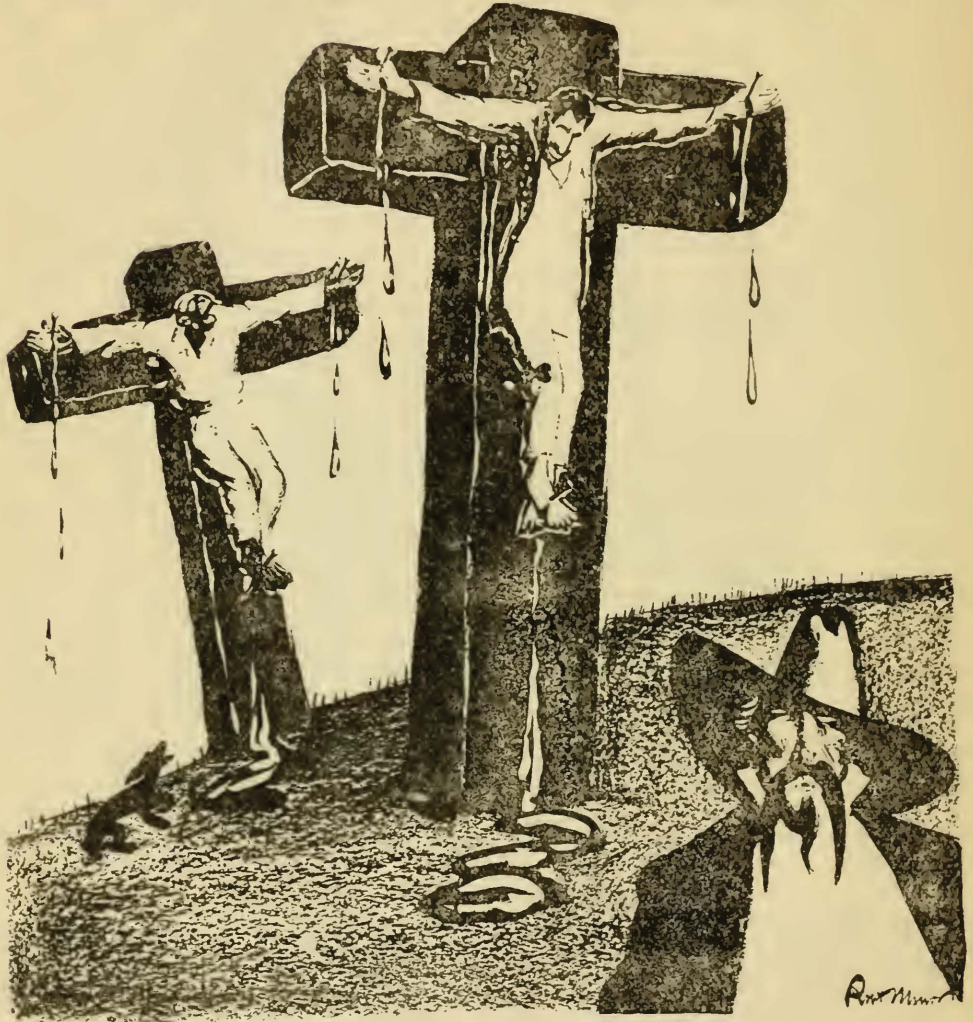
"Those who doubted the charges that Frank had been unfairly tried will change their opinion as a result of the mob vengeance visited upon him. The same spirit that caused his hanging undoubtedly was present during his trial and resulted in his conviction by jurors who feared for their own safety if they cleared him of the charge of murdering a young girl in the pencil factory of which he was superintendent. The general opinion is that Frank was innocent of murder and should not have been convicted on the unsupported testimony of a worthless negro."



# The Masses

AUGUST 1915

10 CENTS



IN THE OUTCAST STATE—According to the Denver paper, published where the Pope's Knights of Columbus, brutally lynched the Baptist Preacher.

The Denver, Colorado, *Express* said:

"The assassination of Leo Frank by citizens of the sovereign state of Georgia brought disgrace, not only upon that commonwealth, but upon the entire nation. The arrest, conviction and the final mur-

der of the unfortunate victim of brutal blood-lust will go down in history as the vilest miscarriage of justice ever recorded.

"Taken nearly a hundred miles, the exhausted invalid, handcuffed, was hanged and then, lest Georgia savages should mu-



tilate his mangled body, it was spirited away.

"The wars with the early indians were marked by scalping and sometimes by burning at the stake. The story of the torture of explorers by savage tribes of cannibals has been written. The perpetrators of this cruelty were savages.

And yet, in this Year of our Lord, 1915, in the Twentieth Century of civilization to the Nth power, a stricken man under the protection of what we are pleased to term the Law, is cruelly assassinated in an organized State. Savages is too mild a term for the Georgia outlaws.

"The stain which the assassination has brought upon the nation can never be washed out. Georgia today is an outcast among the States.

The Chicago *Post* said:

"If there is self-respect in Georgia, if there is courage in its governor, the men who have dragged its name in the mire of infamy will be found and punished as they deserve—and they deserve hanging. Georgia may resent outside interference, as some local Mississippian suggests, but Georgia cannot be law and license to herself in this matter. Her shame is the shame of the nation. Nor will the old excuse that it was the deed of an impulsive and ignorant mob satisfy. It was the deed of deliberation, not of impulse, and ignorant mobs do not travel in automobiles."

The Boston *Traveler* said:

"In this crowning demonstration of her inherent savagery Georgia stands revealed before the world in her naked, barbarian brutality. She is a shame and a disgrace to the other states of the Union, who are powerless in the matter of humane justice to put upon her the corrective punishment her crimes deserve. But the consciences of the American people are not so callous as those of the Georgians, who sanction by silence or take part in such crimes against fellow-beings, black and white. And to the degree that a humane public can rebuke the state of Georgia by refusing to have any part of her unholy peoples' products they will do so. Anything made

or grown in Georgia will bear a sinister band and be suggestive of lynchings and burnings and especially of this brutal murder of Frank, and it ought to be and doubtless will be left untouched. The only way in which Georgia can be made to feel the shudder of horror which is sweeping the country and the utter contempt in which she is held by the rest of the nation, is by a deliberate boycott of Georgia-grown and Georgia-made goods—peaches, cotton, or whatever else bears the stamp of the so-called "Empire State of the South."

The Louisville, Kentucky, *Herald* (owned by a Chicago Jew), said:

"Surely such a state of affairs is the South's shame and Georgia's shame!

"Georgia's shame lies in the city government of Atlanta, which railroaded Leo Frank to an unmerited conviction, in her police force which made him a victim of the demand of an inefficient constabulary to convict someone at all hazards, which turned loose the degenerate Conley because it had made up its mind too soon that it could and would convict Frank.

"The shame of the State is no greater on account of the lynching of Frank than because of any of the other almost innumerable lynchings which have preceded it in that State and others.

"But because of these other things which preceded his conviction, her shame is black and continuing.

"It will continue until it may be said in Georgia that a man may be prosecuted, no matter what his crime or how clear his guilt, without the presence of the police in the prisoner's dock asking for the vindication of a detective theory, and without a press which panders to the lowest passions of the mob by such methods as makes a fair trial and a just sentence beyond the power of ordinary men in the jury box or on the bench to render.

The *Investment Magazine*, Canton, Ohio, said:

"Thousands of impartial investigators are convinced that Frank was not guilty. Millions have read the evidence and know that he was convicted on "framed up" tes-

timony—and that he did not have a fair trial. But Georgia was determined to "Hang the Jew" and has done so; in spite of law and police protection and all the other apparatus of government.

"The lynching was participated in by the entire commonwealth of Georgia. All right minded men familiar with state prisons know that Frank could not have been taken from his cell without connivance on the part of state officials. If this

der which led Austria to undertake the punishment of Serbia was insignificant. Georgia should be punished."

In pious Boston, Massachusetts, the Jews and the Knights of Columbus held a mass-meeting in Faneuil hall, to express their mixed emotions.

As reported in *The Globe*, the Jews and the Knights said some violent things. For instance:



AS THE NEW YORK WORLD—JEW OWNED—SEES US.

is not sufficient proof, take that speech in which the Mayor of Atlanta openly gloated over the affair. The meeting was not one of criminals, nor of light minded people in the street. It was a solemn gathering of the Chamber of Commerce. Listen also to the Sheriff of the county, who asserted that he would make no effort to arrest the lynchers because a jury could not be found that would indict them.

"Compared to such a crime, the mur-

"The next speaker, Dr. Coughlin, ex-Mayor of Fall River, who was a member of the committee that visited Atlanta and met Gov. Slaton, received a warm reception. During his stirring address Dr. Coughlin was continually interrupted by applause.

"Dr. Coughlin said that he had told the other members of the committee who were with him in Georgia that the spirit of the people and the press showed him that if Frank was freed by Gov. Slaton



he would be killed by a mob. The speaker lauded ex-Gov. Slaton for his action. He attacked Thomas Watson, the editor of the *Jeffersonian*, and said it was a disgrace to have the American flag float over him, as he was a disgrace to American citizenship.

"Dr. Coughlin said that he knew that Leo M. Frank died because he was a Jew. He also said that it was not true that race prejudice showed itself on account of outside interference, as is claimed in Georgia. The speaker stated that the stories circulated about the behavior of Frank are not true and are used to cover over the crime of the ones that killed him.

"In closing he said that he did not believe it was going too far when he said that the present Governor and every official in Georgia knew the ones that took part in the lynching of Frank. He pleaded with his audience when they left the hall not to forget to work in aiding in vindicating the name of Leo M. Frank.

"Rabbi M. M. Eichler of Temple Ohabei Shalom, stated that he firmly believed in the innocence of Frank and said that the meeting was both one of protest on account of the lynching and a memorial meeting for the martyrdom of Frank. He claimed that Frank never had a chance and received a mistrial because he was a Jew and a Northerner. In closing he said that Georgia is not fit to be a sister State of Massachusetts.

"Rev. Charles Fleisher created some enthusiasm when he spoke of boycotting the State of Georgia. He said that it might have some effect to refuse to travel there, to trade there, to loan money there or to spend money there, for he said that if the pocket nerve is touched it will make the State squirm. He also said that, if Germany is wrong regarding the Arabic matter, America should boycott Germany for at least five years and such action would bring results.

"After the addresses Secretary Silverman read the resolutions which were unanimously accepted:

"One of the resolutions declares that the *Jeffersonian* has "aroused hatred among the citizens of the United States and incited the mob spirit among the people of Georgia," and demands that 'the

United States postoffice authorities exclude this paper from the United States mail.'

The second resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That citizens of Massachusetts, in Faneuil Hall assembled, denounce the lynching of Leo Frank by a Georgia mob as a deliberate and cowardly murder a high crime against civilization, and a disgrace to the United States, and urge upon their fellow citizens of Georgia, both those who know the perpetrators and those whose duty it is to enforce the laws to redeem the honor of their state and nation and their own past reputation for high-minded citizenship, by bringing those who are responsible for the outrage to prompt and adequate justice."

One point stressed in most of these attacks on the South is, that Leo Frank was serving a life term in the penitentiary, and in good faith meant to take his medicine.

The Hearst papers argue it from that point of view, and so do most of the other traducers of Georgia.

Yet every one of these editors know that the Burns agency, the Jew papers, and the Hearst writers had declared that the State "must redeem herself" by granting Frank a full pardon.

The Burns agency blatantly announced that "the fight" was to be immediately renewed; and, since Frank's execution, Burns seems almost beside himself because of the loss of so lucrative a case. *Are the editors at all chagrined for the same reason?* Are these virtuous publishers feeling sadly the loss of the Jewish ducats that paid for so much front-page space? During a whole year, Burns, Lehon, and a battalion of lawyers—some in New York and some in Georgia, luxuriated in the Frank case.

The *Kansas City Star*, the *New Orleans Item*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and various other righteous dailies, to say nothing of "farm" papers, have banqueted on the Frank case. When he was put to death according to Law, they had lost a gold mine. Of course, they deplore it. Othello's occupation's gone, unless Slaton's attempt at a

"come back" in Georgia reopens the golden vein.

As to that, we will soon know.

Did Leo Frank take the commuted sentence in good faith, intending to serve a life sentence? Did his partisans regard the Slaton commutation as anything more than a prelude to a pardon, or an escape?

Let us see.

The Straus Magazine, *Puck*, said:

"All credit to Governor Slaton, of Georgia. His was a noble stand by his conscience and by his convictions against the clamor of prejudice and public opinion.

"Close upon the news of the commuting of Frank's sentence came news of rioting in the streets of Atlanta, of the same mob spirit that has so often resulted in crimes that are a stain upon Georgia's record.

"The fight for the vindication of Leo M. Frank has not ended; and even with his acquittal—and his ultimate acquittal is only a matter of time—the fight for decency in Georgia will only have begun. This fight for decency will not end until low-lived slanderers without moral character, without public spirit, are run out of the state of Georgia. The fight will not be won until men like Thomas Watson, the very embodiment of the beast in looks, manners and conduct, are removed from any influence upon the public sentiment of the community. This creature, whose private conduct is such that we cannot describe it in our pages, will be further exposed as our probe goes deeper.

Burns said:

Ultimately, perhaps in the very near future, Leo Frank will be freed. He will come from the Georgia prison, where he has been since Governor Slaton commuted his sentence of death to life imprisonment, vindicated of the murder of Mary Phagan, and the crime laid on the shoulders of the principal state's witness in the famous trial. Governor Slaton, hissed by mobs in Georgia, will be hailed a hero.

In the New York *Evening Journal* (Hearst-Jew-Catholic), the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst said:

At the time of this writing this young hero is hovering between life and death.

The situation is pathetic. We want him to live. The country wants him to live, with the exception of some portions of dishonored Georgia. Our ambition for him goes farther than that. We want to have him restored to the enjoyment of that liberty of which it is the almost universal sentiment he has been unjustly deprived.

It is entirely safe to claim that in the judgment of ex-Governor Slaton, the man is either innocent or unfairly convicted. In either alternative a life sentence or any other penalty is an injustice. Under the circumstances the only course open to the ex-Governor was to commute. Frank's safety lay not in freedom, but in imprisonment. Jail was supposed to be at least a place of security. It was assumed that convicts already immured there, especially if they were convicted murderers, would not be allowed to roam around the jail yard with concealed butcher knives.

If poor Leo lives he will have to possess his soul in patience till the unaccountable bitterness of his persecutors has worn itself out, which it will do in time. Passion cannot maintain itself indefinitely. It is like fire which goes out unless fed with fresh combustibles. We may safely believe that unless he is set free by the liberating mandate of death, he will eventually have freedom given him by the order of the court.

When the New York preachers—Parkhurst, Hillis and others—first butt-ed into the Georgia situation, I wrote each of them a courteous letter, asking them to allow me to put before them *the evidence* on which Frank was convicted.

Neither of the minsiters of the gospel condescended to give me an answer.

The New York *Evening Mail* published the following:

If Georgia would nivate the respect of law-abiding citizens the governor would proceed to pardon without any further delay the man who stands before the whole world as an innocent man, except in the estimation of some Georgians.



Blin, the Boston Jew who had been syndicating articles in Frank's behalf, followed the commuting of his sentence, by publishing a philippic against The Jeffersonian, in which he declared that *before* any effective move could be made to release Frank from the State Farm, Watson and his publications must be outlawed. Blin stated that certain "gentlemen" were at work on a plan to have the Post-office department issue an order against me.

The son of William J. Burns, in charge of the New York office of that notorious crook, gave out a statement to the papers immediately after the commutation, that "the fight" to secure freedom for Frank was to be renewed at once.

Therefore, the evidence is overwhelming; Frank and his partisans did *not* take the commutation in good faith. They regarded it as a necessary step to a full pardon, or to an arranged escape.

When Frank reached the State Farm, he was received as a guest of honor. He was given a separate room and his own furniture; his floor was carpeted, and an electric fan was installed. He even had his electric cigarette lighter. A negro convict was assigned to wait on him. His roller-top desk was moved in, and he went to work on his correspondence, preparatory to shaping public sentiment again. Only one day, and not all of that, did he wear stripes, and that was the day the Farm was under inspection. The other convicts were so maddened at the favoritism shown this vilest of criminals, that Creen tried to kill him. Of course, a great uproar followed, and the attempt was credited to The Jeffersonian. It transpired that Creen had never seen a copy of my paper; and, of course, the paper never contained anything inciting to murder.

All the outside papers were astounded that no effort was made to resist the few men who took Frank away from the guards. Is it possible that the editors have not guessed the reason?

There are but two possible solutions: One is that the guards were infuriated

at him, and at the double duty they were made to do for *him*, alone; the other is, *the guards believed that Frank's friends were taking him out.*

On his night ride to Cobb county, Frank told the Vigilantes that, at first he did not know whether they were his friends, or his enemies.

I may as well state it here, as elsewhere, that Frank did not at any time protest his innocence; but, on the contrary, he said just before he was executed: "*The negro told the story.*"

Then, he added the remark about his wife and mother, a remark which meant he would rather die silent than to bring shame upon his people.

The Vigilantes said to Frank, just before he was executed:

"Tell us if the negro is guilty. We know where he is, and if you say he, too, is guilty, we will give him the same that you are to get."

*Frank remained silent.* He *did* ask the Vigilantes to shoot him.

They answered, "No, you were not sentenced to be shot; you were sentenced to be hanged, and that's what we are going to do."

He seemed about to make a full confession, but a nervous Vigilante said something about the soldiers coming to rescue him, and he closed up.

He asked for a box, that he might jump off, and break his neck. He was told that there was no box at hand, and no time to get one.

His last words were:

"God, *forgive me!*"

Not once did he say that the negro had lied on him; not once did he claim that the other witnesses had sworn falsely; not once did he claim that the trial was unfair and the verdict unjust.

He made one very significant statement which seems to prove that the negro held back some part of the truth. He said, "The negro did not tell it *all.*"

Once or twice, he appeared to be on the point of telling what it was the negro left out, but he checked himself.

Strange to say, he slept most of the

way, on that long night-ride; his wound had practically healed, and all talk upon the "tortures" he suffered on the road, or at the tree is utterly unfounded.

He was treated just as though the Sheriff and Bailiffs were taking him to the gallows, under the sentence of the courts.

My information as to Frank's confession ("The negro told the story") came to me September 12th, from a gentleman who got it from one of the Vigilantes.

The negro *did* tell the story, and he was corroborated, not only by the testimony of more than forty white witnesses, but by the physical condition of the second floor of the factory, by the physical conditions in the basement, by the physical condition of Mary Phagan's body, *and by the physical condition of Leo Frank, on the morning after the crime.*

Celebrated crimes have their uncanny fascination, else so many books would not have been written about them. I fear that wicked people interest us more than the good ones do; and I feel certain that most boys would rather read about robbers, highwaymen and pirates, than about Moses, Job, and the other Saints. Give us the biography of a truly virtuous man, like Archbishop Whatley, and we are apt to doze over it; but place in our hands the memoirs of some grand rascal—like Benvenuto Cellini—and we will get wide awake at once.

Now, this Frank case has been made one of the celebrated cases; and, for many years to come, its baleful consequences will be felt. Let us, therefore, try to understand it.

In the August and September numbers of this magazine, the official evidence was discussed and a digest of it published. I will not repeat anything contained in those issues, but will give you a view of the case from altogether another standpoint.

1. The negro's story was corroborated by more than forty white witnesses, in that Frank was proven to

have been just the kind of man the negro said he was; in that the elevator was found unlocked, as the negro said it had been left, after the carrying of the corpse to the basement; in that the signs of dragging over the gritty dirt floor came *straight and continuous*, from the elevator to where the corpse lay; in that there were absolutely no signs of any struggle on any floor except Frank's; in that the girl's face showed she had been dragged on it; in that her drawers showed a rip-up, to the vagina, *which had been penetrated but which contained no seminal emission*; in that white girls swore to Frank's lewd doings with one of the girls in the factory in the daytime; and in that one white girl swore that Frank had proposed *sodomy* to her, in his office, on the second day she went to work for him.

A stubborn contest was made by the defense in the effort to show that Frank was not aware of Jim Conley's whereabouts, on the day of the crime, the same being a legal holiday, and there being no apparent cause for Jim's presence at the factory.

If Frank *was* in touch with the negro that morning, and kept him at the closed-down factory, *there would be something to explain.* Besides, it would powerfully corroborate Jim.

It so happened that Mrs. Hattie Waites and her husband were returning by rail from Savannah, where he had been attending an Odd Fellow convention. At Jesup they saw the Atlanta paper which told of the arrest of Leo Frank and the supposed complicity of Jim Conley.

On seeing the picture of Frank in the paper, the lady exclaimed, "Why, that's the man I saw in close conversation with a negro, last Saturday morning."

Mrs. Waites had taken Frank to be a friend of hers and had approached him to speak to him, when, on getting close to him and looking into his face, she saw her mistake.

Therefore, when she saw the face in the paper she recognized it, for it was a face not easy to forget.



When the solicitor heard of this piece of evidence, he ran it down, by having Mrs. Waites taken to see both Frank and Conley. She unhesitatingly identified them as the two men she had seen talking together, between 10 and 11 o'clock, on the day of the crime, near Sig Montag's place, where Frank admitted he had gone, at that time.

Three other white witnesses placed the negro in the factory, that morning, sitting at the foot of the stairs, near the front door.

*What business had he, loitering there, on that legal holiday?*

What did Frank talk to him about, on the street, so near the time of the crime?

Obviously, these questions *could not* be answered to the satisfaction of the jury; and therefore Frank had to brazen it out *that he had not seen the negro that day, at all.*

Which would *you* have believed—the four disinterested white witnesses, or the man on trial for his life?

You would have believed the four white witnesses, two of them honest men—Tillander and Graham—and two of them ladies of unimpeachable characters, Mrs. Arthur White and Mrs. Hattie Waites.

Believing these witnesses, you might have felt constrained to place credit on the explanation of the negro, as to *why* he came to the factory, that closed down that morning, and remained until Frank got through with him.

There *had to be* a reason for the negro's giving up his holiday, and staying at the factory. Isn't it so?

Well, then, *what* was the reason?

Frank gave none; the negro did. The negro said it was to keep a watchout while Frank was with a girl whom he expected to come. Conley did not even know what girl Frank expected.

2. The negro's story was corroborated by the physical condition of the second floor, Frank's office floor.

*Sworn to as Mary's*, the hair found on the handle of the lathe machine could never be shown to have possibly been the hair of another girl. Those few strands of the dead child's golden

crown, literally dragged Leo Frank to inevitable conviction. They *had to be* accounted for, because they had come upon that projecting crank-handle, after Friday evening and before Monday.

Whose hair? and how came it there at that time?

Nobody could answer. Even the negro did not know what it was that Mary fell against when Frank struck her; but his evidence cleared up the mystery, and without his story, it would still be a mystery.

*The blood* on the second floor, and the absence of blood anywhere else, corroborated the negro; and the fact that neither Frank nor Mary could be seen by Miss Monteen Stover, when she searched for Frank and waited for him from 12:05 to 12:10, most powerfully supported the negro's story of *Mary's previous coming, and of the steps of two persons that he heard walking back to the metal room, where the identified hair of the murdered girl was found, the next time the workman came to put his hand on his lathe machine.*

3. The negro's story was corroborated by the physical condition of the basement.

There were no signs of any struggle in it; no blood, no torn-out hair, no unusual appearance on the dirt floor.

There was a trail leading from the elevator shaft to the corpse, showing that she had been dragged from the one place to the other, and her face showed that she had been dragged by the heels.

This indicated the work of *one man*, and a man not strong enough to lift and carry the body. Conley had done it, but Frank was not strong enough. Therefore, when Frank returned to the factory, that holiday afternoon, and locked himself in, he had to get the girl's body away from the elevator, where he and Conley had left it, and he had to drag it. He wanted to place it as far as possible from the elevator, and in the darkest part of the basement *to prevent the night-watch from discovering it.*

(I may here state that there was no

bank of cinders in the basement, nothing in which the girl could have been smothered; and there were no cinders, or ashes, or sawdust in her mouth, in her nostrils, or in her lungs, as some of the recklessly mendacious writers have alleged.)

4. The negro's story was corroborated by the physical condition of the girl's body.

One leg of her drawers had either been carefully torn all the way up the seam, or a knife had cut it in a straight, even line.

The drawers were stained with her blood. Her uterus was virginal, but her hymen had been ruptured, and violence done to the parts a few minutes before she died, according to Dr. H. F. Harris. The inner walls of the member showed rough use, by finger or tongue, or male organ. But there was no seminal fluid.

"*You know I ain't built like other men,*" was the negro's statement of what Frank said to him, *at the time.*

Powerfully corroborative, was the affidavit of Miss Nellie Wood that Frank made the same remark to her, in the privacy of his office, when he moved his chair close up to hers, tried to insinuate his hands under her clothes, and proposed unnatural connexion.

That the cord had been around Mary Phagan's neck a long time, was proved by the purple-black color of her face, and the deep impression in her flesh.

The strip torn by Frank from her underskirt, and folded under her head to catch the blood, was there to show for itself; and it had served the purpose of keeping the blood off the floor in the metal room. If Jim hadn't let the body fall, no blood would have been found *anywhere*, except in her hair, and on that cloth!

Her hands were folded across her bosom: so stiffly fixed in position that they did not come apart when she was being dragged sidewise, and partly on her face. Jim's story is that *he* put them *down*, easy, on the second floor, when he went to where she was lying on her back, dead.

Reject his statement, and you can't

explain the position of those little hands.

(There is a detail here, that has baffled me: The girl had evidently been carrying her handkerchief either in her mesh bag, or in her hand; *how came it to be bloody?*)

Jim nowhere mentions that it was bloody, when he picked it up from the floor in the metal room. But it was found near the body, in the basement, and it was bloody; how came it so?

Either Frank, or Conley must have wiped his hands on it.)

5. The negro's story was corroborated *by Frank's physical condition*, the morning after the murder.

The two officers who went out to his house, not to arrest him, but to invoke his assistance in starting clues to the criminal, found him in a rickety state of nerves, and calling for coffee to drink. *They describe him as a man who had been drunk the night before.*

They knew nothing on that line, and were not looking for evidences of a debauch, but that is what they describe. "The morning after," was there: So much so that *John Black advised Mrs. Frank to give her husband a drink of whiskey.*

Now listen: The answer given was that *Frank's father-in-law had used it all up during the night.*

His father-in-law, Mr. Emil Selig, had had acute indigestion, it was said, and had used all the whiskey in the house that night, on this sudden and always alarming, illness.

I'm not doctor enough to say whether whiskey is the usual remedy for acute indigestion, but I am lawyer enough to see in Selig's sudden use for it on that particular night, a most suspicious corroboration of that cook who swore that Frank got wildly drunk on the same night Selig got his acute indigestion.

Strange to say, Selig went on the stand at the trial of Frank, swore to eating breakfast, as usual; swore to eating dinner, as usual; and never said one word about that night attack of acute indigestion, which had caused him to exhaust the whiskey supply, the night after the crime.



Selig, on Sunday morning, had not only made a full recovery from his alarming illness, but showed no bad effects from the liquor.

It was his son-in-law that looked and acted like the man who had been attacked by indigestion, and who had used up all the whiskey.

As you know, the murder of Mary Phagan was committed on the Southern Memorial day, April 26th, 1913. At that time Leo Frank was entering the 32d year of his age, and Mary lacked a few days of being fourteen. For sentimental reasons, Nathan Straus, William J. Burns, and the Jewish press generally, have referred to Frank as a "boy;" and Governor Slaton went so far as to say *in defense of his virtual pardon of his client*, that Frank was "too delicate" to have struck Mary the blow which knocked her down.

This delicate middle-aged Jew weighed 127 pounds, and was so full of vitality that no ordinary amount of venery could satisfy him. His eyes, mouth, chin, nose, ears and neck typed him as a sexual pervert.

His lawyers announced ready for trial, when his case was called in court, and they did not suggest a change of venue. They had had months to prepare; they were intimate with local conditions; and, while their management of themselves, their client and their witnesses, showed the grossest lack of discretion and preparedness, they never at any time moved for a mistrial.

Let me explain to the layman, that a presiding judge will stop a trial, discharge the jury, and set another time for the case to be tried, before another jury, if *anything occurs in the court room to prejudice defendant's right to a fair trial*.

Had any "mob spirit," any "jungle fury," and "psychic drunk," any "blood lust" manifested itself in the sight or hearing of the jury, it would have been the duty of Frank's lawyers to have put an end to the proceedings, then and there, *by moving that a mistrial be declared*.

No such motion could be made, be-

cause no such facts existed. *Frank's lawyers filed a lengthy affidavit*, as a part of their extraordinary motion for a new trial, and nowhere do they state that anything occurred in the courtroom, outside those inevitable peals of laughter when one lawyer "chaws" another. I went over this affidavit, of Frank's lawyers, reading it carefully, and was amazed to see that they did not even accuse the court of tolerating misbehavior. These lawyers explicitly say that *the jury was not present at all*, when the audience in the courtroom applauded a ruling, by Judge Roan, in favor of Solicitor Dorsey.

It seems that Dorsey was hailed, *in the streets*, with cheers, and these cheers were all that the lawyers of Frank could allege in support of the charge of mob violence, mob spirit, jungle fury, psychic drunk and blood-lust.

On the contrary, it was shown by the affidavits of the Sheriff, and all his deputies and the court bailiffs, that no disorders took place during the trial.

Col E. E. Pomeroy, of the Fifth Georgia regiment, swore to the same thing, and so did the newspaper reporters. Every member of the jury made affidavit to the good order maintained, and to their freedom from any disturbance, interruption or attempted influence.

But it is the Sunday American (Mr. Hearst's Atlanta paper), that furnishes the most remarkable evidence as to what was thought, *at the time*, of the fairness of Frank's trial.

On Sunday, August 24, 1913. "Hearst's Sunday American" published a story of the four weeks' trial, "By an old Police Reporter," which concludes as follows:

Regardless of all things else, the public is unstinting in its praise and approval of the brilliant young Solicitor General of the Atlanta Circuit, Hugh Dorsey, for the superb manner in which he has handled the State's side of the case.

"It all along has been freely admitted that those two veterans of criminal practice, Luther Rosser and Reuben Arnold, would take ample care of the defendant.

"Two more experienced, able and aggressive attorneys it would be impossible to secure in any cause.

"When it was first learned that Rosser and Arnold were to defend Frank, the public realized that the defendant had determined to take no chances. He se-

chap,' not widely experienced, willing and aggressive enough, but—

"He had been but lately named Solicitor General, and he hadn't been tried out exhaustively.

"Maybe he could measure up to the standard of Rosser and Arnold, but it



EX-GOV. JOHN M. SLATON AND MRS. SLATON, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION FOR A LOS ANGELES NEWSPAPER.

lected from among the cream of the Georgia bar.

"That the state's interests, quite as sacred as the defendant's, would be looked after so jealously, so adroitly, and so shrewdly in the hands of the youthful Dorsey, however—that was a matter not so immediately settled!

#### Dorsey an Unknown Quantity.

"Dorsey was known as a 'bright young

was a long way to measure up, nevertheless!

"It soon became evident that Dorsey was not to be safely underrated. He could not be sneered down, laughed down, ridiculed down, or smashed down.

"He took a lot of lofty gibing, and was called 'bud' and 'son' right along—but every time they pushed him down, he arose again, and generally stronger than ever!



"Time and again he outgeneraled his more experienced opponents.

"He forced them to make Frank's character an issue, despite themselves.

"He got in vital and far-reaching evidence, over protest long and loud.

"Whenever the Solicitor was called upon for an authority, he was right there with the goods. They never once caught him napping. He had prepared himself for the Frank case, in every phase of it.

"The case had not progressed very far before the defense discovered unmistakably that it had in Dorsey a foe man worthy of its most trustworthy and best-tempered steel!

"And the young Solicitor climaxed his long sustained effort with a masterful speech, that will long be remembered in Fulton county!

"In places he literally tore to pieces the efforts of the defense. He overlooked no detail—at times he was crushing in his reply to the arguments of Rosser and Arnold, and never was he commonplace!

#### Fixed His Fame by Work.

"Whatever the verdict, when Hugh Dorsey sat down, the Solicitor General had fixed his fame and reputation as an able and altogether capable prosecuting attorney—and never again will that reputation be challenged lightly, perhaps!

"Much credit for hard work and intelligent effort will be accorded Frank Hooper, too, for the part he played in the Frank trial. He was at all times the repressed and pains-taking first lieutenant of the Solicitor, and his work, while not so spectacular, formed a very vital part of the whole case made out and argued by the State. He was for fourteen years the Solicitor General of one of the most important South Georgia circuits, and his advice and suggestions to Dorsey were invaluable."

"A noteworthy fact in connection with the Frank trial is that it generally is accepted as having been as fair and square as human forethought and effort could make it.

It may be true that a good deal of the irrelevant and not particularly pertinent crept into it, but one side has been to blame for that quite as much as the other side.

#### Ruling Cut Both Ways.

The judge's rulings have cut impartially both ways—sometimes favorable to the State, but quite as frequently in favor of the defense.

Even the one big charge of degeneracy, which many people hold had no proper place in the present trial, went in without protest from the defense, and cross-examination upon it even was indulged in.

Unlimited time was given both the state and the defense to make out their cases; expense was not considered. The trial has lasted longer than any other in the criminal history of Georgia. Nothing was done or left undone that could give either side the right to complain of unfairness after the conclusion of the hearing.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO CONCEIVE HOW HUMAN MINDS AND HUMAN EFFORTS COULD PROVIDE MORE FOR FAIR PLAY THAN WAS PROVIDED IN THE FRANK CASE.

Mark it! This was published *after the evidence was all in*, and while Dorsey was closing the argument for the State.

*Nobody knew what the verdict would be.* But Hearst's Atlanta paper told the world, that it is difficult to conceive how human minds and human efforts could provide *more, FOR FAIR PLAY*, than was provided in the Frank case.

The trial had been generally regarded "*as fair and square, as human forethought and human effort could make it.*"

So said the Hearst papers on Sunday before the verdict had been rendered.

*After* the verdict of "Guilty" was Hearst one of the men who bitterly denounced the jury, and the courts? He was.

When the officers told Frank that a girl named Mary Phagan had been found in his basement, he did not make any exclamation of surprise and horror! He took the news as a matter of course. He did not ask anything about the condition of her body, the physical evidences of the crime, or the probable time, place, manner and motive of the act. He did not offer any surmise as to who did it. He expressed no concern whatever. His demeanor

was exactly that of a man who knew all about it and who had no questions to ask, *after* being told of the murder.

Was that the conduct of an innocent employer, whose little employee had been found dead in his house? If Mary Phagan had been a cow that had been choked to death in Frank's enclosure, his conduct could not have been more unfeeling, more stoical.

He *did* say that he did not know any

denied responsibility, and refused to make it good, *Frank discharged him.*

So recently had Frank got rid of Gantt, that the man came back to the factory to get awo pairs of shoes which he had left there, and this was on the same day that the Jew killed the girl.

To fasten the crime upon some one else, and to hang an innocent man, Leo Frank accused the night-watch in the two notes, describing him *twice*—which



THE COURT-ROOM DURING FRANK'S TRIAL, PHOTO TAKEN AT THE TIME.

girl of her name, and couldn't tell, until he consulted his pay-roll whether Mary Phagan had worked for him, or rot.

In passing to the toilet daily for a year, he had almost brushed Mary on his way; and four disinterested white witnesses swore that he knew her well, and familiarly called her "Mary."

Not only that, he seemed jealous of J. M. Gantt because of his apparent intimacy with the girl, and he spoke to Gantt about it. An unexplained shortage in the cash account was soon afterwards discovered, and when Gantt

Jim Conley could not have done, for he had never seen the night-watch and did not know he was tall, slim and black. Frank also secreted the true time-slip that was in the clock, the night after the murder, and substituted another, which left one hour of the watchman's time unaccounted for. This hour was to be filled with a supposed return of the watchman to his house, the purpose of the return being to change his shirt. Accordingly, a bloody shirt was found in the watchman's clothes-barrel! Had not Jim Conley broken down and confessed, it is prac-



tically certain that the Burns agency would have hired Ragsdale and Barber to swear that it was the night-watchman whom they heard confess the crime, instead of Jim Conley.

This deliberately planned scheme to lay the crime on the night-watch reveals itself in the notes, in the forged time-slip, in the "planted" shirt, and in Frank's sinister suggestions to the detectives that the night-watch *ought to know more about it*.

If a black case could be made blacker, this diabolical attempt to hang the innocent negro, while shielding the guilty one, would deepen the darkness of this terrible crime.

During the days of excitement, suspense, eager inquiry, tireless research that followed the crime.

Leo Frank never uttered a syllable which would implicate Jim Conley. Yet he was familiar with Conley's crude "hand-write," had seen the notes when they were first found, and saw that in those notes Jim Conley was describing and accusing the night-watch, who had only been three weeks and whom Conley had never seen!

Standing out in the turbid waters of this case are three peaks upon which the Ark of Life would have rested. had the Jew been innocent:

1. He would have explained, and had his parents-in-law to explain, why their daughter, Frank's wife, shunned the imprisoned husband for three whole weeks, *after* he was committed to jail.

His father-in-law and his mother-in-law both went on the stand to testify to Frank's natural conduct on the Saturday night of the crime, and the Sunday following.

*Why didn't they explain the unnatural conduct of their daughter?*

The Solicitor could not have gone into this, for it would have been using wife against husband, which our law will not allow. But the defendant could have gone into it fully, to explain an extraordinary fact that was already in evidence.

Why didn't Frank's lawyers call upon the Seligs to tell the jury why

their daughter shrank away from her husband for three whole weeks, when he was in jail, accused of rape and murder?

2. When eleven white girls swore to Frank's vicious character, the indignation of *an innocent man*, would have prompted him to a rigid cross-examination of those witnesses.

The innocent man would have faced those perjured women, and fired at them questions like these:

What did you ever see me do, or attempt to do, that was immoral?

What did you ever hear me say, that was lewd?

Did I ever attempt to mislead you?

If so, where and when?

What did I say, and what did you say?

Did you ever notice any lascivious conduct of mine in the factory?

If so, with whom?

Were you ever in my employ, and did you quit, or were you discharged?

If you voluntarily quit, what was your reason?

If you were discharged, what was the cause?

To whom, before now, have you ever stated that my character was lascivious?

In other words, if these women were perjurers, *defendant knew it*, and his lawyers should have riddled them on cross-examination.

On the contrary, if they were telling the truth, *defendant knew it*, and it was better *not* to make matters worse by a cross-examination.

Which course did Frank and his lawyers adopt?

The latter!

3. Beleaguered by false witnesses and suspicious circumstances, *the innocent man* invites investigation, courts inquiry, offers to explain away what is otherwise inexplicable.

The guilty man fears investigation, and shuns inquiry. It told heavily against Police Lieutenant, Charles Becker, of New York, that he did not go to the witness stand. His seeming fear of cross-examination hurt him badly in public opinion.

But Leo Frank went to the stand, and occupied many, many hours talking to the jury, and then refused to allow the Solicitor to ask him one solitary question!

Our Georgia law gives that privilege to every defendant, and this most lenient of codes gives the jury the right to believe the unsworn, unsifted statement of the defendant in preference to all the sworn and sifted testimony!

Accused by a "low-down, drunken, shiftless negro!"

Accused of indescribable practices in his place of business!

Accused of proposing the obscene thing to a girl on the second day of her employment!

Accused of bringing a most dissolute woman of the town into his office, and acting lower than any beast with her!

Accused of taking Rebecca Carson into the ladies' private room, and shutting himself in there with her alone for 15 to 30 minutes—*the girl's mother being a worker on the same floor!*

Accused of lusting after Mary Phagan, pushing his attentions on her, laying a trap for her by refusing to send her pittance by her chum.

Accused of giving Jim Conley his instructions the morning of the crime, and causing him to come and be ready to watch the front door, when the doomed child should arrive.

Accused of decoying the little one to the metal room on the pretence of looking to see whether there would be material for her to work with, the next work day!

Accused of shutting the door on this employee of his, and attempting to get her to let him do, *with her*, what Miss Nellie Woods swore he wanted to do with herself, and what Dewey Hollis told Judge Roan, *to Frank's face*, he *did* do with her!

Accused of resenting the girl's horrified refusal, and of knocking her down, committing the act with her, after she was down, and then, to prevent exposure and punishment, tying a hemp cord around her throat and choking her to death!

Accused of dragging the dead girl by the heels over the basement floor, until she was lying prone upon her purpled face, in the obscurest nook of that dark room, and of then turning down the gas-jet, until it was no bigger and brighter than a "lightning-bug," so that the night-watch would never see that grewsome figure lying—all rumpled, and bruised, and bloody—away off there by the back door.

Accused of all this, menaced by the coinciding testimony of more than forty white witnesses, encircled by a chain of physical facts which no human power could annihilate, ignore, confuse, or elucidate—compassed round about in this way, and then stand upon the privilege of not allowing a single question to be asked him?

Never in God's world did Innocence so act, *never!*

After the verdict of guilty, the defendant made a motion for a new trial, alleging many errors committed by Judge Roan, and, also, that there was not sufficient evidence to support the verdict.

After a long, careful, conscientious consideration of the motion, Judge Roan overruled it. In doing so he said that he himself did not know whether Frank were guilty, but that the law placed the responsibility for *that* issue upon the jury. Of course it does. For hundreds of years, *juries* have been the judges of *the facts*. Governor Slaton stated the legal principle, in almost the same words, when in 1914, he denied the application for clemency in the Nick Wilburn case. He did the same thing, last year, in the Umphrey and Cantrell cases.

Frank's lawyers took the case to the Supreme Court, where the alleged errors were elaborately argued. The majority Justices held that the evidence was sufficient to support the verdict, and that Judge Roan had not committed any substantial errors of law.

The minority Justices held that Judge Roan had committed one error, to-wit: He had allowed the evidence of Dalton and Conley to establish in-



dependent acts of licentiousness on the part of Frank. This evidence, however, was merely cumulative, there being enough unquestioned testimony before the jury to convince them of Frank's vices.

The majority Justices reasoned that the evidence in question was properly admitted, because it tended to prove Frank's character and conduct in the place where the crime was committed; and, therefore, tended to establish *the identity of the criminal*.

The State's theory being that the murder was *incidental* to a sexual act, and there being evidence to support this theory, it was competent to introduce testimony to prove that it was Frank who used the factory for sexual acts.

The minority Justices never said that the evidence was not sufficient to support the verdict.

After the Supreme Court decided the case, the trial recommenced, *in the newspapers*. According to all precedent and practise, the question of Frank's guilt had been settled. His guilt had been *judicially ascertained*. The Law had done its do. The Law said "It is finished."

Not so the newspapers. The Atlanta Journal (whose managing editor is a Jew), published an inflammatory editorial, *demanding that the decision of the Supreme Court be defied!*

The Journal announced a new doctrine as to the responsibilities of a State for the administration of justice. It said:

"Responsibility for the enforcement of the law and the punishment of crime rests largely but not exclusively upon the courts. The press also has its share of responsibility, and it seems to the Journal that the time has come for the press to speak. The Journal will do so now even though every other newspaper in Georgia remains silent."

Here was a novelty. Never before had any Southern man announced that a portion of the judicial power is vested in the publishers of newspapers.

The Constitution of Georgia puts the

responsibility on judges and juries; but the Journal declared that "a share" of this responsibility is on the press.

What share? Half, or less than half? Where is the "share" to be allotted, when, and by whom?

Did the press tote its "share" in the year 1914, when four Gentiles were hanged for murdering men? What did the Atlanta Journal do with its "share," when Lep Myers got off at manslaughter, after going to a Gentile woman's room, in Macon, and atrociously shooting her to death.

The Journal further said:

The courts have their great responsibilities and their arduous duties to perform, and be it said to their everlasting credit, they discharge those duties to the best of human ability. But even juries are sometimes swayed by environment and the judicial ermine is not infallible. Infallibility is an attribute of omnipotence.

The *Journal* further said:

"Leo Frank has not had a fair trial. He has not been fairly convicted and his death without a fair trial and legal conviction will amount to judicial murder."

The Journal further said:

"Unless the courts interfere we are going to murder an innocent man by refusing to give him an impartial trial."

The Jew Editor of the Atlanta Journal further said:

"It was within the power of human judges, human lawyers and human jurymen to decide impartially and without fear the guilt or innocence of an accused man under the circumstances that surrounded the trial. The very atmosphere of the courtroom was charged with an electric current of indignation which flashed and scintillated before the eyes of the jury. The courtroom and streets were filled with an angry, determined crowd, ready to seize the defendant if the jury had found him not guilty.

"A verdict of acquittal would have caused a riot."

When John Cohen published this infamous libel in his *Atlanta Journal*, he fired the signal for every Jewish editor in America. From that day to this, the scurrility of outside writers has been fed on John Cohen's lying editorial in the *Journal*.

The only evidence these hack writers and their honest dupes have had as to mob spirit, mob atmosphere and the rest of it, has been the unsworn, unsupported, and utterly false statements of this Atlanta Jew.

Judge Roan had seen no mob "scintillation" in the court-room; the other officers of the court swore there was none; the Colonel of the Fifth regiment testified, on oath, there was none; the reporters of the papers made affidavit there was none; and the Hearst paper emphatically stated before the verdict was known, but after the trial was closed, that there never had been a fairer trial.

Not until the Supreme Court decided against Frank, did John Cohen himself allege that the trial had been unfair. If he knew it to have been unfair, why didn't he contradict Hearst's paper *the year before*, when it paid so high a tribute to Judge Roan, and the State? Why wait until another year, and then discover that the trial was a mob-controlled affair, and that Frank's death under Judge Rian's sentence would be "judicial murder?"

Not long after John Cohen opened his cannonade on our Courts, *Collier's* sent C. P. Connolly to Atlanta to write up the case. Connolly took his cue and his tone from Cohen, and other writers followed the lead of Connolly. Concerning the story of our Montana patriot, *Collier's* has recently said:

"We cannot find it in us to cry out for vengeance upon the men who lynched Frank. We know as well as anyone else that Frank was innocent—we know it better than some folks, for we think the painstaking investigation made by Mr. Connolly in *Collier's* was not excelled in thoroughness or conscientiousness by any other review. Nevertheless we find it impossible to get up any blood lust of our

own. The feeling that the whole thing inspires in us is a good deal nearer to sadness than to anger. Consider the men who did this act. Consider their motive. It could by no possibility be selfish. They did not expect to make any money out of it. They had no personal feeling against Frank—they had never seen him. For them there was neither gain nor satisfaction in what they did. On the other hand, they took grave risks—risks in the shadow of which they will continue to walk until they die. It is impossible to conceive that their motives were other than patriotic. By all accounts they were the best men in the community—they carefully excluded the violent element from their counsels and their action. These men were inspired by the kind of high devotion that has frequently made heroes. Of course they were utterly wrong, but the place for the blame, as we see it, is not on the individuals who did the act, but the state of ignorance which made it possible for these individuals to think their act was good. It is not a time for self-righteousness. It is not a time to cry out against anyone. Georgia is not a neighbor; she is a part of us. It is time for searching of hearts. It is a time for all of us to enlarge our hearts by being charitable.

*Collier's* may very well feel like "forgiving" us; whether we can forgive *Collier's*, is another question. It lent itself—if lent is the right word—to a most unscrupulous falsification of the official record, and is largely responsible for the tragedy of a fugitive governor, an informal enforcement of a formal death-sentence on Leo Frank, and such other tragedies as may attend John M. Slaton's return to Georgia.

Let me take up the Connolly story, and prove to you how untruthful it was, and how shamefully it traduced us.

The first statement of Connolly is:

"Saturday, April 26, 1913, a holiday, Mary Phagan went from her home in Atlanta to the National Pencil Factory at which she worked, to get some pay still owing her. She did not return to her home. A search was instituted, without



success. At 3.30 o'clock the following morning her dead body was accidentally discovered in the basement of the pencil factory by the night watchman, whose duty it was to make the rounds of the building. **Two men were immediately arrested.** One was Leo M. Frank, the superintendent of the factory, who admitted having paid the girl her wages in his office at noon on Saturday. The other was Newt Lee, the night watchman, who had discovered the body."

How very superficial must have been Connolly's study of the facts! Leo Frank was not "immediately arrested." Newt Lee was immediately arrested at *Frank's instigation*, and Jim Gantt was next jailed, because of what Frank insinuated as to his intimacy with the dead girl. Frank was not arrested until Tuesday.

Frank did *not* "pay the girl her wages at noon." His stenographer did not leave until 12:02, and Mary then came, *next*.

Connolly's next statement is:

"Then a third man, a negro named Jim Conley, who also worked in the factory, but who was not known to have been in the factory at the time of the murder, was accidentally discovered washing a stained shirt. He was arrested and held as a suspect, but suspicion was not seriously directed toward him. **The stained shirt was returned to him by the police,** and his name was practically eliminated until three weeks later, when it was discovered that he could write. He had previously denied that he could write.

Connolly says "stained shirt;" those who trod in his tracks improved on this and called it "a blood-stained shirt!"

The official record, page 79, shows that E. F. Holloway, the day watchman—the man who twice swore he left the elevator locked Saturday morning, and then changed his story—swore:

"I saw Conley \* \* \* down in the shipping room watching the detectives, officers and reporters. I caught him washing his shirt. Looked like

he tried to hide it from me. *I picked it up and looked at it carefully.*"

Any stains? None. Any *blood* stains? None. Just dirt, that was all, and the negro was washing it, *not in secret at home*, but in public, at the factory. He washed that shirt to clean it up for court next day, and he wore it next day, just as he had been wearing it Monday morning. The police never took it away from him.

Yes, he denied that he could write, and Frank did not tell the police any better. The two men were then protecting one another, and Frank was framing a case on the night watch.

Connolly states that:

"No defendant in a criminal case in Georgia may give testimony under oath in his own behalf, nor is his wife allowed to testify either for or against him; but he may make a statement not under oath to the jury. His own lawyers are not allowed to ask him any questions, and **the prosecutor never asks any, for he fears the answers of a witness not subject to the penalties of perjury.**"

The prosecutor always asks questions, *provided the defendant will allow it.* Frank would not allow it.

Connolly again says:

"Frank was convicted solely on Conley's testimony. Without it there was no case. Not one person ever came forward on the trial who saw Frank and Conley together on the day of the murder, **although Conley swore they walked the streets of Atlanta for blocks.**"

I have already shown from the official record how the chain of circumstantial evidence was formed by many white witnesses, most of whom were the employes of Frank, and not unfriendly.

Conley did not swear that he and Frank "walked the streets of Atlanta for blocks." What he swore was, that Frank and he met near Sig Montag's, and that Frank told him there what to do for Frank at the factory, after the girl should arrive. On this vital point Conley was corroborated by Mrs. Hattie Waites, a lady of unblemished

character, and of absolute disinterestedness in the case.

Connolly says:

"The State insisted that Mary Phagan was attacked before Monteen Stover came to the factory at 12.05. But Mary Phagan, according to three of the State's witnesses, was on the street car several blocks away as late as seven minutes after twelve."

That no two watches or clocks tally, is known to everybody, and the effort to confuse the facts by time-tables, outside the factory, was one of the numerous devices of Frank's lawyers. What's the use of street-car watches when we have Frank's own clock to go by? His stenographer punched his clock as she went away at 12:02, and Frank repeatedly said that Mary Phagan came in a few minutes afterwards. Not until he discovered that Miss Monteen Stover had been in his office looking for him, at from 12:05 to 12:10 did he place Mary Phagan's visit later than that.

Connolly then says that "tell-tale cinders" proved that the crime was committed in the basement. He puts cinders in her mouth, in her nose, in her lungs, and under her finger-nails!

*The evidence does not.*

The undertaker, W. F. Gheesling, took possession of the body soon after it was found, and he washed it, washed the hair in tar-soap water, opened her veins to relieve the congested condition of her face, etc.

With the exception of some dirt under the finger nails, and the dirt soilure of the face and hair, he found nothing unusual. There were no cinders in her mouth, none in her nose, none in her nostrils, none anywhere.

Sergeant Dobbs, who first examined body, swore to the same thing. W. W. Rogers, who was with Dobbs, swore to the same thing.

Where did Connolly, and those who followed his lead, get all of these cinders that were in the girl's mouth and nose?

They got them from Leo Frank's statement to the jury, and Frank, of

course, got them from his lawyers. Frank told the jury he saw the cinders when he examined the corpse at the morgue, whereas, the witnesses all swore that he shrank away from the sight of the girl, and never looked at her face at all.

Frank's words were:

"Mr. Gheesling \* \* \* took the head in his hands, turned it over, put his finger exactly on the wound on the left side of the head; I noticed the hands and arms of the little girl were very dirty—blue and ground with dirt and cinders, the nostrils and mouth—the mouth being open—nostrils and mouth just full, full of sawdust and swollen.

"After looking at the girl, I identified her as the one that had been up after noon the previous day and got her money from me." (Pages 202 and 203, Official Brief).

Here was the corpse of a girl whom he had claimed not to know: it had undergone a frightful change since the noon before; the face was swollen out of its natural proportions; it was discolored with dirt and congested blood: the mouth was wide open in ghastly disfiguration—and yet he told the jury that he identified this corpse as that of the girl who had come to him the day before.

*Even her chums* had some difficulty in recognizing her, and it was her hair that enabled them to do it!

"I knew her by her hair," swore her work-companion, Miss Grace Hicks. (Page 15).

W. H. Gheesling, who turned the girl's face so that Frank could see it, testified that he did not know whether Frank looked at it! The officers swore that he did not. No witness said that her mouth was open, but everyone said the tongue protruded through the teeth. Not a single witness said that there were any cinders on her tongue, on her nose, in her nose, in her mouth, or under her nails. "Some dirt" was found under her nails, just as some can be found under those of all persons who are not very careful of their hands.

Mr. I. U. Kauffman was put up by



Frank's lawyers to prove the condition of the basement at the time of the crime. He said, "The floor of the basement is dirt and ashes. The trash-pile is 57 feet from where the body was found. There are ashes and cinders along the walk in the basement."

No witness swore to any pile of cinders, pile of ashes, pile of sawdust, bank of cinders or anything else in which a person could be held face downward and smothered. Absolutely no evidence of that sort is in the record.

How could anybody crush a girl's face into cinders, or ashes, or trash, and not leave evidences of such a crime in the cinders, in the ashes, in the trash *and in the girl's face?*

All the witnesses said there were no bruises or even scratches on the child's nose, but were on the eye, where she had been struck, and on her side-face, where she had been dragged over the dirt floor.

And why would anybody need a cinder pile, when they had the horrible cord tied fast and tight around her neck?

No! Frank's lawyers invented the banks and piles of cinders; and Frank merely repeated what he told them; but the jury could not disregard the sworn testimony of Gheesling, Doctors Harris and Hurt, Sergeant Dobbs, I. U. Kauffman and other disinterested witnesses.

Connolly proceeds:

"There was not an ounce of cinders on the second floor, where Conley said he found her dead. The upper floors were swept clean every day. There were some strands of loose hair found on a machine on the second floor where Frank is supposed to have struck Mary Phagan. They were not discovered by the officers on Sunday in a complete search of the factory. The expert who microscopically examined this hair and compared it with Mary Phagan's informed the prosecutor before the trial that the hair was not that of Mary Phagan's; but this information was withheld from the defense, and was not brought out by the prosecutor on the trial who afterward said the matter was

not important, and that he had proved by other witnesses that the hair "resembled" Mary Phagan's. On the trial the prosecutor claimed to have lost these strands of hair."

Whose hair was it, Mr. Connolly?

You say the officers failed to find it, Sunday. What of that? They also failed to find the blood-spots on the floor. What difference does it make, if they were not found Sunday and were found, early Monday morning?

The unanswerable question remains, *How came the hair and the spots to be there?*

You say the floor was swept every day. So it was; and the man who swept it Friday, to clean up before closing for the week, swore that no blood-spots were on the floor, *then*.

And Frank's machinist, whose hands had left that lathe handle Friday evening at 6:30, swore there was no hair on it, then, but he discovered it immediately, when he went to use his machine Monday morning.

At that time, nobody suspected Leo Frank, except the rich Jews who had pussy-footed to Rosser and employed him to defend Frank.

*They* knew what was coming, for they had learned of Frank's wild drinking and confession, the Saturday night of the murder!

As an illustration of Connolly's "thoroughness" and "conscientiousness," I respectfully beg the editor of *Collier's* to consider the following:

"Monteen Stover's testimony contradicted Frank, who swore he had not been out of his office between 12 and 12:30 noon. Frank said it was possible that he had stepped out of his office for a moment in the performance of some routine which would not ordinarily have impressed itself on his mind."

It's a small matter, yet tremendously important, for *that* was one of the fatalities against Leo Frank. He had said so positively and so often that he did not leave his office between 12 and 12:30 o'clock, there was no way for him to deny saying it. But there was

Miss Stover who, *most unexpectedly to him*, proved that he had lied about it. This created a fearful dilemma, the existence of which had not been expected until after Frank for a whole week, had stuck to the story that he had not left his office, and that Mary came to him there at "from 12:05 to 12:10, maybe 12:07."

Nobody at the factory knew that Monteen had come at that time, had waited 5 minutes, and had gone away.

Jim Conley told Frank he had seen another girl go up stairs, but Jim did not know her name, and Frank was so excited by the crime in which he had involved himself, that he either paid no attention to Jim, or he supposed the other girl to have been Mrs. White.

Monteen, not seeing anyone in the office, or anywhere about, went home and reported to her mother her failure to get her pay envelope. They were poor people, and the girl's wages were a Saturday evening necessity.

She told her mother that there did not seem to be anybody there, at the factory, and she had come away after waiting five minutes. Her mother went to the factory, *the next Saturday*, to apply for Monteen's pay-envelope, and the detective stopped her to inquire who she was and what she wanted. Then, *for the first time*, the terrible fact was made clear, *that Frank and Mary were both missing, at the very time he had been saying they were together in his office!*

It was a crushing blow to the defense.

Now, when Frank took the stand to make his four-hour statement, he used these extraordinary words: "To the best of my recollection, I did not stir out of my office, but *i tis possible*, that to answer a call of nature, or to urinate, *I may have gone to the toilet*. Those are things that a man does *unconsciously*, and cannot tell how many times nor when he does it."

This is what Connolly calls "the performance of *some routine* which would not ordinarily have impressed itself on his mind."

If Connolly were a student of human nature, he'd know that there nev-

er was a jury who would believe that a man is unconscious, when, in the day time, he answers a call of nature.

If Connolly were a man of thoroughness in analyzing evidence, he'd know that when Frank stepped out of the frying pan, made for him by Monteen's evidence, he fell into the fire, made for him by the blood-spots and the hair, *near the toilet* to which he would have had to go, in response to that call of nature!

If Connolly were a lawyer, he'd see the similarity between Frank's explanation of *his* call of nature, and that which the notes *attribute to Mary Phagan*. Frank told the jury that he *might* have gone to the toilet, and the notes say that Mary Phagan *did* go there!

It is a most peculiar feature of the case, equalled only by the suggestion, in the notes that the tall, slim, black negro had had unnatural connection with the girl—a vice not of robust negroes, but of decadent white men.

Sodomy is not the crime of nature, barbarism or of lustful black brutes; it is the over-ripe fruit of civilization, and is always indicative of a decaying society. A plowman-poet, like Robert Burns, would never dream of such a vice, and it is well known that he wrecked his life by sensuality; but an effeminate dude, like Oscar Wilde, was convicted of it, and served his time at Reading Goal—and his mentality was perhaps greater than that of any Englishman since the days of Browning.

Mr. Connolly, of course, mentions the unmashed excrement at the bottom of the elevator shaft, and adds:

"If the elevator cage had gone into the basement that Saturday noon, it would have been crushed. It was crushed when the elevator was operated on Sunday. This is a physical fact which cannot be argued away, and which unimpeachably disproves Conley's story. **The two silent workmen on the fourth floor** never heard the elevator run that day. The gearing of the elevator was on the fourth floor, uninclosed, and they could not have avoided hearing the noise and feeling the vibration.



The two silent workmen on the fourth floor were noiselessly tearing down a planked partition and building a new one—a process that never makes any fuss. These carpenters knew that Connolly required silence; and they, therefore, persuaded the old planks to pull the old nails out, easy, and they sawed and fitted and nailed the new partition into place, so deftly, that Connolly never heard a single hammer.

As silently as the Czarina reared the famous ice palace, whose building is so beautifully described by Cowper, these two Atlanta carpenters, Harry Denham and Arthur White, slipped a new partition in the place of the old one.

If Connolly had studied this record with thoroughness, he would have learned that Conley described Frank as being so excited that *he jumped in and out of the elevator before it reached its proper place*, and came near causing an accident. He fell up against Jim twice, and nothing would have been more natural for the cage not to strike, *evenly*, the dirt floor of the shaft. In fact, it was *uneven*; and, therefore, the cage might very well miss the excrement, if it were not carefully stopped at the very bottom.

It was a freight elevator, and they seldom stop on a level with the landings.

But in any event, the girl's dead body was in the basement, with the limbs rigid, the arms folded, the hair caked with dried blood, and her privates in the same condition. Her face showed signs of having been dragged over the grit, and the dirt floor showed the trail, *leading back to the elevator*. That trail of death was 136 feet long, by Kauffman's evidence; and nobody ever found on the ladder, at the foot of the same, or anywhere in the basement, a single sign of blood, or a struggle.

How unreasonable it is to contend that, because the cage of the elevator did not do what it might or might not have done, we must obliterate all the damning evidence on the second floor,

and forget *the absence of evidence on any other floor!*

Connolly concludes:

"All this trouble has come upon Frank because of a bottle of cheap whisky purchased by one worthless negro from another negro in a Southern city which prohibits the sale of whisky.

The verdict of the jury was but the echo of the clamor of the crowd."

So, you see, this writer who was the ally of Burns, misrepresented the record, every time he touched it, and failed to tell *Colliers* that Frank's lawyers proved Conley's inability to have described the night-watch at the time the notes were written; failed to tell *Collier's* that Frank's lascivious character had been proved by a dozen unimpeachable white women; failed to tell *Collier's* that the hair found on the machine handle had been identified as Mary's, and that Frank's lawyers never even tried to prove that it was another girl's hair; failed to point out that Frank refused to question the women who swore away his character, and refused to let questions be put to him; and told *Collier's* a most arrant, inexcusable falsehood when he said that our Supreme Court did not possess legal jurisdiction over *the evidence in a criminal case!*

And this writer whose thoroughness and conscientiousness are still believed in by *Collier's*, declared that one bottle of mean liquor, in a prohibition town, caused Leo Frank to be arrested, tried and condemned for the murder of a Southern girl.

"The verdict of the jury was but the echo of the clamor of the crowd," and the Supreme Court was powerless to right the wrong, *because* it had no legal authority to review the evidence!

On that kind of stuff which Connolly *knew* was untrue, he followed the lead of the Atlanta Journal, and others followed *his* lead, until the continent vibrated with the tread of the disciplined Hessians of villification.

Not one of those hired writers, or their honest dupes, have ever been to

Solicitor Dorsey, to go over the record with him and to learn the real evidence upon which he relied to convince the jury, satisfy Judge Roan, and satisfy our Supreme Court *twice*—the last time, *unanimously*.

The editor of *Collier's* has himself been so warped, blinded and embittered by Connolly, Burns, Hearst, Straus, Ochs & Co., that he publishes the following:

"Our own emotions about the Frank case are expressed by the words of a Pittsburgh reader, Mrs. Iva Jewel Geary:

"There was not only no reason to convict Frank, but there was no reason to suspect him. His persecution outdoes anything I have ever read in Russian history. The wanton cruelty of his murderers is the most heartbreaking glimpse into hell that I have ever known. I am not a Jewess, I am only a human being, the mother of a little boy. For three days and nights the consciousness of that cruelty has suffocated me. Is this humanity?"

I beg of you not to let the matter rest. It must not rest. I feel that Leo Frank was a little comforted in his last agony by the thought of all the people who believed in him and had tried to help him. It might have been your son or your young brother caught in the hellish trap—it might sometime be my son."

"That's just it. It might have happened to any of us and it may happen to any of us in the future unless we stop it. And our idea of stopping it is not by piling vengeance on top of vengeance in an increasing mass. Let us look very closely into it. Let us admit the very obvious fact that the men who lynched Frank thought they were doing the right thing. Now let us try to find the thing that made them think wrong. That is ignorance, and let us deal with ignorance as ignorance ought always to be dealt with—not with a club, but with light and sympathy. What is here said in charity is said for the benefit of the men who lynched Frank. They thought he was guilty. They thought they were doing a right thing. But are there men in Georgia among those who helped prosecute Frank who knew he was innocent, but, notwithstanding, pushed the

prosecution from motives of their own? If there are any such, for them there need be no charity. If any vials of vengeance are to be poured, let it be on these individuals. But for the lynchers and Georgia generally let us seek the only things that will cure, that is, sympathetic understanding—and education.

Such an editor as this, gives one new conceptions of the self-complacent imbecile. He probably has a college-diploma, framed in his study, and he believes he is educated, for hasn't he a written certificate, signed by the President of the College?

He says that Mrs. Iva Jewel Geary has expressed his emotions.

Mrs. Iva Jewel Geary says that Frank *might* have been her son. Might not Mary Phagan also have been her daughter?

Is Mrs. Iva Jewel Geary ignorant of the fact that Jewish employers use the duress of employment to coerce Gentile girls into compliance with the wishes of Jew libertines?

Are the Mary Phagans to have no sympathy, and no protection from lustful Jews that never run after Jewish girls?

In the Oregon Daily Journal (Portland), I find the following news item, August 25, 1915:

"Carl A. Loeb, floorwalker in a local department store, was convicted of disorderly conduct in the municipal court yesterday for making improper proposals to young women who came to him for employment, and was sentenced to thirty days in jail. Loeb was represented by Attorney Bert E. Haney, and notice of appeal to the circuit court was given. Bail was set at \$500. Miss Lillian Murdoch was the complaining witness. Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin, superintendent of the department of public safety for women, said today that similar complaints against Loeb had been made by four other girls. Evidence was introduced showing that Loeb had no authority to hire employes for the store.

Here was a wretch engaged in exactly the same vile practises that Leo Frank used on girls who were in his employ.



This floorwalker struck the wrong girls at last, just as Frank did, but how many girls had yielded to Loeb, to keep their jobs? He gets off at 30 days, when the hungry boy who steals bread, gets months, and even years.

Would it not be more to the credit of *Collier's* and Mrs. Iva Jewel Geary, if they bestowed a moiety of their tears and lamentations upon the girls?

Collier's says that what we need is "education." What do the Franks and the Loebes need?

We have been so often reminded that Frank was a college graduate, that we may soon forget how the eminent negro educator, who is so popular at the North, got chased through the street of New York, and scandalously beaten, because he happened to make a little mistake in the street address of a strange and scarlet woman?

What is mere education worth, when Doctor Booker Washington has to flee from the bludgeon of an infuriated but not educated carpenter, named Ulrich?

Alas! Education is a good thing, but it isn't everything; else some of our greatest scholars would not have been some of our greatest criminals!

Judge Roan had officially declared that Leo Frank had had a fair trial.

The Supreme Court had officially declared that he had been legally convicted upon sufficient evidence.

The verdict of the jury was six months old; and before it had been announced, Hearst's Sunday American had declared that the long trial of Leo Frank, *stretching over a period of four weeks*, had been as fair, as it was possible for human minds and human efforts to make it.

Nobody contradicted this deliberate statement of the Hearst Atlanta paper.

Frank's lawyers did not; the correspondents of Northern papers did not.

But when the Haas brothers, months afterwards, followed up the Cohen attack on the witnesses, the jurors, the judges, and the people of Atlanta, there arose a clamor about the mob, the frenzied mob, the jungle fury of the mob, the blood lust of the mob,

and the psychic drunk of the mob.

That clamor grew louder and louder, spread farther and farther, became bolder and bolder, until millions of honest outsiders actually believed that the mob stood up in the courtroom during the month of the trial, and yelled at the jury.

"Hang the damned Jew, or we will hang you."

It was not until John Cohen and James R. Gray, of the Atlanta Journal, had started this flood of libel against the State, that The Jeffersonian said one word about the case.

Then the Jeffersonian did what no other editor with a general circulation seemed willing to do: I came out in defense of the Law, the Courts and the People.

Are the Laws not entitled to support? Are the Courts not worthy of respect? Are the People not deserving of fair treatment?

The Jeffersonian did not stoop to any personalities, or mean abuse, or malignant misrepresentation.

We had given to Leo Frank as much as we had to give to anybody. We had measured him by the same yardstick that measures Gentiles before they are condemned.

We could not kill poor old Umphrey, of Whitfield County, on circumstantial evidence, and then refuse to execute a Jew.

The one was an aged tenant, aggravated by a dispute with his landlord, about his share of a bale of cotton; the other was a middle-age Superintendent of a factory, presuming on his power over the girls hired to him.

We could not kill Bart Cantrell and Nick Wilburn—led astray by evil women—and then find a different law for the 31-year-old married man, led astray by his own lusts.

No! By the Splendor of God! We couldn't have two Codes in Georgia, one for the Rich and the other for the Poor.

At the time the Atlanta Journal and other papers jumped on the witnesses, the jurors, the judges and the people, *Governor John M. Slaton was*

a member of the firm of Frank's leading lawyer.

He had been so for nearly a year.

Mary Phagan's body was found Sunday morning, and on Monday morning, *early*, Rosser showed up with Haas, as Frank's lawyer.

Who hired him, *and when?*

Not a Gentile tongue had wagged against Leo Frank!

No detective, no police-officer, no civilian had accused this man.

*Why did his rich connections employ the supposedly best lawyers for him, before he had been accused?*

Do Atlanta lawyers go to their offices before 8 o'clock of Monday mornings?

Rosser and Haas were at Frank's side, *as his lawyers*, at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

Had the Seligs tipped it off to Montag and Haas, that Frank had drunk heavily the Saturday night of the crime, and had raved about the murder?

At any rate, Frank's lawyers were on deck, bright and early the next morning, at a time when nobody was working up a case on him, and when he was industriously working up a case against the night-watch whom he had accused in the notes that he placed near the dead girl.

Mark the date: it was April 28, 1913, when Rosser publicly appeared as Frank's leading lawyer.

On June 22, the papers announced that Slaton had become Rosser's partner.

Slaton had been elected governor at the October elections of 1912; and was to be inaugurated in June, 1913. Why did he need a new partnership?

And why did Rosser need a new one?

Ah, there's where the shoe pinches!

There's where the lash hits the raw place on Slaton.

There are some of the commuters who say that the Law does not forbid a governor to take law cases.

Doesn't it?

When the Law carves out an Executive Department, separating it jealously from the Judicial and Legisla-

tive, and constituting in the Governor, the embodiment of the Executive power, with chief command of the Army and Navy, to enforce the Laws, does anybody, claiming to be a lawyer, deny that the very nature of the office debars a governor from practising law?

I am not aware of any law which prevents President Wilson from teaching school, but the very character of his office does. Suppose President Taft had taken law cases! Suppose President Cleveland, or President Harrison had done so!

You can't suppose anything of the kind. You *know* that a holder of a chief Executive office cannot be dabbling in the judiciary, where cases are always likely to come to him on some final appeal.

Governor Herschel V. Johnson quit the practise when he became governor. So did Gov. Henry D. McDaniel. So did Gov. Nat Harris.

There has been a dispute as to the date when Slaton became Rosser's partner. Some say it was in July, 1913.

*Does that date make it any better for Slaton?*

Are we to be told that *after* Slaton became our Chief Magistrate and Commander of our Army, he needed Rosser?

*What for?*

Are we to be told that Rosser waited until Slaton was sworn in as governor before he took him in as partner?

*What for?*

The new firm was announced in the Atlanta *Constitution* of June 22, 1913; hence it was formed *before* Slaton's inauguration. I see the advertisement of the new firm, soon afterwards, in "The Fulton County Daily Record."

I see the same firm advertised in the Record for May 14, 1915.

Therefore, Slaton and Morris Brandon had continued to be the partners of Rosser & Phillips during the entire gubernatorial term of John M. Slaton.

In the Record for August 1915, I



find that Morris Brandon has left Rosser and Slaton. *Why did he leave?*

It is reported that he withdrew from the firm because he believed in Frank's guilt, and could not endorse the course which Rosser and Slaton had decided to adopt.

*Is it true?*

Anyway, he left the firm. Who took his place?

Stiles Hopkins. And who is *he*?

Why, Stiles is the hanger-on of the Slaton-Rosser firm who did some of the mole-work on that very Extraordinary Motion for New Trial.

His affidavit is in the record, and in it he swears he was doing this mole-work for the firm of Rosser, Brandon, Slaton and Phillips—a firm with which he was "connected."

After Morris Brandon quit the firm, Stiles was taken in—his intimate knowledge of the inner workings of the Frank case being perhaps too valuable to take any chances on.

We are blandly asked to believe that, although this new firm of Rosser and Slaton was formed soon after Rosser was employed to defend Leo Frank, there was a written agreement to the effect that *partners should not be partners.*

They waived the Code; and, with suave smiles at each other, obliterated the encyclopedic accumulation of legal lore on the subject of Partnerships.

In The Jeffersonian, I have stated, again and again, that just before ex-Congressman Howard was employed, Luther Rosser went to Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, and made him a proposition of a discreditable kind.

That proposition had no other meaning than that Rosser knew the sentence of Frank was to be commuted by his partner, Slaton; but, for the sake of appearances, Rosser and Slaton wanted to make the case for Frank as imposing as possible.

Rosser offered Senator James a fee out of all proportion to the service, and told him that *his argument would be prepared for him, and that he could not possibly lose the case.*

The accusation has been standing

more than a month, and all of Slaton's commuters dodge it. *They plough round it. THEY DON'T DARE GO TO IT.*

Do you need any better proof of the complete understanding between Partner Rosser and Partner Slaton?

Can you ask any clearer evidence of the fact that Slaton wasn't caring two straws about the Judge Roan letter, the Chicago delegations, the Texas legislature, the telegram from vice-President Marshall, and the petitions from "all parts of the world."

Rosser and Slaton realized the need of all the strength they could muster, on the side of their client, and every possible resource was exhausted.

They drummed up commuters wherever there was political, financial, or professional influence which could be brought to bear.

It was a case where every little helped; and they got together as many mickles as they could, in the effort to make a muckle.

*BUT THEY FAILED ON SENATOR JAMES!*

If Rosser's assurance to the Senator did not mean *that he knew in advance what his partner would do, WHAT DOES IT MEAN?*

In effect, Rosser said to Senator James:

*"We want to use you! We want to buy your name and prestige. We want you to act a part in the drama of Treason, that we are staging in Atlanta.*

The Jews have bought the opera house; our troupe of players is already large and well practised; but we need a first-class orator to make a first-class appearance in the Final Act of the play.

Here's a large pile of Jew money! Will you take it? Everybody else is doing it.

You can't possibly lose the case."

But the Kentucky Senator remembered there was something else he might lose, and he spurned the offer which the circumstances justify us in believing was as much the offer of Slaton as it was of Rosser.

Add to the shame of this rejected proposition, *the clandestine meeting between the two crooks, Rosser and Slaton, a few hours after the Prison Commission startled them by its adverse decision.*

Why did Rosser slink up a side street, and take it afoot to hold a mid night meeting with his partner, Slaton?

Why talk to us about alleged agreements which exempted this partnership from the Law of Partnerships?

Why ask us to believe the unbelievable?

Tell us what Rosser meant by his statement to Senator James, and what he meant by his stealthy, thief-like visit to John M. Slaton.

No *legitimate* errand demanded this cover of darkness.

It is said that nobody raised the point with Slaton that he ought not to pass on the Frank case—being Rosser's partner.

Wrong again! The point *was* raised, by a member of the Atlanta bar, and it was done in writing, and in a most delicate, respectful way. I published the letter in The Jeffersonian.

*The point was also raised, in a Cobb county mass-meeting, held at Marietta, last year.*

The question was put squarely up to Slaton, while he was in the race for the Senate, and he evaded it!

What a reckless thing it is, therefore to say the point came too late! Dorsey knew of the letter, and knew of the Cobb county action; consequently, he knew it was useless to *again* endeavor to reach the "honor" of a man who has none, or to arouse a "conscience" that doesn't exist.

It has been said that it would have been "cowardly" for Slaton to have reprieved Frank and left him for Governor Harris to dispose of.

Why, then, did he reprieve two negroes who were under death sentences, and leave *them* to Governor Harris?

And if he is such a brave man, why didn't he *pardon* the Jew whom he says was innocent?

I am very credibly informed that

*Leo Frank, on his way to Cobb county, denounced Slaton as a crook.*

This must mean that Frank had been promised a pardon.

If innocent, he was entitled to one; and if Slaton believed him innocent, he acted pusillanimously, in not setting him free.

*There is no middle ground.*

Those who admit that they believed Frank to be guilty, but favored commutation, can only excuse themselves by saying they oppose capital punishment.

If married men of middle age are not to be hanged when they deliberately leave young and healthy wives, and pursue young girls to such a horrible death as fell to the hard lot of Mary Phagan, then we've got no use for the law of capital punishment.

Slaton saw lots of use for it, *last year*, as a protection to homes, and human lives; the commuters saw it, too: it was not until *this year*, *AND THIS CASE*, that the railroad lawyers and some Doctors of Divinity became such rampant commuters.

It is said that Slaton made no money by the commutation.

That is an assertion which settles the question without debate. It is perfectly clear to every lawyer that, as Rosser's partner, he was legally entitled to share whatever Rosser got.

It is said that Slaton knew that the commutation would kill him politically.

He doesn't talk that way. He expresses the most buoyant confidence in his future popularity.

He says that none of the best people are against him. He says that those who made the outcry against him are mere scum, riff-raff, rag-tag and bobtail; men whose wives take in boarders and washing.

He says that these low-down creatures have always been against him, and he hopes they always will be.

Unless your political eye-sight is failing, you can see a formidable line-up in favor of Slaton for the Senate.

The Jews will be solidly for him.



So will the Chambers of Commerce, of Atlanta and Savannah.

So will the L. & N. Railroad system. So will the Hearst papers. So will the Atlanta dailies.

The Roman Catholics will support him almost to a man, on account of The Jeffersonian being against him.

You need not doubt that Slaton made himself reasonably certain of a powerful combination, before he took the bit in his teeth.

He is crafty, and he doesn't act upon impulse.

It will be remembered that while the Frank case was on its way to him, Nathan Straus, of New York, came to see him.

It will be remembered that while the Frank case was on its way to him, William Randolph Hearst came to see him.

It will be remembered that immediately after the commutation, and the flight from Georgia, he was banqueted by Mr. Hearst in New York.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hearst's personal representative, John Temple Graves, in his address to a Northern press-club, proclaimed the intention of Mr. Hearst to put Slaton in the race for the Senate or Vice Presidency.

Slaton himself has repeatedly told the Northern people that he would re-enter politics in Georgia, and make his action in the Frank case an issue before the people.

Those who defend Slaton say that his previous character had been good.

If the character of Judas Iscariot had not been good, Christ would not have made him one of the Twelve, and Keeper of the Treasury.

If the character of Benedict Arnold had not been good, Washington would not have made him Commander at West Point.

Lots of folks enjoy the reputation of being straight, when in fact, they are crooks who have not been found out.

WHAT WERE THE REASONS FOR THIS COMMUTATION?

In one place, Slaton says that he was guided by the advice of Sally, his wife. In another place he says he was influenced by the dissenting opinions of the minority Justices of the Supreme Courts.

In another place he says that important new evidence, never produced before any other tribunal, was produced before *him*.

In another place, he says that the hair found in the metal room, and proved at the trial, to have been Mary Phagan's, was afterwards shown to be the hair of somebody else.

Who this somebody is, he provokingly keeps to himself. What that new evidence was, he mysteriously declines to state.

In still another place, he leans heavily upon the tomb of Judge Roan, and says that he commuted because of the dead judge, when the official record shows that Slaton paid no attention to the pleas of living judges, *last year*, and that he can't assign any reason why L. S. Roan's alleged change of mind should have outweighed Judges Evans, Lumpkin, Hill and Atkinson, who had *not* changed *their* minds.

Like many other mortals, L. S. Roan's value was not appreciated until after he died. To his pastor he confided his worries about the Frank case, and said that, according to the evidence, Frank "*was unquestionably guilty.*"

On his farewell visit to his daughter, at Tampa, Florida, he said the same thing.

I have said, and repeat, that entirely too much has been made of L. S. Roan. When he ended his official connection with the case, *his opinion was not worth a bit more than that of any juror, or of any spectator who heard the evidence.*

L. S. Roan in Massachusetts, had no more to do with the case than you or I did.

Every lawyer knows that *our Supreme Court had exactly the same power over the evidence, in this case, that Judge Roan had.*

He had the right to say the verdict

was not sufficiently supported by the evidence, and the Supreme Court had the right to overrule him *on that very point*, if the Justices believed the evidence insufficient.

How dishonest, then, is the continued effort to fool the people about Judge Roan!

What possible weight could be given to a tardy, unofficial, and doubtful letter of a disabled, suffering, enfeebled judge, when the Justices of the Supreme Court were all in life, all in full vigor, and all firm in their conviction *that the evidence against Frank was sufficient?*

The effort to use a dead man to shield John Slaton is the most cowardly and reprehensible feature of the campaign of the commuters.

The Atlanta Journal, the New York Times and the Western papers are saying that "*WATSON ATTEMPTED TO BRIBE SLATON!*"

They allege that Watson sent a message to Slaton demanding that he "hang the Jew," and that, in return for this personal favor, Watson would send Slaton to the Senate.

*It is a characteristic Slaton falsehood.*

During the campaign, last year, Slaton did his utmost to secure my support for the Senate. He sent several gentlemen to Thomson to see me about it. The final desperate proposition that he made me, I will reserve for the present. *He knows what I mean.*

But since he and his brother-in-law, and their hired writer, and the Rabbi have endeavored to besmirch the character of Dr. J. C. Jarnagin, of Warrenton, I will tell exactly what happened.

Last year, my friend Jarnagin came to my home several times to bring messages from Slaton.

One message Dr. Jarnagin was reluctant to deliver to me, for he felt that it put Slaton in a bad light.

Slaton had explained his failure to run against Hoke Smith, for the Senate, on the ground that he, *Slaton*, was a *poor man*, and that his brother-in-

law, *John Grant*, would not let him have the money for a campaign against Smith!

On each of his visits to my home, my friend Jarnagin was told that I could not go back on Rufe Hutchins, to whose support I was committed.

In May of this year, Governor Slaton made an address, on a Warren County—Fair Educational Day.

While in Warrenton, he stopped with Maj. McGregor, and he discussed the Frank case with particular reference to what Judge Roan had told his pastor.

Slaton also talked with Dr. Jarnagin, and asked him if there was no way for him, Slaton, and myself "*to get together.*" He asked Dr. Jarnagin, if there was not something that he, the Governor, could do for my son, or for my son-in-law, Mr. Lee.

In reporting the conversation to me, Dr. Jarnagin said, "Jack says we *must get together.*" I considered that the Governor was making overtures to me, as he had done last year, and, of course, some sort of answer to his message was necessary.

I therefore said in substance to Dr. Jarnagin:

"You tell Jack Slaton to stand like a man against all this outside pressure in the Frank case, and to uphold the Courts and the Law, and I will stand by him.

"Tell him that I have never allowed my personal feelings to keep me from supporting any man, when the good of the State seemed to require it, and that I have no feeling against him that will prevent my upholding him in doing what is right in the Frank case.

"Tell him to do *what is right, regardless of these newspaper libels and these foreign petitions.*

"Tell him that I want nothing for myself, nor for any member of my family, but I do want to see *the law vindicated* in this Frank case."

That was my answer to his message—the answer which the jurors, and the Supreme Court would have given him; the answer which 90 per cent



of the people of Georgian would have given him.

That message was, in substance, the very same that I was sending to him, from week to week, *in the editorial columns of The Jeffersonian*.

That message was in effect the same that the mass meetings, in various counties, were sending to him.

That message was given to him in thousands of letters, telegrams and petitions from all over Georgia.

That message was the same in spirit and meaning, that the Cobb county delegation carried to him.

Out of every hundred men in Georgia, ninety would have been willing to have gone upon the house-tops and shouted a similar message.

All that we ever wanted Governor Slaton to do, was, *to enforce the Law against rich people, as he had enforced it against the poor*.

Had he proved himself a man, he would have rallied to his enthusiastic support thousands of voters who had never supported him before—men who believe that it is nothing but right to reward a public servant, of whom they can say, *WELL DONE!*

God in Heaven knows how passionately the people yearn for public servants of whom they *can* say that.

If John Slaton had just withstood temptation and proved true, he would today have been wearing the crown of Georgia's admiring approval, a crown more precious than that of any King.

In 1914, John Slaton told Dr. Jarnagin to explain to me that the reason why he did not run against Hoke Smith for the Senate instead of against Hardwick and Felder, was that he, Slaton, was a poor man, and that John Grant wouldn't let him have the money to run against Smith.

John Slaton explained that it was his wife who was rich, and that John Grant was the manager of the property, and therefore Slaton had to go to Grant for cash.

In Los Angeles a few weeks ago, he told the newspapers quite a different story. He said:

*"I am a man of wealth."*

His exact language as reported in the Los Angeles paper is this:

#### Spends His Own Money.

"I have been accused of capitulating to the overwhelming influence of public sentiment," he said, "of reversing the judgment of the courts, and many other violations of my oath, but no one in Georgia who knows John Slaton believes the charges, and I am proud to say that, amid all of the censure I have received, **there has not been even an insinuation that I profited financially as a result of my action.**

"My record of seventeen years in public life, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and Governor for two terms, precluded the possibility of such a taint. **I am a wealthy man, my family is rich, and I am one of the few men of the country who has been elected to office without accepting funds from any outside source for my campaigns. Every penny spent in the interest of my candidacy came from either my own pocket or from members of my own family.** As a result I have never been under obligations to anyone. No corporation or clique has ever been able to control me."

If Slaton told Dr. Jarnagin the truth in the Spring of last year, and told the California reporters the truth in the Fall of this year, the question arises,

*Where did this sudden wealth come from?*

#### THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Rosser, Grant and Slaton are well aware of the animosity that I have aroused among Roman Catholics by the attacks made upon their hierarchy and secret organizations. They also know that an alliance has been formed in this country between the Jewish organizations and the Papal secret orders.

They, of course, know that the Roman Catholic Knights of Columbus were able to use the Federal Government against me, and that I am under indictment for having copied into one of my books a portion of the

*Moral Theology* of Saint Alphonsus Liguori.

They know that the case is to come up at the approaching November term in a city where Jews and Catholics, combined, are predominant, and where old political enemies of mine, are implacable and revengeful.

Therefore, Rösser had a purpose in lugging the Catholic question to the front, just as he had in alluding to Foreign Missions.

I have never insulted any man on the subject of his religion, and, in all my articles, it has been my endeavor to show that it was *the system, the hierarchy, the law and the real purpose, of the Italian Papacy*, that I antagonized.

As a Jeffersonian democrat and American citizen, I detest the foreign church which has always been the bitterest foe to democracy, and whose fundamental laws are irreconcilable with ours.

I detest a Papacy which tells me that I must take my religion and my politics from a lot of Italian priests.

I detest a church which stigmatizes the memory of my mother by saying that she was not my father's wife, but that they were living together "in filthy concubinage"—as Pope Pius IX *did* say while my parents were both alive.

I detest a church which says by its fundamental law, that your wife and mine, your married daughter and mine, your married sister and mine—is a concubine, not a lawful wife, and that the children of our Protestant marriages are nothing but bastards.

I detest a church which comes into my state with its foreign law, and breaks up the homes of lawfully married people, as the priests broke up those in Macon and at Arlington.

I detest a church which sends a foreign ambassador here to tell our people to vote for the Roman Church, rather than for our Country, and who is now trying to plunge this country into a war with Mexico, in order that 300 more years of oppression by Span-

ish priests may be the doom of the native Mexicans.

I detest a church which creates an imaginary near-hell, fills it with suffering souls, and sells releases from it.

I detest a church which puts a bachelor priest between a man and his wife, and orders the bachelor to use filthy language to her in secret, such as no decent husband would ever use, even at night and in the marriage bed.

I detest a church which has to have so many secret organizations, the oaths and secret purposes of which make those secret societies a deadly menace to Protestants and Democrats, to true religion and real civic liberty.

I detest a church whose fundamental law condemns "heretics" to death, and whose records reek with the blood of Christian martyrs.

I detest a church which declared that "Ignorance is the mother of devotion," and which destroyed libraries, closed the schools, penalized mental research, outlawed science, and plunged Europe into darkness and horror and carnage for a thousand years.

No Roman Catholic who *knows the law* of his foreign church, and *obeys it*, can be a loyal American citizen; for the one master is the enemy of the other, and a Catholic cannot serve both.

In public opinion throughout the Union, Georgia has been condemned for an unjust verdict, an unfair trial, and a *technical* judgment of our Supreme Court, when the facts clearly demonstrate the sole guilt of the drunkest nigger that ever swilled rot-gut.

They say the "mob" stood up in the courtroom, and threatened the jury: that the judge was as much terrified by our "blood lust" as the jury was, and that our Supreme Court passed on nothing save the dry points of law, not reviewing the evidence and not expressing any opinion as to its sufficiency.

This is the indictment against us,



first made in *Collier's*, by the Hessian from Montana, C. P. Connolly.

In the wake of this mendacious hireling, came Macdonald, of the Western press; and after these, came trooping scores of scribblers who took their facts, from the arrant and abominable lies of Connolly and Macdonald.

Use your Reason! Call upon your Common Sense!

Don't you *know* that Frank's lawyers could not have lost their case at every turn, in all the Courts, *if it had not been a desperately bad case?*

Don't you *know* that the evidence on which Connolly, Burns, Hearst and Straus have acquitted Frank, at the bar of public opinion, *is different from the evidence upon which the jury acted?*

Where did that hired cohort of Hessians get the evidence which they have used in fooling the public?

*They made it up!* They took the various lies of Burns, of W. E. Thomson, of Luther Rosser, and of the excited Jews of Atlanta; and out of the medley of falsehood, they have made the abhorrent noise which caused other States to turn against Georgia.

Are you willing to be governed by the official Brief of Evidence? The lawyers on both sides agreed to it, and Judge Roan officially approved it.

Oughtn't *that* to settle the question as to what *is* the real truth of the case?

Unless we go by the record, we are at sea, and resemble angry boys, quarreling.

Unless we go by the record, we are left to the folly of saying week after week. "You're a liar!" and "you're another!"

To deal fairly with the jury, the Supreme Court and the people of Georgia, you must put yourself in their place.

You must see what they saw, hear what they heard, *and learn what they learned.*

After doing this, judge us as you would have yourselves judged.

**BE FAIR TO US! DEAL JUSTLY WITH US!**

Would you outsiders want your Courts and people condemned on the unsworn statements of such hirelings as Burns, Lehon, Connolly and Macdonald?

Wouldn't you think that your Courts had the right to be judged *by the evidence of sworn witnesses*, all of whom were put through the ordeal of cross-examination?

Be fair to us, and **JUDGE US BY THE SWORN TESTIMONY**; that's all we ask of you.

Is it asking too much?

**ARE YOU UNWILLING TO GIVE US A HEARING?**

Are we to be hounded and harassed forever, on the unsworn statements of interested parties?

Let us go to the record, and see what the witnesses said under oath.

That's the only way to try a law case.

*We* did not carry this Frank case into the newspapers; the other side did it.

Gentlemen, it is high time these rich Jews, and Slatons and Railroad Lawyers quit misrepresenting this case.

**THE PEOPLE** are not going to allow a convicted criminal's own lawyer to lynch the courts and save his client.

**THE PEOPLE ARE NOT GOING TO ALLOW IT!**

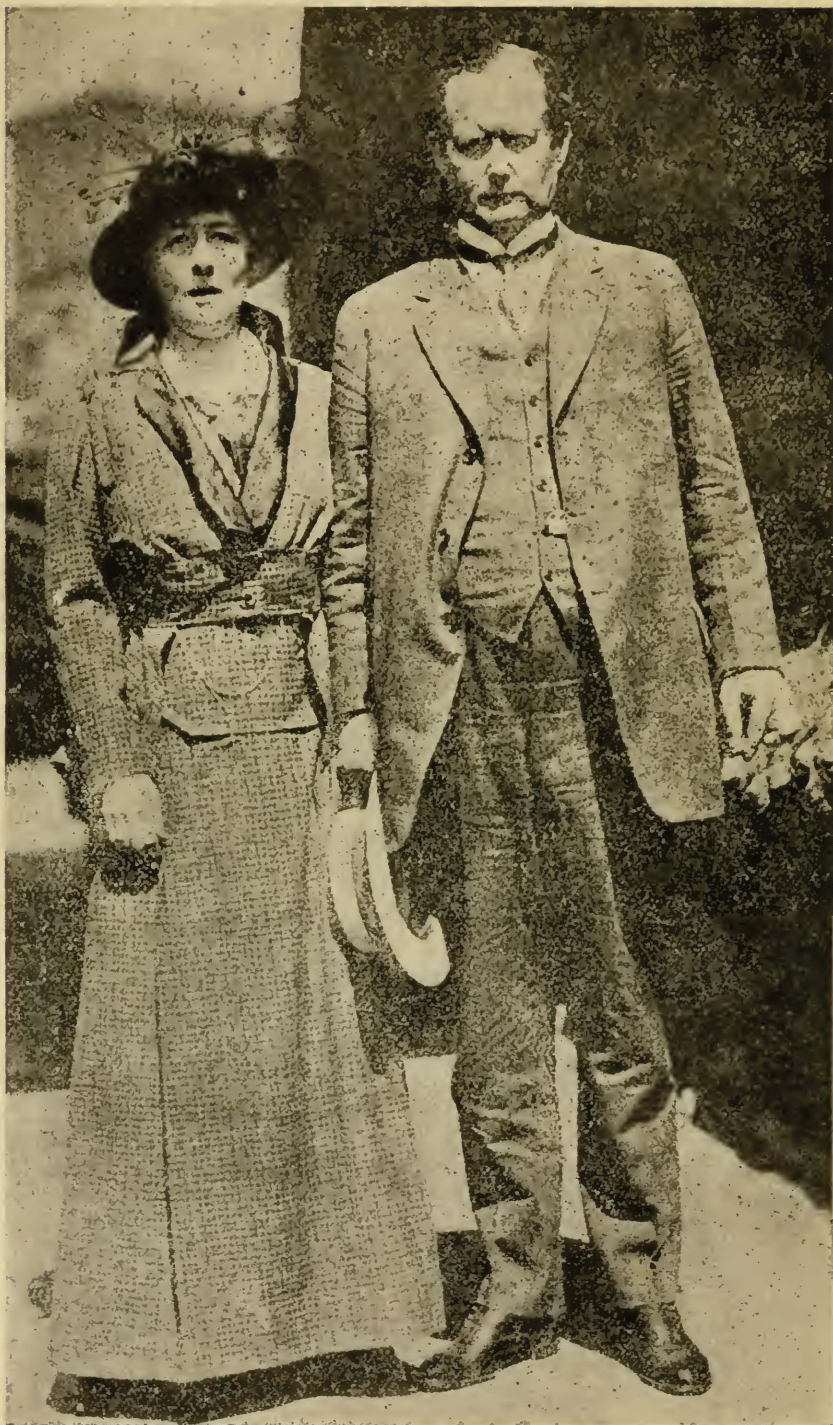
The People would deserve the contempt of mankind, if they *did allow it.*

Leo Frank was under sentence of death, when the Vigilantes executed him.

The commutation, signed by his lawyer, was not only a nullity, but was a most flagrant, intolerable insult to the State, *and a most unparalleled attack upon our judiciary.*

Time cannot cover that unpardonable sin of John M. Slaton, and he will do well to remember that Treason is not protected by any Statute of Limitations.

He betrayed us: he did it deliberately! He made his bed; now let him lie on it!



ANOTHER VIEW OF JOHN M. SLATON, POSED BY HIMSELF WHILE ON HIS TOUR OF THE WEST.



# What Is Money? Intrinsic and Fiat Values

Col. Archie Fisk.

**M**ONEY is sovereign authority; impressed upon and attached to that which is capable of taking and retaining the impress of that authority. The currency value is in the *stamp* and not in the material independent of the stamp.

Homer and Hesoid never spoke of gold and silver as money, but expressed the value of things by saying they were worth so many oxen.

The value of money in any country is determined by its purchasing power in that country. Its power in exchange at home is all the value it possesses. When transported, whether it be gold, silver, or paper, it becomes commodity. The bankers, knowing the purchasing power of money in every country, readily reduce the money of one country to that of another, and furnish the businessmen with the money they require in any foreign country.

A currency that would circulate through the world, must be made a legal tender in every nation. Such an arrangement would be impossible, and undesirable; the stringency in one country would effect every other country.

Money is whatever the community consents to use as the medium of exchange. In the strict sense of the terms, it does not represent intrinsic value any more than a court judgment, or a statute of law. The value of gold and silver which is called intrinsic, is not so, but is a value placed on those metals by law.

It is contended that gold is a standard of value. It cannot be a standard of its own value, as it is subject to all the changes and fluctuations of other products. Uniformity of general prices is the only reliable standard of value.

Prof. Jevons, in "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," shows that the value of gold between 1789 and 1809 fell in the ratio of 100 to 54 or 46 per cent. From 1809 to 1839, it raised from 100 to 245, or 145 per cent, rendering government annuities and fixed payments almost two and one-half times as valuable as they were in 1809, prostrating and paralyzing industries in the same ratio that debts and fixed incomes became more valuable, and gold increased in value and purchasing power.

After 1846, the gold discoveries in California and Australia increased the world's annual supply from 61,000 in that year to 181,000,000 in 1851, diminishing its value and purchasing power 36 per cent.

Gold and silver were selected as the money metals, not on account of their supposed intrinsic value, but because they were known to be scarce metals, and the production not likely to become sufficient for monetary purposes. It is the *fiat* of government, not the material, which gives value to money.

Money should be receivable for every debt due to the nation issuing it, and made a full legal tender for all debts between individuals. A circulating medium which may pass current, such as our National Bank bills and other forms of paper or credit currency which are made redeemable in money, is not money. It is simply representative of money. Money must bear the stamp of sovereignty. Money is redeemable only when it pays a debt.

Money cannot be redeemed by exchanging one kind for another; many mines produce a dollar's worth of gold at a cost of ten cents. The quantity of gold and silver being limited, the gov-

ernment may fix a price on these metals by opening its mints to their unrestricted coinage into money.

If gold was deprived of its monetary function, its production would practically cease, as there are many years' supply on hand for its uses in the arts, and it would be difficult to predict what the value of gold would be. What is the basis of gold and silver? During the financial crisis in London, in 1847, when legal tender debt paying money was in urgent demand, no man could borrow a five pound note on a thousand dollars' worth of silver.

The basis of silver coin had been removed by demonetization, although it was intrinsically as valuable as ever.

During the bankers' panic, in 1893, brought on by a conspiracy between the National Bankers and the National Government to demonetize silver, the First National Bank of Denver refused to loan \$100 on a bar of gold bullion worth \$25,000. The same conditions prevailed in other banks in various parts of the country. The South and West are nearly unanimous for the free coinage of silver, and they must be punished, yes ruined financially, to gratify the National Bankers.

In Calcutta, where silver only was a legal tender during the money stringency of 1864, it was impossible to borrow a dollar on gold, and merchants who had hundreds and thousands of gold coins were obliged to let their notes go to protest because they could not borrow ten dollars of silver on a bushel of gold. The *fiat* gives to both metals practically all the value they possess; the same as it gives value to paper money.

Alexander Humbolt records as a fact that 8 cents worth of gold would buy as much in the fifteenth century as a hundred cents would in the eighteenth. It was the scarcity of money in circulation which made gold valuable.

Ben Franklin declared gold to be

the most worthless of metals, fit only to ornament fools. Pliny, the Roman historian, attributed the fall of Rome to the use of metallic currency and its consequent usury. It was usury, and the increase in the purchasing power of gold, that caused the downfall of every extinct nation.

Lycourges destroyed all silver and gold money in Sparta, and coined iron money, but he took pains to destroy the intrinsic value of the iron first, by rendering it so it was not malleable, thus clearly demonstrating the fiat idea. With this money alone Lycourges took the government from the hands of the polydectes and founded the glory of Greece by building Sparta, the first city without a wall. The nation soon became the arbitrator of national quarrels, its soldiers were invincible, its people refined, learned and industrious, and the nation prosperous, and all its people had homes from infancy—*by law*.

With this worthless iron money, Sparta was mistress of the world for nearly 500 years, until the gold fiend again came from foreign countries and taught the "intrinsic value" idea of a new gospel. That made a few men extremely rich, the rest of the people beggars.

Two centuries later Seneca, while acting as teacher and philosopher of the Roman Court, and Senate, coined leather into money. But his virtues and solid worth clashed in time with the gold idea of interest, profit and rent, and the gold conspirators demanded his death as a dangerous man.

The history of the world records the struggle of the rich and powerful against the weak. The reason for making money from scarce material, is that the few may control it. The surest road to prosperity and national peace, wealth and greatness is in full legal tender paper money, such as was maintained in Italy for 500 years at above par with gold, without an ounce



of gold or silver behind it as money of "ultimate redemption." The government made it money and received it for every debt. Statesmen, philosophers and courts have agreed on this definition of money in all ages. Some courts have added to this idea, "All debts, both public and private." This definition of money is backed by the brain and patriotism of the world's best and greatest minds.

Bills that are to be redeemed in money are no more money than a personal note or check. The continental money and the money of the Southern Confederacy are sometimes referred to as illustration to show how paper will depreciate when not redeemable in coin. The Confederate bills were simply promises to pay at a certain time after recognition or establishment of the Southern Confederacy. There was no specified time of payment and no intimation as to what they were to be paid in. The presumption was they were to be paid in money, but not necessarily in money made from silver or gold. It could have been made of paper, equally valuable for redemption or any other purpose. When the Confederacy collapsed, these bills of credit naturally ceased to have any value.

Continental bills were not issued in the form of paper money, but in the form of promises to pay specie at certain specified times, which, under the circumstances, was a manifest impossibility. The Continental Congress did not issue, or pretend to issue, money of any kind. It did issue what were called bills of credit, but it possessed new power to make these bills legal tender, or to issue coins of any kind. The States, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, coined money of gold, silver and copper, and regulated its value. They emitted their own treasury notes, and made them legal tender in payment of all debts due the States, and individuals therein. In 1778, when continental bills began to

depreciate, Congress called upon the States to make them legal tender, as they have made their own bills, which the States refused to do. The country was flooded with spurious continental bills which had been sent here from England with the view of depreciating our currency as the most effective means of suppressing the rebellion. It is the legal tender quality which gives value to money.

Money in itself has no value, and should have none; therefore, it is not correct to speak of the intrinsic or fiat value of money. There is no such thing. Money is the major of value. Coining all the gold into money, gives to gold bullion its money value. What its intrinsic or commodity value might be, stripped of its money value, would depend entirely upon the amount produced and the amount consumed in the arts. Law makes money. Congress has declared what should be a legal tender in payment of debts. The right thus to enact has been assumed in twenty-four statutes past in the presidencies of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln, and Johnson.

Congress at one time has said that a gold coin of a certain weight and fineness shall be worth ten silver dollars, and a legal tender for that sum. Congress has afterward said that a coin containing less gold shall be worth ten silver dollars, and a legal tender for that sum. The power to make this debasement to the extent of 6 per cent, as was done by the law of 1834, and to give to the debased coin a quality of legal tender for pre-contracted debts, involves the power to carry the debasement to the extent of 60 per cent, or any other per cent, and to give the same quality to the coin thus debased. The United States Supreme Court says

"Indeed, the legal tender notes have become the universal measure of value."

"The Constitution was intended to

frame a government as distinguished from a league or compact, a government supreme in some particulars over States and people. It was designed to provide the same currency having a uniform legal value in all the States. It seems to have been left to Congress to determine alike what metal shall be coined, its purity, and how far its statutory value as money shall correspond from time to time with the market value as the same metal as bullion. How, then, can the grant of a power to coin money and regulate its value, made in terms so liberal and unrestrained, coupled also with the denial to the State of all power over the currency, be regarded as an implied prohibition to Congress against declaring treasury notes as legal tender.

It is hardly correct to speak of a standard of value. The Constitution does not speak of it. It contemplates a standard for that which has gravity or extension, but value is an ideal thing. The coinage acts fix its unit as a dollar, but the gold or silver thing we call a dollar is in no sense the standard of a dollar. It is a representative of it. There might never have been a piece of money of the denomination of a dollar."

Value is an ideal thing. Money is the representative of value, and it is not necessary or desirable that the material from which it is fabricated should of itself have any value.

The objective of all currency is the guarding against counterfeiting. The essential value in currency lies in the stamp of the government, which stamp alone has the virtue of elevating the paper or metal to its face value, and thereby maintaining the loyalty and cohesion of the nation.

Bank notes:—not a legal tender having no value. They must have that legal value as a basis or they fail even to be representatives. The basis of coin may be treacherous; it may take wings and fly to other countries, leav-

ing its representatives worthless. Money issued by the government, receivable for all debts, is based on the public and private credit of the nation, and it will always be good as long as the government issuing it stands. It is the receivability and legal tender quality that makes money. The basis of coin is the credit of nations or the faith and confidence which the public have that the different nations will retain the enforced coin standard.

Metal coins are simply representatives of the monetized credit of all nations, while government legal tender paper is the representative of the coin credit of the United States. Each being current money within the jurisdiction of the nation, or nations, which thus represent their monetized credit, and no further.

Coin money does not strengthen the government as money issued having no intrinsic value. Such money is not calculated to inculcate a spirit of loyalty. The whole fabric of any government might tumble to the ground without the loss to the holders of gold, so long as that metal is given a money value by the principal nations of the world. Wars, panics, revolutions, bankruptcies are harvest seasons for gold owners, who encourage and bring about such disasters. But with paper money, it is different. The value of that money is based upon the laws of the country alone, and with the destruction of the government it would become worthless. Full legal tender paper money would afford the most perfect safeguard to the perpetuity to our government that could be conceived of, for every man, even if he lacked patriotism, would be impelled by self interest to support and defend the government that gave value to his money, as much as he would defend the box that contained it.

A bill of credit is entirely distinct from legal tender money. The power to issue a bill of credit was withheld from Congress by a distinct vote of the



States represented in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. "A bill of credit is defined to be a note promising payment in lawful money on demand, and especially authorized by law to pass as a circulating medium. National bank bills, greenbacks and every specie of treasury notes redeemable in coin are bills of credit, not money. They are dishonest representatives of money and their authorization by Congress was a usurpation of power. Congress has the power to issue legal tender paper money, but it violated the Constitution in the interest of the money changes when it authorized the issue of bills of credit, which is especially forbidden when it could have best served the people by issuing legal tender money, made receivable for every debt.

From the reign of Henry the First, to the establishment of the Bank of England, the legal tender money of England was made of wood. During the reign of Queen Katherine of Russia, the government issued treasury notes which carried it through the war with Turkey.

The Bank of Venice was a government bureau. It kept the records of the owners and transfers of this fund for the benefit of the commercial business of the country. The credit of this bank was the most popular medium of exchange the world ever had. It commanded a premium over coin for the reason of its superior convenience of handling security from loss, or robbing, of counterfeiting and debasement of coin.

The volume of credits was not restricted to the loan, but enlarged as the demand for the fund increased. History informs us that from the commencement, coin was continually being deposited for bank credit, the depositor knowing that it would never be returned to him. This is proof of the high esteem in which this ideal system was held. For nearly 700 years, the

Bank of Venice maintained a system based upon public credit, converting the entire public debt into a currency or medium of exchange, and produced a degree of prosperity never before reached by any people. "Colwell's Digest" on the Bank of Venice leads to the following deductions:

First—It proves that there was a National Bank of Venice founded on a loan of two million ducats, spent by the State in 1171, and the bank existed for a period of 626 years, during which time it was gradually enlarged over 700 per cent.

Second—That in A. D. 1423, it was modified by law to prevent fluctuation.

Third—That 4 per cent interest previously paid was abolished.

Fourth—All promises of reimbursement other than transfer of credit receipts, was abolished.

Fifth—That the nation "took the coin of its loans one time for all" in the Nation's Bank, giving a receipt only.

Sixth—That no coin was kept as a specie basis of credit, or for strengthening the nation: It was immediately paid out.

Seventh—That no promise to pay any coin was made after 1423 for nearly 400 years of its continuance.

Eighth—That this "fiat," or legal credit, was that in which all coins were expressed, the fixed standard for payment and thus the principal money of account, specie being legal tender for retail coin or export commodity at 20 per cent discount.

Ninth—That the premium fixed by law of 20 per cent premium over the Venetian gold ducat, so celebrated for its fineness in export, was a real superiority of legal money of accounts over the commodity, gold, and over gold currency.

Tenth—That it was not dependent on any promise of convertibility or redemption in gold, as no claim for any gold was acknowledged in the National Bank.

Eleventh—That it continued for nearly 400 years with all these extraordinary attributes, producing no financial derangement, and no opposition, but, on the contrary, grew until its money percapita exceeded that of any nation in Europe, ancient or modern, and was the pride of Venice, and envy of Europe.

Twelfth—That it only fell when Napoleon conquered Venice, when it had reached an issue exceeding \$16,000,000 of government credit, or money for 200,000 people, excluding the dependencies of Venice.

Thirteenth—That Napoleon could not, and did not, find a ducat in its vaults,

as there had never been a pretense of any.

Fourteenth—That the interest alone saved on each million ducats was \$6,250,000,000,000, at 4 per cent, for 400 years. Savings bank interest.

These facts mean something, and fair argument is better than calling hard names, because the American people love light and truth and fair play. Give the people the money receivable for every debt, full legal tender, but no more shin plasters to be redeemed in money. They are instruments of torture. Money should be redeemed in all things.

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## Confidences

Ralph M. Thomson

Should there ever come a day,  
 When, forgetting gladness,  
 I should bring to you dismay,  
 Through some thoughtless wrong,—  
 Do not charge me with the blame,  
 In a fit of madness;—  
 Would you have me writhe in shame,  
 Wound me with a song.

Should there ever come a year,  
 When, a foe to pleasure,  
 I should seek to domineer,  
 In a manner vile,—  
 Do not strive to heal the smart  
 With a strident measure;—  
 Would you make me sick at heart,  
 Hurt me with a smile.

Should there ever come a time,  
 When, enticed by Folly,  
 I should stoop to any crime  
 Cursed by God above,—  
 Do not risk the sinner's toll,  
 In your melancholy;—  
 Would you maim my wayward soul,  
 Crush me with your love!



# Elhanan

## A Jewish Legend

IT was a night in the latter part of September. A beating wind and heavy rain had driven indoors all the inhabitants of the town of Mainz, on the Rhine. No longer, as in the lovely summer evenings, could they stroll along the banks of the river, and gaze at the vine-clad slopes of the Rheingau. Already the first storms of autumn compelled them to crowd together in all the sheltered places of public resort, where they while away the long hours in games or discussions of public affairs. But let us turn away from these picturesque scenes to another quarter of the town, obscure and squalid, inhabited during the eleventh century by poor, despised Jews. Let us creep under the low-arched passage into the ill-paved courtyard within. It is enclosed by smoke-dried, dilapidated walls, and in the daytime partially shaded by a few stunted trees, whose withering leaves begin to strew the rough, uneven pavement. We soon reach the lowly dwelling of Simeon the Great, famous alike for his learning and his piety. In the mornings, the place is lively enough, when it rings with the merry voices of the boys who come there for instruction. In the evenings, the door stands ajar, and across the narrow passage we catch a glimpse of the study of the master of Israel. All round the walls are the well-filled shelves of his unpretending yet valuable library; precious manuscripts of the written and oral law, as well as the writings of the most famous Rabbis. In the midst, at the rude table lighted by an oil lamp, sits the oracle of his people. Though he is still young, his features bear marks of deep thought and care. His noble countenance not only beams with intelli-

gence, but mirrors forth a large and loving heart, sufficiently at leisure from itself to sympathize with all that seek him for counsel and comfort. His eyes are fixed on the paper before him, whilst his lips utter aloud the words of the prayer which he is composing for the solemn Fast Day at hand. Like many Jewish forms of devotion, it is being clothed very much in the style of an Eastern poem. One word occurs so often in it as to form the burden of its petitions. It is Elhanan, "God is gracious."

The Rabbi starts and looks up as a bright, intelligent lad of the age of seven bursts into the room. But he is too much engrossed with his studies to speak, until the child draws cautiously near, and, looking over his father's shoulder at the writing, says, "Father, why do you write my name so often?" "Ah!" he added, after a moment's reflection, "I understand well you are making a prayer for tomorrow, and my name will have the chief place in it." "You have guessed rightly," answered the Rabbi; "and, Elhanan, you must never forget the honor that will be shown to your name in the assembly of our people. Try to prove yourself worthy of it. To the last moment of your life, whatever it may cost you, abide faithful to the Faith in which you are being instructed. Hold fast especially to the great article of our religion, 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord.'" With these words, the good Rabbi led the boy gently back to his mother, and returned to his table. It was the eve of Yom-Kippor, the Day of Atonement, when this incident occurred. Early the next morning, the Rabbi, his wife, and little son, repaired to the synagogue. It was full to over-

flowing. Hour after hour passed in various acts of devotion. In the course of the service, the master of Israel delivered a solemn discourse suited to the occasion, and concluded it, according to custom, with the special prayer that he had composed. Quite naturally was the name Elhanan, "God is gracious," introduced into it, and with intense earnestness did the father lift up his heart for a blessing on his boy. The preacher ended by pronouncing, with thrilling emphasis, the Triune priestly benediction.

Meantime, the boy, who had grown weary, is sent home with his nurse, Marguerite. The parents are bound to remain till sunset, and during all that time the nurse knows that the child will be completely in her hands. The moment seems peculiarly opportune for carrying out the purpose secretly cherished in her mind. She was a zealous Roman Catholic, and deeply imbued with the false maxim that "the end justifies the means." Some time before the priest had extracted from her in confession the circumstances of the family in which she lived. When he heard that her master was a Rabbi, and that his son was a boy of so much promise, he had urged her in some way, honorable or dishonest, to rescue him from the position in which he was being educated, and to secure him for the service of the Church. "I love my employers," she said to herself, "and I love my religion. Which shall I serve? If they die in unbelief, they must all perish in unbelief. What an awful thought! I may at least save the dear boy's soul. Let me carry the darling lamb within that Fold where alone he can be safe." Her resolve was no sooner made than executed. She at once dressed him suitably for the purpose, and led him forth from that home from which he was destined for many long years to be an exile. The priest's house was near at hand and open to receive them. The little neophyte was

received by his spiritual father with open arms. No question of conscience was raised. The unhappy child was speedily baptized and lodged within the high walls of a convent near the town, being placed under the care of the nuns, to be trained for service in the Church. Meantime, the nurse had disappeared as well. Afraid to face her employers, she fled to some convenient refuge. In the evening, when the good Rabbi and his wife returned from the synagogue, they were horror-stricken to find their darling gone, and rushed frantically into the streets to inquire from everyone tidings of their boy. But in vain, no one would or could tell anything. No trace of him or his nurse could be found. They mourned for him with the mourning of Jacob for Joseph, as for one dead, nay their grief was even more poignant, because Elhanan was their only child. Yet all this while the lost one was very near to them. That, however, made no difference. Inside the walls of the monastic prison he was as much out of their sight and reach as in the wilds of Siberia. The poor little captive soon began to realize his position. With cries and tears, he implored his keepers to release him; but they paid no heed. At last his grief so agitated his tender frame that he was seized with an acute fever. For many days he lay tossing on his hard bed. The sisters became anxious about their young charge, and nursed him carefully and kindly, but they had not a mother's hand or a mother's heart. As the delirium rose, Elhanan screamed aloud for his mother; but she came not. At length, the fever subsided, the crisis passed safely. Slowly, but steadily, the boy regained strength, and was allowed to walk about the convent garden. Very weak, however, was his mind. He tried hard to recall the past, but could remember nothing. He thought, and thought again, until his brain reeled from the effort. He could not recollect



where he came from, or who had brought him where he found himself. His other faculties, however, returned, and as soon as he could bear the strain, his education was begun. Now no pains were spared to instill in the simplest language the principles of the Roman Catholic faith.

In this way three years passed by, after which it was decided to remove the boy to a clerical school in the town of Wurzburg. There, under the tuition of the ablest and most experienced masters, his mind rapidly expanded. His taste was cultivated by the study of the ancient classics, and his reason exercised with logic, mathematics and moral philosophy, inculcated in such a manner as the sagacious teachers deemed most suitable to their ultimate design. As he grew older, he was taken through a course of reading in the Christian Fathers, and taught theology as far as it could be taught without direct recourse to the Fountain-head of Truth. Thus a few more years glided by, and the youth, now developing into a shrewd and learned Churchman, was sent to receive his final training in a college at Rome.

Gregory VII. better known as Hildebrand, was then, as pope, establishing the despotic rule for which his name is so notorious. The young Israelite was soon brought under his notice, and he quickly discovered such capability and promise that he took him under his personal care and direction. With so powerful a patron, his success was assured. At the first opportunity he was ordained priest, and with a rapidity greater than was common even in those days, was made bishop at only twenty-three years of age.

Soon after this, a circumstance occurred of singular interest in connection with his Jewish origin. The pope saw in him a special aptitude for carrying out his ambitious designs. So he was despatched as Nuncio to several important places to preach the celibacy

of the clergy, and the absolute power of the pope, not only over all bishops, but over kings and emperors as well. In the course of his progress, the Nuncio visited Mainz. Whilst he was staying amidst the familiar scenes of his early life, strange surmisings about his origin and home arose in his mind.

In vain did he strive to recall the circumstances of his childhood. All was a blank to him. His illness and the subsequent vicissitudes of his lot had obliterated the past from his memory. Still, he felt conscious of a strong, though unaccountable, attraction towards the despised, persecuted people to which he really belonged. Something soon occurred which called into action his latent sympathies. He was being conducted in state through the city, when a venerable Rabbi, short of stature, with long silvery beard, sallow complexion and piercing eyes, rushed in front of the procession, and forced his way to the Nuncio. In his hand he held out a paper. The Bishop was struck by his intense earnestness, and at once bade his attendants stop. He took the paper and read it. Its contents deeply moved him. The petitioner's daughter, described as a lovely girl of twenty, had been carried off by brigands. To no purpose had the father appealed to the authorities; they would take no steps for her recovery, because the family were Jews. In his despair, the father bethought him of the Nuncio, who, he had heard, was friendly to his race. Hence his sudden application to him for help. The result fully justified his hopes. The Bishop greeted the old man warmly, and assured him that he would do his utmost for the restoration of his daughter. His influence with the magistrates almost compelled attention to the case, and by timely and vigorous measures the lost maiden was brought home. This act of justice, so promptly and graciously performed, won the hearts of the Rabbi, his family and

his people, and long afterwards the Bishop's name was cherished with the deepest gratitude.

Many long years now passed, during which the conflicts between Henry IV. and Hildebrand were being waged with increasing bitterness. The memorable humiliation of Henry took place. For three successive days in the depth of winter, exposed to frost and snow, bare-footed, bare-headed, and clad in the white robe of penitence, the monarch knelt within the precincts of the Castle of Canossa, doing penance, and imploring the proud Pontiff to remove the interdict from his dominions. On this occasion he was attended by the still youthful Bishop. A natural reaction ensued. The pope had to fly into exile with the Rabbi's son. At length, in 1085, Hildebrand died with these bold words on his lips, "I have loved justice and hated iniquity, and therefore I die in exile."

Through the frequent changes that ensued, and all the conflicts of those unhappy times, our legend does not conduct us. It may suffice us to say that about 1130, after the death of Honorius II., took place one of those contests between rival popes with which the pages of medieval history are too often stained. Peter, the son of Peter Leo of history, a Jew by birth, and in fact the Elhanan of our story, was set up in opposition to Innocent II. The usurper, for a time successful, took the name of Anacletus II.

The sequel of his life is said to have been more tragic than its beginning. Having reached the zenith of his ambition, and being now far advanced in age, he became more determined than ever to solve the mystery of his origin. Great caution, however, was needful in so delicate a matter, and he contrived this way of quietly effecting his purpose. He issued a challenge to the Jews of Mainz and its neighborhood by a certain day to show cause for their continued rejection of the Roman Cath-

olic Faith, and called on them to depute one of their number as an apologist to come to Rome and discuss with the pope in person the great questions at issue. The Rabbi, Simeon the Great, by this time extremely aged, was chosen as their representative. At the appointed time, he came to Rome, and was admitted to the Vatican. It was a very painful and hazardous undertaking for the venerable Rabbi, but on account of the vital interests at stake he boldly obeyed the call. All the arguments from history and reason which the pope could adduce were skillfully and earnestly plied. All, however, were powerless to shake the Rabbi's convictions. At last Anacletus abandoned the attempt. Before his departure, he invited Simeon to a private interview in his own library. Conversation of a general kind ensued, and then, as a diversion, a game of chess was proposed. He found his antagonist remarkably skillful and adroit. Still, having from his youth been initiated in the mysteries of that immortal game, he was able to hold his own against him. At last the pope made a certain unusual and very clever move. The Rabbi started, sank back in his chair, and his face grew ashy-pale. As soon as he had recovered himself, he scrutinized the pope's features. "Elhanan," he cried, with hoarse trembling voice, "art thou indeed my own long-lost Elhanan? That was the very move that I myself taught thee. Thou must be indeed my darling son."

Further concealment was impossible. The father fell on the neck of the son whom he had so long mourned as dead. The son, too, was deeply moved, and in the secrecy of that chamber the Pontiff cast aside all official dignity. The long pent-up fountains of the man's heart burst forth, and affectionate pleadings followed. The pope's faith, not grounded on the sole infallible authority of the Word of God, gradually melted away. Based as it



was on the shifting sand of human tradition, it could not resist the Rabbi's searching appeals. The deep impressions of his childhood revived, and after many a sharp struggle with himself, he resolved to return to the religion of his fathers, and to the shelter of the home from which he had been long ago so rudely torn. Disguised as a peasant, and accompanied by his father, he went out by a secret door, then disappeared suddenly from Rome, never to return, leaving his rival Innocent the unopposed occupant of his chair.

Soon afterwards, to the great joy of his family, and of the whole community of his own people, he appeared again in his native city, no longer as a proud ecclesiastic, but as a despised Israelite. Again he shared his father's Rabbinic studies, and again took part in the service of the synagogue.

Unhappily, he was not allowed to pass his few remaining days in this quiet retreat. The trumpet soon sounded throughout Europe, summoning all to the holy war. The Jews of Mainz, to a man, resisted the call. The Rabbi's son was foremost in advising

resistance. Boldly and openly did he put forth all his remaining energy and eloquence in declaiming against the Crusade as an unhallowed warfare. But all his opposition proved vain. Cruel persecution was the only consequence. The venerable ex-pope was suspected by an incensed priesthood, and marked out as the object of their implacable hatred. Having refused to recant his errors and to return into the bosom of their church, he was dragged to the stake, undaunted, undismayed. His ruthless persecutors had their way; and as the lurid flames were kindling round him and wrapping his spare and shrunken limbs in their fierce embrace, he suddenly tore open his garments, and disclosed to the astonished crowd a red cross imprinted on his breast.

"See that," he cried, with a voice that rove above the crackling of the flames, "see what I was made, and what I am again. A Jew was I born, and do what you will, a Jew I will die. 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord.'"

Thus perished Elhanan, the Rabbi's son, always a Jew at heart, even whilst in name and office a pope. Truly, neither the cunning nor the wrath of man worketh the righteousness of God!

---

## A Georgian in Honduras

THE trip from New Orleans or Mobile to Honduras was like any other four or five days' journey over the water, the pleasure depending upon the calmness of the weather and the seamanship of the passengers. It did add a flavor of romance to think that we were probably sailing over the mythological continent, Atlantis; but not until we came close enough to Honduras to see, through our binoculars, the waves beating against the far-off mountains,

and the long line of beach, fringed with cocoanut palms, did we notice any distinctive features. Then we saw tiny dug-outs, manned by dark-skinned fishermen, plying their way along the coast. These men, with few minor changes in language, custom, and religion, were the same that greeted the mariners of the sixteenth century. They are Caribs, and have been boatmen always. Indeed, their well known and appreciated, that in-expert knowledge of the coast is so

insurance companies require their vessels to have a Carib pilot through the dangerous passage from Belize to La Ceiba. Finally, the whistle blew as a signal that we were nearing the harbor of Puerto Cortez, and the flag of Honduras was raised at our foremast out of respect to that nation. Before we were permitted to land, a boat rowed by soldiers, and carrying the port physician and the chief clerk of the Commandante, met us. Its passengers came on board, examined our passports and health, and having obtained satisfaction, allowed us to go on shore. There is rarely any difficulty about the customhouse. A wink and a dram for the Commandante, pocketed firearms, and peaceful looking baggage, are all that are necessary. Having unwound this red tape, we were free to go where business or pleasure called.

We were astonished when we entered the hotel office, to find ourselves in a barroom, where men, women and children of every race, tribe and color were privileged to drink, gamble and play cards. We were futher astounded to learn that such were the hotel arrangements of all the largest cities in Honduras, and that no less important personage than the priest was a liberal patron of these dens of vice and immorality, which are run wide open on Sunday.

We took a stroll after tea, and learned that when we passed the City Hall, police station, or any place where there is a public official, we are yelled at in a voice loud enough to frighten even a brave man:

"Quein vive!"

The speaker was a barefoot soldier, set to guard the aforesaid official. At the direction of an old resident, we managed to stammer:

"Honduras."

Again the yell,

"Que gente."

Again the stammer,

"Americano."

And once more the yell,

"Passo por adelante."

And we passed on, wondering what had taken place, until the kindly-disposed old resident enlightened us to the effect that the soldier had asked us our nationality, and finding no cause for complaint, had commanded us to pass on. Had we not been accompanied by someone, who was able to instruct us with regard to this, we might have made a serious blunder. An Englishman, unfamiliar with the custom, and deaf, lost his life in this simple way. An Italian, who had lived there many years, passed the police station one night, and was so frightened, when the soldier challenged him in an unusually loud voice (they always speak loud, so that the official up stairs will know that they are on the job), that he dropped the sandwich, which was also his supper. When he regained his self-possession, he made the air blue with "cuss words" in Spanish, Dago and English.

There are two classes of people in Porta Cortez, those who wear shoes and those who do not; and there is a current saying that every native that wears shoes is a Commandante. In addition to this mark of nobility, and their firearms, every civil officer carries a little riding whip as a badge of authority.

The thing that most amazed us, was the mongrelnature of the inhabitants of the country. Every full-blooded white person belonged to some flag other than that of Honduras; and as for the natives, with the exception of a few Caribs, there are only a few tribes up in the interior that have kept themselves pure.

A little distance down on the beach, that we found so interesting from the deck of the ship, is a colony of pure Caribs, who are exactly as they were four hundred years ago, having



escaped pollution by Catholic innovations, such as the mixed races, the open barroom for all ages and sexes, the gambling dens, and an utter disregard for women, morals, truth and the other treasures that we hold priceless.

These Caribs live in huts made of poles, fastened together by vines, and covered with palm leaves. All the children under twelve go around as lightly clad as was their grandfather. Adam, before the Angel came, except they wear a large straw hat made from native grasses. Fortunately, they are fond of bathing, and will stand under a hydrant much longer than a man from our country could. Their elders have developed a higher sense of propriety, and dress themselves in cheap homespun garments, which are sewed together with thread obtained from a plant very much like our century plant. The long spear-like leaves are split open and the fibers hung over a pole and put out in the sun to dry. In a few days the strands are ready, ranging in length from two to six feet, and in size from little Es to basses. Although this is not the only thread in use in Central America, it is widely employed, and the fact that the supply of manufactured thread is out, does not in the least disconcert the Central American housewife.

A pair of our shoes would come near crippling a native for life. They wear "kities," which are made by cutting a piece of leather or raw-hide a little larger than the foot, and punching a hole so that a string may pass between the great toe and its nearest neighbor, and a hole in each side near the heel. The three thongs are gathered together and fastened over the highest part of the instep.

The most beautiful building in the city is the one designed to hold the Louisiana State Lottery, which institution sought refuge on the hospitable

shores of Honduras after its ignoble banishment from our country. It soon died because of its almost complete isolation.

Such is Puerto Cortez. The principal business of the town is, exporting fruits and hides, and importing revolutions. Some fifty years ago, an adventurer by the name of Walker, aided by ten kindred companions, excited a revolution, made a twelve-days' march, muleback, to the Capital at Tegucigalpa, inaugurated himself President, and actually held this position ten months before he was shot trying to escape through Nicaragua. Such a feat would not be preposterous even today in this country, where all the better elements of our civilization are pressed out by the deadening grip of the Catholic Church.

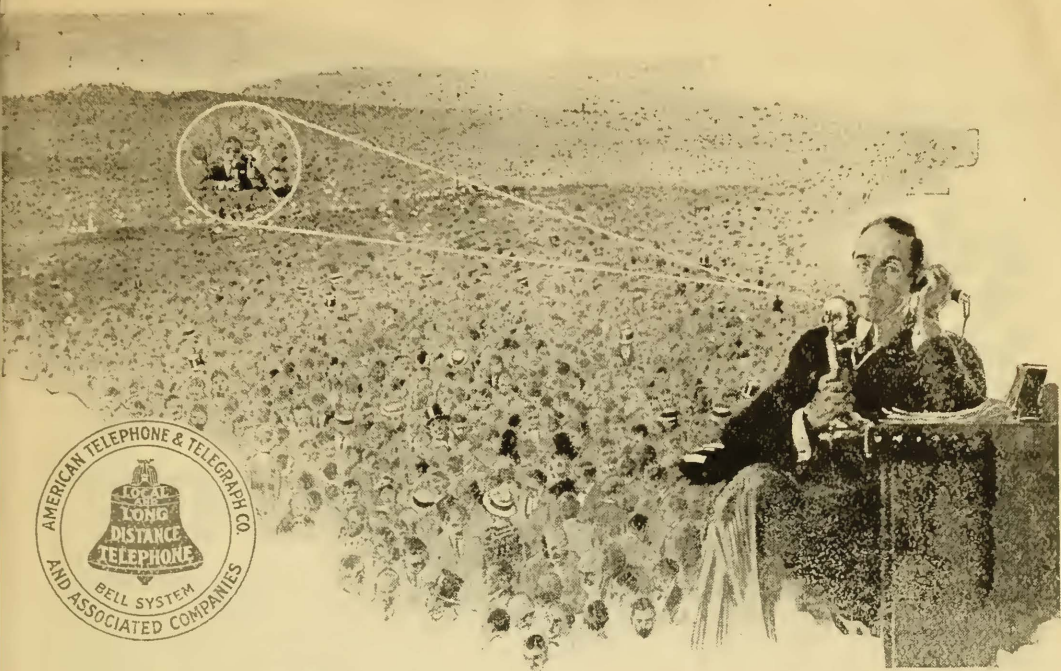
Indeed, when we arrived, in June, 1911, the air was full of revolutions, and the people were hourly expecting Manuel Bonilla and Lee Christmas to swoop down on them and inaugurate General Bonilla, who was at that time constitutional President of Honduras. There were two rumors as to the reason why this man, who had done so much for his country, in an educational and industrial way, was deposed. One was because he was reported to have made plans for marrying the daughter of an ex-President, which he rejected; and the other that he had incurred the displeasure of the Catholic clergy by destroying a "Sweating Saint," whose perspiration was sold for as much as the priest could exact from the layman. Whatever the cause, he was then a political exile in Guatemala and the United States for several years, while Davilla acted as President. The banished ruler was kept in constant communication with his country by his faithful Indian footman and by the American concession hunter. By August, the General had completed plans for a wholesale attack. His aides, the

Boniestas, were to strike at the coast and San Pedro, while Bonilla and Christmas landed at Porta Cortez and proceeded up the railway on a march to the Capital. The plans of the Boneistas were given away, and at midnight the Governor of Sula sent the informer and a squad of soldiers to arrest the revolutionary junta. The spy was shot, the Chief of Police lost an arm, and the Government forces fled. We who had heard the firing fully expected to see the Boneistas follow up their victory and take possession while everything was in a turmoil.

Instead, they ran to the mountains and escaped into Guatemala. It is not an uncommon thing for the native troops to desert to the enemy at the crucial moment, or to hide out until the storm blows over and absolution can be obtained. The attempt was equally abortive at all points. Immediately the officials began to gather troops from the interior to defend their positions. One day, the Governor of Yoro wrote the Governor of Sulu, "I send you twenty volunteers," and the twenty were delivered, tied. The next we hear of the "Old Man," as Bonilla was fondly called by his soldiers, he and Lee Christmas were in New Orleans, and their friends, both personal and military, were in prison in Honduras. These conditions lasted only a short time, for Bonilla bought a ship, picked up a number of political exiles, escaped the vigilance of the coast guard, and sailed for Honduras. At the Island of Roatan, where the pirates made their last stand in the Western Hemisphere, Bonilla was proclaimed Constitutional

President, the flag of America hauled down to give place to that of Honduras, and the General sailed into La Ceiba, which he seized, after a hot skirmish, in which 175 natives were killed. Those who kept up with the campaign in the daily papers will remember that at just this point, J. P. Morgan made a record run to Washington in his private car. Whether or not there was any connection between this and subsequent events, your deponent does not know, but the next day our friend, the Hornet, was taken by the American gunboat Tacoma on the charge of conducting a military expedition against a friendly nation. Dr. Betram was made Provisional President while the peace negotiations were under way. When satisfactory terms were finally agreed upon, an election was held, in which Bonilla was overwhelmingly victorious. Why not? It is the law that every man of age must vote; and if he does not vote right, he has to go to jail. When Bonilla was first elected, a precedent was broken. The President at the Capitol was told Bonilla had the votes, to which he replied: "I have the guns." After the official inauguration, many of his enemies, fearful lest they be led within the shadow of the church (for some obscure reason, a condemned soldier is placed in front of the church to be shot) and there disposed of, sought refuge in this country; and an ex-president whose life Manual had spared, much the same way that Madero spared Diaz, suddenly discovered that he had urgent business in New Orleans.





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## Book Review

**THE SOUTH IN HISTORY AND LITERATURE.** By Mildred Lewis Rutherford, Athens, Ga.

A book unique and invaluable. It lives up to its title; and those who read it will not only have a comprehensive view of Southern literature, but will learn a vast deal about Southern history.

The work is at once a biographical dictionary of the great men of the South, and a Library of selections from the best of our poets.

The sketches are written in the clear and simple style which never tires; and the author displays the temperament of the just judge, in her awards of merit.

No child of intelligence could fail to understand every statement Miss Rutherford makes, and no person of mature years would have any reason for thinking the book was prepared for boys and girls, only.

If Miss Rutherford's History were adopted as a text-book, it would be immensely useful. Surely our young people should not leave the school-house in ignorance of the splendid part the South has played in literature and history; yet the fact seems to be that the Northern Book Trust has such complete control over our officials, the youth of today are not taught the truth about our past.

Too often text-books are adopted which were written for Northern consumption; and these histories either omit what is creditable to the Southern people, or grossly misrepresent it.

In none of these Northern works will you see it admitted the attempted theocratic, Blue Law system of the Pilgrims and Puritans was a dismal failure; and the Virginia plan now prevails everywhere. The bed-rocks of that system were trial by jury, government through elected representatives, the right of every free man to vote, and the right to control home affairs.

From these progressive democratic principles came popular sovereignty for the whole country, the narrow, rigid and repressive theocracy of the older Eastern colonies gradually giving way.

The original Southern standards of private and public life; the Southern idea of legislation and administration; the Southern statesmen, soldiers and authors who endeavored to establish those ideals throughout the Federal Union, should be made familiar to every Southern boy and girl, for it is in the South that the native stock has most jealously guarded its

purity, and struggled to maintain those ideals.

While New England is largely dominated by the Irish, the Italians and the Canadians; while the North and West are almost submerged by alien races poured through the open door of unrestricted immigration, the South is almost entirely composed of the original colonial elements. It is more truly American than any other section.

Our people should be taught what this means, in order that they may appreciate it, and maintain it. T. E. W.

**TWO EVIL ISMS.** By Charles A. Siringo: Chicago, Ill.

The author served with the Pinkerton National Detective Agency for twenty-two years, and he publishes revelations from the inside.


These stories of the methods of the Pinkertons were so objectionable to the detectives that Mr. Siringo has been subjected to persistent persecution. Efforts have been made to exclude his book from the mails; and he himself has been arrested on warrants charging him with libel.

In his book, Mr. Siringo deals with Chicago anarchist cases, the Coeur D'Alene riots, the Haywood trial, and many other thrilling episodes of crime.

Mr. Siringo's description of the slavery system of the Rockefellers and other Coal Kings in Colorado; his flash-lights on the custom of politicians who hire detective agencies to corrupt voters; his exposures of how juries are fixed, and witnesses either found or lost, constitute a moving

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As yet, nobody has found the remedy.

That Capitalists, detectives, State officials and gunmen should be tolerated when they are guilty of such horrible crimes as those in West Virginia, Michigan and Colorado, is the worst possible omen of future convulsions.

Wedded to these agencies of evil, and a necessary adjunct to them, is the mercenary and unscrupulous press agent, who whitewashes the black, and blackens the white, and makes it impossible for outsiders to learn the truth about any local situation.

T. E. W.

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