

DORSEY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Prosecutor of Frank Wins in
Georgia Primaries on Law
Enforcement Issue.

MANNING AHEAD OF BLEASE

Leads in Early South Carolina Re-
turns—Voting in Vermont
and Other States.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 12.—Hugh M. Dorsey, who when Solicitor General of the Atlanta Criminal Court prosecuted Leo M. Frank for murder, was nominated for Governor of Georgia in the State-wide primary held today by an overwhelming vote. The returns up to 10 o'clock indicated that Dorsey had carried 100 or more of the 152 counties, and that he would enter the convention, which meets in Macon Sept. 26, with far more than the 191 votes needed to nominate.

Dorsey was opposed by Governor Nat E. Harris, who is serving his first term of two years; Dr. L. G. Hardman of Commerce, Ga., and Joseph E. Pottle of Milledgeville. According to Georgia precedent Governor Harris was entitled to a second term, but precedent went down before the Dorsey drive as did the sentimental facts that Governor Harris is probably the last Confederate veteran who ever will be able to serve as Governor of Georgia. The defeat of Harris means the passing of the Confederate veteran in Georgia politics.

Dorsey is a new figure in Georgia politics. He never held public office until five years ago, when he was appointed by Governor Brown to the Atlanta Solicitorship to fill a vacancy caused by death. When Frank was charged with the murder of Mary Phagan, Dorsey prosecuted the case with great vigor and obtained a conviction. Great feeling was aroused over the case, and John M. Slaton, who was then Governor, commuted Frank's death sentence to imprisonment for life. Dorsey made a strong protest, insisting that the death sentence should have been carried out.

Thomas E. Watson, once Populist candidate for President, who conducts an anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic publication at Thomson, Ga., kept the Frank case and the anti-Catholic issue to the front while urging the nomination of Dorsey. Dorsey and his managers, however, insisted that he was not running on the Frank case, but on a platform of law enforcement.

Dorsey had practically no newspaper support. The Atlanta Constitution opened its news columns to him, but did not support him editorially. He was bitterly fought by The Atlanta Georgian and Sunday American, which supported Governor Harris. The Georgian and Sunday American are owned by W. R. Hearst, and many think that their opposition helped Dorsey more than their support aided Harris. It was reported that Hearst had boasted in New York that he would name a Governor in Georgia, and this was resented.

On being asked for a statement, Dorsey said, in part:

"While I am deeply grateful to the voters of Georgia for this expression of confidence and approval, I do not regard the result of the primary as a personal victory; to me it means popular approval of all of the principles upon which my campaign was based, and, most of all, it means that the people of Georgia are determined to manage their own affairs and to see that their laws are fearlessly and impartially enforced by their public servants."

The New York Times

Published: September 13, 1916
Copyright © The New York Times