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SUFFRAGETTES BURN CHURCH AND PLACE BOMB IN BIG HOTEL

St. Catherines, the Parish Church of Hatcham, in the Southeast of London, Is Destroyed by Flames Tuesday

MILITANT ARRESTED WHILE PLACING BOMB

Many American Tourists Were Stopping at Grand Hotel on Trafalgar Square, Which They Intended Dynamiting

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 6.—St. Catherines, the parish church of Hatcham, in the southeast of London, was destroyed by fire this morning. The outrage is placed by the police to the account of the militant suffragettes. The edifice was well alight before the fire was discovered and the roof crashed in soon after the arrival of the firemen.

A militant suffragette caught early this morning by the police in the act of placing a bomb at the entrance to the Grand hotel, which is crowded with American tourists, was brought up at Bow street court and remanded for further inquiry. She gave the name of Ada Ward.

The bomb was in the form of a tin canister, to which was attached a lighted fuse. A placard bearing the words "Votes for Women" was wrapped round it.

The Grand hotel is on Trafalgar square.

Miss Nina Boyle and Miss Anna Mon[illegible], militant suffragettes who were arrested while attempting to hold a meeting in Hyde park, when brought up at Bow today, chose fourteen days' imprisonment in preference to the payment of a fine of $5 each.

New Haven Suffragists Expel Their Officers for Politics

(By Associated Press.)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6.—Charging that they had formed a political language and control of the club an organization within it, for "their own selfish motives," the New Haven Political Equality club, a suffrage organization, today expelled twelve of its officers, including the president, Mrs. Targrace R. McDermott, and Vice President Mrs. Augustus Thomas, one of the first suffragists in the city, and widow of Alexander Troup, who was a close personal friend of Secretary of State Bryan.

The organization referred to had been named the "Pioneer Equality Club." The resolution of expulsion declared that "it has never been known in the history of politics, no matter how corrupt the political parties have been in the past, that such low and unfair methods have been adopted by individuals to get control of an organization."

American Suffragists Make Demand on Congress

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—When members of the senate woman's suffrage committee reached their offices today, they discovered awaiting them a formidable resolution demanding that the committee report immediately a resolution amending the constitution so as to grant to women the right to vote.

The resolution was adopted at the suffrage mass meeting in New York Saturday. It was brought back by the Washington women who took part in that affair.

While the crusade to get immediate results will be continued, the suffragists in Washington today are preparing for a more formidable assault on congress when it reconvenes.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., of Philadelphia, will arrive within a few days to make the preliminary arrangements for the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association next December.

Although the date is somewhat distant, it was declared the early preparations for the gathering were for the purpose of insuring one of the greatest gatherings of "advanced women" the country has seen.

A large delegation from here will attend the suffrage parade to be held in Baltimore, May 11. Plans for this delegation were laid today.

TARIFF BILL TO BE RUSHED

Administrative and Income Tax Features Alone Remain to Be Disposed Of

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The administrative and income tax features of the tariff bill, remained to be disposed of today when the house convened. Both are important parts of the bill, and many amendments to the administrative features were proposed by members of the house and senate committees, but the adoption of the income tax was evidently blocked when the Democratic leaders.

The provisions of a per cent upon foreign goods brought in American bottoms and the discriminations against insurance companies against provisions of the income tax on the ground that policyholders would be unfairly treated, aroused with greater prominence were to come ahead.

All on the Democratic side, while not proposing to lock the caucus that that bound the majority on the ways and means committee, bill were but entirely agreed upon the details of the income tax, though there is no difference of view as to the principle. Those who differ count upon the senate to make some minor changes.

One change to be urged in the senate is to provide that the income tax shall be levied upon the income of the calendar year after 1912, but to apply this year only from the date of the ratification of the constitutional amendment. The idea is to avoid any possible litigation over collection of a tax that would include as a basis the time between January 1, the present proposed basis of the levy and the time of the two-thirds ratification, which was on February 3. Those favoring the change have conferred at the capitol and the White House and expect it to be made, considering that the government can well afford to omit a month this year.

Representative Mondell got permission to offer an amendment providing that all rags imported must be cleaned and sterilized, and then be delivered at distribs on "Democratic rags."

The Democrats proposed to admit "free of duty," he shouted, "the rags of the world. Rags from the harems of Turkey, rags from the slums of London, rags from the purlieus of Naples and Rome and rags from cholera and bubonic plague camps of the Balkan peninsula, will be given to our people free.

"I know of nothing more logical in a Democratic tariff bill than free rags. We must have the rags of all the world to come here to clothe our people, driven from employment by the Democratic tariff rates."

Representative Underwood pointed out that Mr. Mondell's amendment was unnecessary, because the rags were changed before being admitted into the country.

As the bill approaches its day for passing in the house, the senate is completing plans for its consideration.

Senator Simmons, Democrat, has drafted amendments, Senator Penrose, of Illinois, and Senator Lodge, provides for provisions of the income tax and apply to any insurance company or association, organized for the sole purpose of selling insurance policies to the members of the association.

FREE FLOUR AND LUMBER

Head Tariff Bill Into Senate Which Attached the free cotton, and flour provisions of the bill.

Representative Underwood defended free flour, declaring that the northwest would not be injured and an amendment to the bill was defeated. Efforts to take lumber from the free list and after the wood pulp and print paper finally were defeated.

The wood pulp clause in the free list brought about a defection from the world of the Democratic ranks. Representative Sharp, of Ohio, representing Democrats opposed to free wood, offered an amendment providing a duty of 10 per cent on raw wood, the rate fixed by the Underwood bill of the last congress.

Representative Sharp defended his amendment by the statement that he now proposed a rate which both Speaker Clark and Majority Leader Underwood had voted for in the last congress.

Republicans from Pordland attacked the wood provision. Various amendments, including one to place all manufactures of wood on the free list were defeated.

Senator Newlands and other western senators contending for duties on wool and sugar, appealed to the senate committee to be heard when the question of the Newlands legislative program comes before it for consideration. It was reported by the rules committee yesterday, with recommendations that its various features be referred to appropriate committees. The Nevada senator said he would have no difficulty in adopted, by the senate. The caucus took no action, however. Discussion of the caucus centered chiefly on the tariff features of the western senator's recommendations.

ASQUITH THREATENS TO RESIGN PREMIERSHIP

Says in Speech Against Votes for Women That He Needs Confidence of Colleagues

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 6.—In proposing the woman's suffrage bill in the house of commons today Premier Asquith said he would resign if his colleagues in the cabinet ever suggested that they did not feel confident that the government the head of which was opposed to them.

HOT SPELL WILL BE BROKEN BY COLD ONE

Weather Bureau Predicts Cold Wave Within Next Thirty-Six Hours

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The hot spell is about to be broken.

In the language of the weather observer, there will be a cold wave within the forty-eight hours, to be followed by a general change to cooler weather throughout the United States. The cold wave will start in the lower temperatures over the Atlantic states today and will reach the Ohio valley and the lower Mississippi valley tomorrow morning.

Rummage Hint

Prudent housewives find much of interest in The Journal Want.

With the coming of Spring it is a good time to plan a readjustment of the furnishings of the home and the turning into cash of the disused and obsolete articles that are not needed.

Many find it profitable to conduct a little "rummage sale" through The Journal Want Columns and exchange or sell furniture, floor coverings, stoves, ice-boxes, or scores of other things that they wish to dispose of quickly and profitably.

If ready, cash, or another article in exchange, is preferable to something that is part of the furnishing of the home—use The Journal Wants.

Telephone your ad to The Journal, and feel that it is sent for—whatever it may—Journal Want Ad. Phone 2000 or Atlanta 68.

THE GUY PUT THE N

GIVES AUDIENCE; FIRST SINCE ILLNESS

al Dominic Ferrata Calls Pontiff, Who Has Recovered

(By Associated Press.)
Mary's—Pope Pius, for the first time in his illness, gave an audience today.

Shoots to Save Life

AYON, Ga., May 6.—J. D. Turner, a storekeeper, Sunday afternoon killed Jim Thomas, a negro. A jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide and Turner was released.

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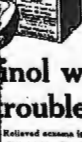

Rinol way troubles

Relieved eczema instantly

Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1911: "Resinol has surely been a friend in need to me. I had eczema on my face. It was in the form of a rash. I used many treatments, without any results. I tried Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment and it gave me instant relief, and very quickly I was, for my whole, and felt like it was after. I told the doctor about Resinol and he highly recommended it and told me to continue its use. I am now completely cured of that dreadful disease after using only about four jars of Resinol Ointment and washing with Resinol Soap." (Signed) Mrs. Charles B. Laughlin, 1719 Pleasant St., Mt. Airy.

Plans Were Laid Months Ago for Dynamiting Hotel

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Plans Were Made

POOL COTTON MARKET READY AT THE ADVANCE

Closed 3 1-2 to 4 Higher—Spots Unchanged, Sales 6,000 Bales

NEW YORK, May 6—Liverpool came close to a points higher. Opening steady; points higher.

10 a. m. market was quiet, 9 to 16 higher.

Liverpool, 1 point lower than at noon.

Liverpool, steady, 6 pts. sales, 8,000 American; imports, 8,000.

Liverpool, steady, net 3½ to 5 points lower than previous close.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Following were the ruling prices today:

	Open.	Close.
Spot sales, 6,000; middling, 6.60.		
May	6.56	6.60
June	6.56	6.60
July	6.57	6.61
August	6.56½	6.60½
September	6.55	6.59
October	6.54	6.58
November	6.53½	6.57½
December	6.53	6.57
January	6.52½	6.56½
February	6.52	6.56
March	6.51½	6.55½
April	6.51	6.55

LIVERPOOL FLOURS

	Jan. Feb.	May June	July Aug.	Oct. Nov.
	6.06	6.24½	6.39½	6.48½
		6.30		.....
		.....	6.41	.....
		.....	6.50	.....
		6.31	6.41	.....
		6.30	6.41	.....
		6.30	6.39	.....
		.....	6.37	.....
		.....	.....	6.46
		.....	6.36	.....
		.....	6.35	.....
	5.98	.....	.....	.....
	6.33	6.33½	6.34½	6.42

...D & CLARK'S COTTON LETTER.

...ton, N. Y., May 6.—The primary ...ket on Friday's map was good value ...ers, and also offered a few ...ative indications that bulls ...Alabama and the Atlantic ...ever, that no cold weather ...ed south of the Mason and ...the Western half of the ...indications in the west, ...disappointing at first was ...ment that dos, again ...Political news is mixed, ...ment that both Lodge and Hitchcock ...with doubt and difference by the ...Democrats are opposed ...military preparations to move ...

...ock opened as though concerted support ...to have been brought out in October ...ment initial literature of Mr. ...Hitchcock, however, that ...prevails in regard to the go... ...Democratic leaders depend for vo... ...inquiry for spots is showing ...the representatives of the Dallas ...this morning. Expectation of a ...weather forecast at 11 ...western states, every strength ...The market sold a fire ...rally to 11 o'clock when the ...Friday's rather strong ...potato crop questions on ...politics.

PETROLEUM, HIDES AND LEATHER.

...City, Pennsylvania, May 6.—Petroleum ...Friday, May 6.—New York steady; ...Pa., crude, nominal; refined ...Refined quiet. ...Chicago, hides steady.

The Value of Your Town's Real Estate

Increases—stands still, or decreases, in proportion to the amount of progress your town makes.

You grow, it must be attractive, cheery, comfortable, healthy and sanitary—a place where people like to come and stay.

You can make your town such an inviting place—you can make it grow. You can increase the value of your real estate by building a good sewerage system and proper pavings and water facilities.

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L. M. FRANK'S BODY FOUND WHERE HE WAS SHOT ON DAY OF MARY PHAGAN'S MURDER

For Three Hours and a Half Mr. Frank Was on the Stand, Answering Questions About His Movements Every Hour and Minute of the Day—He Was Calm and Unruffled When Excused From Stand and Returned to the Tower

HE TELLS OF VISIT OF LEMMIE QUINN TO HIS OFFICE TEN MINUTES AFTER MARY PHAGAN RECEIVED WAGES

Introduction of Quinn Gives the Factory Superintendent an Important Witness, In Confirmation of His Statements, Only Three Witnesses Examined by Coroner at Session Monday Afternoon

For three hours and a half Leo M. Frank, general superintendent of the National Pencil factory in which Mary Phagan was murdered, faced the coroner's jury Monday afternoon and told minutely, detail by detail, in precise sequence, where he was and what he did during practically every minute of Saturday, April 26, Saturday night, and Sunday, April 27. When he had finished, his father-in-law, Emil Selig, was put upon the stand, and questioned closely regarding what he knew of Frank's whereabouts and acts on those days. And after Mr. Selig had been excused, Mrs. Josephine Selig, his wife, was called to testify along the same line. These three witnesses occupied the entire session, Monday, which was at work for almost fr hours.

That Lemmie Quinn, foreman of tipping department, visited the National Pencil factory shortly after Mary Phagan is supposed to have received her pay envelope and departed, was an absolutely new feature in the murder mystery brought out by Mr. Frank's testimony.

While Quinn has never been on the stand he has corroborated Mr. Frank's statement in interviews with the detectives, and goes further by saying that he recalled his visit to the factory to the superintendent.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Selig, father and mother-in-law of Mr. Frank, with whom the latter lives, were the only other witnesses examined Monday afternoon before the inquest was adjourned until Thursday morning at 9 M o'clock.

When Mr. Frank left the witness stand at 5:30 o'clock, after three hours and a half of examination, he stated to a journal reporter that he was not tired. He seemed none the worse for the ordeal he had just gone through. He was at once transferred to the tower.

Coroner Donahoo fired question after question, related or without context, at Mr. Frank, the questions being rapid and precise. It was evident that the witness was to be examined most minutely.

Continuing, Mr. Frank remembered that about the middle of October, the day Miss Mattie Smith came in to get his pay envelopes of herself and her sister. He didn't remember whether there was anybody in the outer office at that time. The office boy should have been there. His chief clerk was Herman Scott, a salesman, who had been acting in that capacity since the discharge of J. M. Gantt, the former incumbent. Scott was not in the office. The stenographer should have been in the outer office. She is a Miss Eubanks. He didn't remember her Christ name.

He had been in the office about thirty or forty minutes when M. S. Darley, Wade Campbell and "Mr. Fullerton" came in. The first thing he did was look after his mail and the mail.

WENT TO MANAGER'S OFFICE.

"What sort of papers?" he was asked.

"Notes and orders," he replied, adding that the notes and orders demanded his attention about work around the factory. He took them in a folder, to get ready for Monday.

"What did you do after you went through the mail?" he was asked.

He replied that he went over to the manager's office about 10 o'clock. Before going there he talked several minutes with Darley and Campbell. He not attend to the financial sheet then. He couldn't recall doing anything else. The manager's office is in the establishment of Montag Bros., 10 to 20 Nelson street, he said. Sig Montag is the manager. The corner questioned him closely about what papers he handled that morning. He asked the witness, "What do you usually do after you get to the office when the factory is at work?"

Mr. Frank replied that usually he opened his desk, got out the orders, arranged the work for his stenographer, and at a few minutes after 9 o'clock would go up into the shop and distribute the orders among the proper departments.

He said that he did not get the factory mail at this office. Sometimes he got personal mail there. Saturday he went to the safe that morning and got out the papers, but couldn't recall what the first one was. He answered numerous specific questions about where he was when the office boy should have to make out a financial sheet, etc.

Frank said that he prepared a financial sheet Saturday afternoon. It bore the date of Thursday, the twenty-fourth, he said, in response to the coroner's question. Their week ended on Thursday, he said.

"Why didn't you make out the sheet on Thursday?" he was asked.

"I didn't know the pay roll then. We generally get the payroll on Friday."

INTENDED TO GO TO GAME.

"Did you intend to go to the ball game on Saturday?" the coroner asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Frank, "until I got up and saw it was a cloudy day."

He was asked why he didn't make out the financial sheet in the morning, and replied that he had other matters—invoices, orders, etc.—to look after.

"When did you work on the house books?" he was asked.

"Not on Saturday," he said.

Mr. Frank said that his stenographer was not in the office Saturday, so he called a Miss Hall from Montag Brothers to help him. He went to Montag Brothers's office in the Federal of the National Pencil company, who has his office there, he said, and shortly before 9 o'clock Miss Hall telephoned him there to return to the pencil factory and took over some important letters. Miss Quinn got back to the pencil factory Miss Hall. His office boy and some others were in his office, he said.

At this point the coroner abruptly changed his line of questioning. After "Is the house order book of April 26 in your handwriting?"

"No," replied the witness.

"How many others were there on April 26?"

"Eleven, I think," said Mr. Frank.

"Who wrote those?"

"Miss Hall," said the witness.

The coroner then came back to the visit to the factory of Quinn and Mr. Frank said that he remained there until about 11 o'clock. He said that he talked to several persons there on business.

Took over the mail for matters needing immediate attention.

MANY QUESTIONS ASKED.

"Did you stop on your way there?" he was asked.

"I don't remember."

"Did you stop on your way back?"

"I don't remember," he again answered.

The coroner asked him to try to refresh his memory on the point. He said that he did not remember stopping at any place, either on his way to or from Montag Brothers.

The coroner kept up his questioning [illegible]

[illegible] remember whether the engine was there free in Atlanta [illegible] Friday, May 2?

"Do you usually get orders or instructions from the president?" was the question.

"Sometimes I get instructions when the goods are delivered," he replied.

"Do you remember any specific order you received that day?" he was asked.

"No, sir, I do not," said Mr. Frank.

He had no specific times for taking up his work, he said. Mr. Frank usually he took up what happened to be most important at the time.

HE WAS ALONE, HE SAID.

He did not leave his office, he said, Miss Hall. She entered the office that he had received that morning. He didn't remember what time she was gone while he did that. It took him about five or ten minutes to assort the orders. He took Miss Hall about fifteen or twenty minutes to enter them. When she left he was alone and his work prepared receipts for them. Then she copied on the typewriter the letters that he had dictated to her.

That didn't take long, he said. About 11 o'clock he started copying the orders in the shipping requests. About that time Miss Hall came back into the office. He didn't remember whether they went together. He remembered it was about noon, for he heard the whistle blow at the time. So far as he knew, there was no one else in the office after Miss Hall left. He said it was customary to copy orders on the day of their receipt. They were seldom more than a day late copying them. It took him probably forty minutes to copy the orders. He didn't begin work more than a minute or two before 12 o'clock. Again he was asked whether he was alone, and answered, "Yes, as far as I know."

MARY CAME FOR WAGES.

"About 12 or 12:05 o'clock" said Mr. Frank, "this little girl who was killed came up and got her envelope. I didn't see her any one with her. I didn't hear her speak to any one, who might have been outside. I was in my inside office working at the orders when she came up.

"I looked up, and when she told me she wanted her envelope, I handed it to her. Knowing that the employees would be coming in for their pay envelopes, I had them all in the cash basket beside me, to save walking to the safe each time."

Mr. Frank said he didn't know Mary Phagan's number. He said each envelope had the employee's number stamped on it. He identified the envelope he took up Mary Phagan's number since the murder, but he had forgotten it again. He said he had to refer to the envelope after he handed it to her. He made no entry of the payment on the payroll or any other record, because none was required, said he.

"Did she say anything?" she got to the outer office and asked if the metal had come. I told her no."

(The girl had been "laid off" from work at the factory for preceding Tuesday, the witness had testified, because of shortage in some metal which her work required.)

"Where was Mary Phagan when she asked about this metal?" he was asked.

"In the outer office, or in the main hall."

He testified that the Phagan child hadn't been working since Monday because of the shortage in the metal supply.

"There was $1.80 in the child's pay envelope, he said, part of it being for work on Friday and Saturday of the previous week. He didn't know at what rate she was paid. He said he didn't open the sealed pay envelope.

HEARD FOOTSTEPS DIE AWAY.

When she left he heard her footsteps die away in the hall, he said, and resumed his work. He didn't know she stood her.

Mr. Frank said he knew the Phagan child's face, but didn't know her name. She stood partly behind his desk, he said, so that he couldn't notice the details of her dress, but thought the color was light. He didn't remember whether she wore a hat, or carried a parasol or purse, he said, and didn't see her shoes or stockings, which, he said, were behind his desk.

The girl reached his office between 12:10 and 12:15, he said and stayed there about two minutes. He thought her name was on the outside of the pay envelope, he said, but had identified her by her number.

No one else came into the office while she was there, the witness said. In response to a question about the coroner, he said that he had told her she had come alone to the office. When she left he thought he heard her voice in the outer office, he said. He spoke to her on the payroll after giving the girl her envelope, he said.

About five or ten minutes after Miss Phagan left a man named Lemmy Quinn, foreman in the tip department, came in, he said.

Quinn remarked, "Well, I see you're busy." Frank said he didn't know about 12:25. Mr. Frank then copied orders, he said, but didn't know where Quinn went, he said.

Mr. Frank said that the metal hadn't come when the Phagan child came to the office.

HEARD WHISTLES.

Mr. Frank said he paid all the time Mary Phagan came for her money by the factory whistles which blew about noon. He said he didn't notice between the time the girl left and Quinn called, he said. He didn't recall how Quinn was dressed, he said, but thinks he wore a straw hat.

Mr. Frank said he didn't know how long Mary Phagan had worked at the factory, he said.

He said that Quinn knew Mary because he was foreman of the tip department in which she was employed. Quinn worked last week, Mr. Frank said, on locks and cabinets.

Mr. Frank said that Quinn usually wore the same clothes, he said, to the factory that he wore on the streets. Quinn came into his office about 12:25 and stayed, he said, about two minutes. He did not look all of the papers in the office, he said, because he anticipated returning to work with them that afternoon.

He did not remember which once you got together before you left?"

"I don't remember that I've got the production sheet and looked it over. When I left the office, I'm sure, the time Miss Hall left, the office until he came back to get the other papers in the office all of the time, he said. Because he left by want up to the fourth floor, [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Frank said that Leo M. Frank was employed at the factory. Frank, he, is one of the oldest negro employees. He has been with the factory a lot of time, he said. He works on the tip department. Mr. Frank did not know whether Frey was in the building that day. The witness said nothing it is he should have done had the Easterbrook there. He had not executed Frey from work, said he. He hadn't seen Frey in two weeks, he added. He caught a Washington street car and got out at Georgia avenue. He got home about 1:40 o'clock. He found his wife and baby. He and his wife dressed and ready to go to the opera. He told them good-bye and went to his father-in-law's, his father-in-law. The servant, Minola, waited upon them. They spent about an hour there and went to Atlanta. He stopped at a cigarette and lay down upon the couch. He didn't see his father-in-law's daughter, going out in the back yard to look at some chickens. His father-in-law had come home from work and was up and left the house. He did not sleep while he lay on the sofa. He said he was tired from the morning's work.

He left home about 3 o'clock. On the street he saw a cousin of his, from Athens, and the cousin's mother. He crossed the street and talked with them. They said they had come down for grand opera. He walked on up to Glenn street, not having missed a car, and there he caught a Washington street car. On the street he met another cousin, J. C. Leob, and talked with Mr. Loeb as they rode to town. At the corner of Washington and Hunter streets the car stopped, on account of the parade, and he got out and walked west on Hunter to Whitehall. When he reached that corner the parade came around into Hunter street from Whitehall.

WATCHED THE PARADE.

He stopped there and watched the parade a while, then walked on up Whitehall toward Alabama. In front of Jacobs' he met Miss Rebecca Strauss, one of the forewomen in the factory. He spoke to her, but did not stop. That must have been about 3:40 o'clock. Just a few minutes later, when then he began to the parade, he crossed to Whitehall and entered Jacobs' drug store on the corner, buying three of four cigars of a brand that he named, and perhaps a package of cigarettes. From Jacobs' he went on up Alabama street to Forsyth, and turned down Forsyth to the factory. He opened the street door with his key, and locked it behind him with a latch manipulated through the inside. He unlocked the inner door and left it open behind him. That was about 4 o'clock. He took off his coat and went upstairs to the third floor, where he found Denham and Herod talking in back of the room. They told him they would be through work in a few minutes and were almost ready to leave. He came directly downstairs to his office. He opened the mail, he took out some papers and started work on the financial sheet. A few minutes later he went to Denham and White and asked them if they worked now and ring the clock. White came into his office and borrowed $1. He joked with White a minute or so about the loan, and then got some papers upon an adjacent financial sheet and gave him the $1. He put the money in an envelope, where he kept other slips like it.

About 5:09 or 5:10 o'clock White and Denham came downstairs. Shortly afterward he followed them and latched the street door again behind him. That was about 5:20 o'clock, he said.

The day watchman left about 5:30 o'clock, Mr. Frank said, and White and Denham left about 5:15. He went downstairs and locked the door after them, he said, and returned to his work on the financial sheet. The witness said that, so far as he knew, he was alone in the factory. He had seen no one while on his way up or down the stairs.

Mr. Frank said that he worked on the sheet until about 6:30 o'clock. At about fifteen minutes before 6, he said, he went to the lavatory to wash his hands, and then he went back to his office saw the night watchman coming up the stairs.

NIGHT WATCHMAN COMES.

Mr. Frank said that on Friday he had told the watchman to report for duty at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and that he remembered that the reason he looked at his watch to see if the watchman had come was that he thought he had pass keys to the door. He said.

Asked about his conversation with the night watchman, Mr. Frank said he said, "Howdy, Lee," and told him he was sorry he had to come to work so early, and that he could go home as soon as he had been there an hour and a half. Lee offered him some bananas, he said, but he declined.

The only other interruption during his afternoon, Mr. Frank said, was a telephone call for Mr. Schiff.

Mr. Frank said that he had planned to go to the ball game with his brother-in-law, Mr. Rosenbach. He had tried to telephone Mr. Rosenbach that he couldn't go, but had been unable to get him, the witness said.

Mr. Frank said that after 5:30 he balanced the cash, that took until about 6 o'clock, he said.

Mr. Frank was not downstairs between the factory and his home, he said, in response to a question.

The witness said that when Lee returned about 6 o'clock he was putting in the clock slips. There were two clocks, he said, one that registered between one and 180 and the other between 180 and 300. The watchman punched the latter. Mr. Frank took out the Friday slips, he said, which were dated April 14, and put them on the clerk's desk.

He was asked when Fullerton was to start to work.

"On Monday, the 28th," he said. He didn't know, he said, whether Fullerton started to work on Monday or not.

Mr. Frank said that Lee returned to work. He had no conversation with him. He didn't seem in the least agitated, Mr. Frank said.

J. M. GANTT WAS THERE.

Mr. Frank said that about 6 o'clock he went downstairs and put on his coat preparatory to leaving the building. Lee had punched the clock and was in the basement. Mr. Frank asked, to lock the door after him. Lee was [illegible] Mr. Frank said that Lee told him Gantt wanted to get a pair of shoes he had left in the factory. He had gone out and he sent Lee in with Gantt, and he had left them together.

Mr. Frank said he then went to Jackson's shoe store, on Whitehall street, and bought a new pair. It was a special kind of shoe [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Frank said he went home and found his wife and baby there. He had left home about 1, 1:30 and 2 o'clock, he said.

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[illegible] Mr. Frank said that he had planned to go to the ball game with his brother-in-law, Mr. Rosenbach. He had tried to telephone Mr. Rosenbach that he couldn't go, but had been unable to get him, the witness said.

Mr. Frank said that after 5:30 he balanced the cash, that took until about 6 o'clock, he said.

Mr. Frank was not downstairs between the factory and his home, he said, in response to a question.

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[illegible] Mr. Frank said that he had left home about 1 o'clock, he said, and had gone to the factory. He had left home about 1 o'clock, he said, and had gone to the factory. He had left home about 1 o'clock, he said, and had gone to the factory. He