

# MARSHALL DENIES DORSEY'S CHARGES

Head of Jewish Convention  
Ridicules Story of Fund to  
Defeat Georgian.

## CALLS IT RACIAL APPEAL

New York Gathering Solely in In-  
terest of Jews Abroad, and Frank  
Case Never Mentioned, He Says.

Louis Marshall issued the following statement yesterday in reply to ante-  
primary charges made by Hugh M.  
Dorsey, one of the candidates for the  
gubernatorial nomination in Georgia:

"Of all the astounding phenomena  
connected with the prosecution of Leo  
M. Frank, the statements which are  
attributed to Hugh M. Dorsey in the  
course of his candidacy for the nomi-  
nation for Governor of Georgia, which  
appeared in today's TIMES, are the most  
shocking. He mendaciously intimates  
that there is some connection between  
the convention of the national Jewish  
organizations held here on July 16, 1916,  
over which I presided, and the Georgia  
gubernatorial campaign; that the par-  
ticipants in that convention conspired  
in some mysterious manner with ex-  
Governor Slaton to bring about Dorsey's  
defeat; and it is falsely asserted, with  
deliberate malice, that what he is  
pleased to call an enormous slush  
fund has been contrived to insure his  
defeat as a candidate for Governor.

"This attempt to seek votes by stir-  
ring up religious animosity is not only  
a disgrace to the country, but an insult  
to those whose suffrages are sought  
by this unscrupulous method. It is  
true that a convention was held at the  
Hotel Astor of a number of the leading  
national Jewish organizations, and that  
I was chosen to preside over its de-  
liberations. That convention was open  
to the public. It was largely attended.  
Its proceedings were fully reported in  
the newspapers. Its sole purpose was  
to devise methods whereby the Jews of  
Russia, Rumania, Palestine, and other  
lands, where they are deprived of their  
civil, religious, and political rights,  
might secure them through the medium  
of the peace congress which is likely  
to be held at the close of the European  
war. Neither Leo M. Frank nor Dor-  
sey was even remotely thought of or  
in any way considered by those who  
participated in the meeting. If ex-  
Governor Slaton was in New York at  
the time, that fact was not known to  
me, or, so far as I have been able to  
learn, to anybody who attended the  
convention. There was no communica-  
tion, either directly or indirectly, be-  
fore or after the meeting, with him on  
any subject. That the Jews have  
contributed to any fund intended to in-  
sure the defeat of Dorsey is without

the shadow of truth. So far as I have  
been able to learn, the Jews outside of  
Georgia have not to the slightest ex-  
tent taken part in the campaign, into  
which he has injected his poisonous  
slanders and his insidious racial and  
religious attacks.

"It is evident, that this demagogue  
is attempting to become Governor of  
Georgia because of the fact that Leo  
M. Frank, an innocent man, was taken  
out of the State prison, where he was  
entitled to the protection of every pub-  
lic official of the State, including Dor-  
sey, and murdered in defiance of law,  
order, and justice. Although Dorsey  
was at the time a public official, it is  
apparent that he never interested him-  
self in bringing these murderers to  
justice. On the contrary, his present  
attitude is in the nature of an attempt  
to justify that crime against the law.  
He attacks ex-Governor Slaton be-  
cause, acting under his official oath,  
after the most painstaking examina-  
tion, he became convinced that Frank  
was guiltless of the crime for which he  
was convicted, and commuted the  
sentence of death which had been pro-  
nounced against him. He attacks the  
Jews because he believes that he can  
profit politically by appealing to the  
base passions of religious and racial  
prejudice, which he has persistently  
sought to arouse for his personal ag-  
grandizement. Whether he now suc-  
ceeds or not in his political ambition,  
there can be no doubt as to where he  
will be consigned by the verdict of  
history."

Bernard G. Richards, Secretary of the  
Jewish Congress Committee which has  
its headquarters in New York City, gave  
out a statement last night denying the  
charges made by Hugh M. Dorsey, can-  
didate for Governor of Georgia, that  
members of the Jewish Congress orga-  
nization had contributed to a fund in-  
tended to force Mr. Dorsey's defeat in  
the coming election.

"The attack of Mr. Dorsey and his  
attempt to connect the project for a  
Jewish Congress with the Frank case  
is absurd to the point of grotesque-  
ness," said Mr. Richards. "The move-  
ment for a Jewish Congress has now  
been going on for over a year and a  
half, and any one who knows anything  
knows that the chief aim of the plan is  
the attainment of full rights for those  
Jews in European and other lands who  
still labor under civic and political  
disabilities.

"In connection with the Jewish problem  
which has arisen out of the war, and  
with the agitation for the Jewish Con-  
gress, two conferences of representatives  
of Jewish organizations were held, the  
first and largest one in Philadelphia on  
March 25 and 26, and the second and  
more exclusive one in New York on  
July 16, last. Both dealt with the  
present crisis in Jewish life and with the  
congress question. Both had about as  
much to do with the Leo Frank case  
as with the Boxer uprising in China.

"Throughout the agitation of nearly  
two years, neither the name of Dorsey  
nor of Frank has ever been mentioned  
by any one in connection with the move-  
ment. The suggestion that the Jews  
would ever defend a criminal just be-  
cause he was a Jew and because he was  
denied his rights before the law, is as  
extravagant as the rest of the state-  
ment.

"Like the Jews in many other States  
in the Union, the Jews of Georgia as-  
sisted in the relief work for the Jewish  
victims of the war and have also formed  
several committees to aid in the orga-  
nization of the proposed congress, to  
labor for Jewish rights in Europe. We  
have corresponded with Jewish societies  
in a hundred different cities of the coun-  
try and have yet to hear from any one  
who ever cherished a thought of con-  
necting the Frank case with our work.

"The story of a meeting held here by  
Jews with ex-Governor Slaton is one of  
purest fiction. Ours is a democratic  
American movement for human rights  
and we have always courted the fullest  
publicity."