

THE LEO FRANK MURDER

The American Dreyfus Case



1. **MARY PHAGAN** was lured to death April 26, 1913—the Confederate Memorial Day. She went to collect her pay at the factory. Her parents thought she was staying with a friend, and didn't worry when she failed to come home.

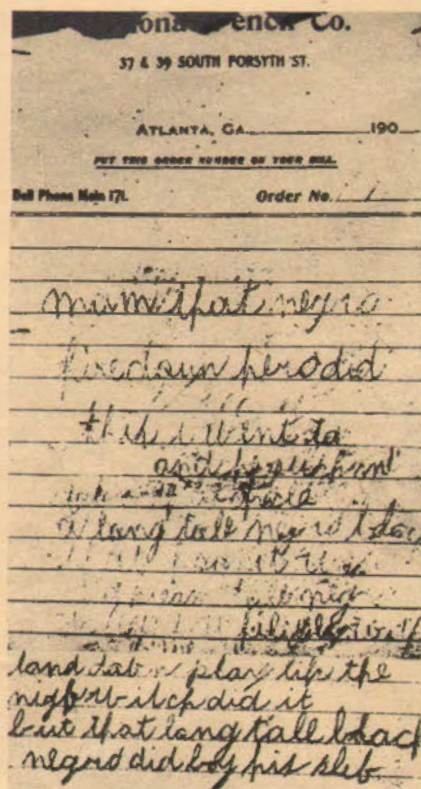
MARY PHAGAN, in 1913, was 14 years old. She lived with her parents in Bellwood, a suburb of Atlanta, Georgia. Though only a child, Mary worked at the National Pencil factory to help feed her impoverished family. She was not a beautiful girl, but in a boyish way, she had a refreshing wholesomeness about her. Her small niche in the life of this great country was not important—no more important than that of countless other school girls in like circumstances. Yet Mary Phagan's name became a symbol overnight. The Georgia factory worker became the crux of this country's greatest murder

mystery, a mystery that threatened an upheaval as wide-spread as the notorious Dreyfus scandal that had rocked France 10 years before. The child's death resulted in the largest mob uprising the South has ever seen. Five thousand National Guardsmen were called out to preserve order and protect Georgia's governor. Ultimately, the governor was forced to resign and flee to another State. Nearly two years after Mary was found slain, the man suspected of the crime was dragged from jail and lynched. Millions still believe the death rope strangled an innocent person.

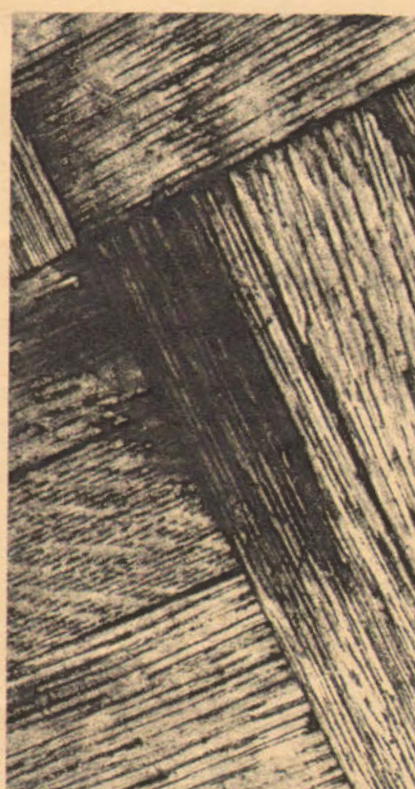
**NOTORIOUS
AMERICAN
MURDERS
CASE No. 70**



2. The next morning, Atlanta police were informed by a frightened Negro that there was a corpse in the pencil factory basement (above).



3. Police found a dead girl, bruised and beaten, lying face down beside the note shown above which blamed a Negro for the brutal killing.



4. The body was identified as that of Mary Phagan. Bloodstains on the floor (above) indicated that the girl was slain in the factory office.



5. Nearby was a lathe on which police found strands of the girl's hair (above). She was killed upstairs and dragged to the basement.



6. Detectives were convinced that Mary had not written the note; they believed it had been left there by the killer as a blind to fool police. Experts, in searching for more clues, came across the above piece of cord which had been used to strangle Mary.



7. Public indignation arose when the news got out that the 14-year-old girl had been criminally attacked. Crowds gathered outside her home (above). The watchman who had reported to police on finding the body was grilled at headquarters, but doggedly denied knowledge of the crime.

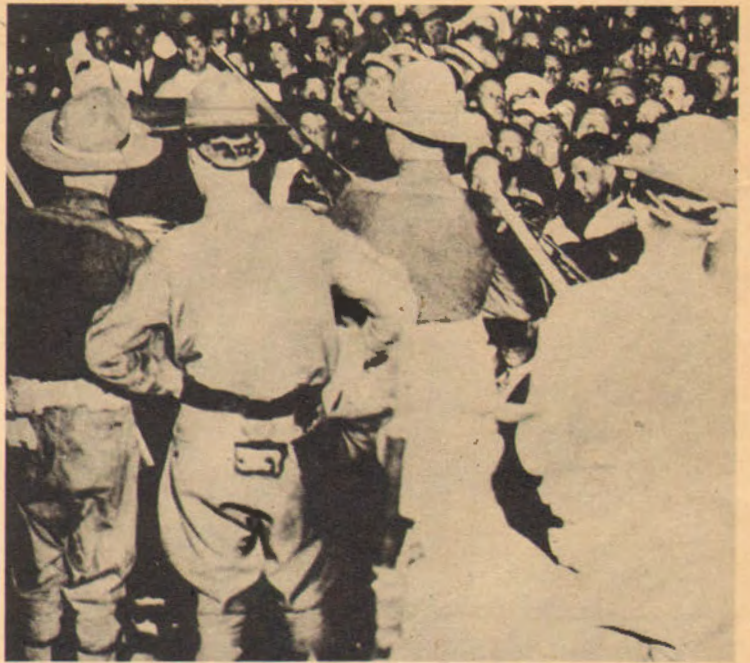


8. Questioning of the watchman brought the name of Leo Frank into the case. Frank (above) had phoned the factory at six in the morning, according to the watchman's story, to ask if everything were all right. The early hour of the call and Frank's unsatisfactory answers to police queries led to his speedy arrest.



9. Frank, of Jewish descent, had been raised in Brooklyn and was a man of excellent education and reputation. With little evidence against him, anti-Semitic elements in the South began clamoring for swift justice. As much for protection as any other reason, Frank was imprisoned in "The Tower" (above).

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE



10. Frank was brought to trial July 28, 1913. The National Guard had to be called out (above) to keep order in the streets about the courthouse. The State's chief witness was Jim Conley, a Negro who claimed that he had carried the body downstairs for Frank.

York Times.

FEBRUARY 26, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

Accused Be Made to Testify?
Masses discusses this and other questions
on the Reform of Our Laws
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
Story on the Tango and Col. George Harvey

**WOMAN ADMITS SHE
LIED ABOUT FRANK**

Mrs. Nina Formby, Now in New
York, Tells of False Affidavit
in Atlanta Murder Case.

**NO JOIN
FACULTY**

February to
on Mod-
Letters.

**SERVE TERM TO GET
GRAFTERS IN TOMBS**

Commissioner Davis Puts Two
Investigators in the City Jail
—Two Guards Suspended.

ACCUSES TWO DETECTIVES

Meantime Georgia Supreme Court
Denies a Rehearing, but Other
Appeals Are Pending.

BANDITS

Albanians

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English poet, who
ring in the cause
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the Faculty of
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understood that he
His election, it is
ed by the Trustees
April.
Mr. Noyes is to
a visiting profes-
sion on modern Eng-
ill begin about the
brary and extend
term of the univer-
sity, will continue
several years from Feb-
ruary. Noyes's own fond-
ness for the study
of the history of
the English litera-
ture, had much to do
with the offer of a pro-
fessorship.
Mr. Noyes was
not reached last
night in his present
lecturing in the
Academy, at Exe-
ter, Devon, where he
will speak to-day at St.
John's, Devon. He is
in the city on Saturday.
Mr. Noyes has been
pronounced by
the English litera-
ture, and he is known
as a very few men who
make a living, and a
great deal of poetry. In-
deed, he is the only
poet who has been
elected to the
Academy, and who has
not been a member
of the Academy for
many years. He has
written a great deal
of poetry, and is
one of the best
poets of the day.

Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of
Correction, has obtained proof of graft
practiced in the Tombs through two spe-
cial investigators who went into the
place as prisoners and who stayed there
for twenty-one days. Reports of their
findings were verified last night by De-
puty Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis.
The two investigators were Julian I.
Marks and John Dalling. In a motor car
borrowed for them by the Commissioner
they went on a pretended "joy ride,"
for which they were arrested. They
pleaded guilty to a charge of disorderly
conduct and were sent to the Tombs on
Jan. 31.
Their report shows the petty extor-
tions practiced on prisoners known to
have money, and the difficulties en-
countered by prisoners with no funds to
countered by prisoners with no funds to
bribe keepers. On their arrival at the
prison Marks and Dalling were told they
might be put in the negro tier "because
of lack of room." They got "the best
of rooms in the house" on payment of a
small sum to a keeper. Though it was
after hours, the keeper sent out to get
them meals, making a heavy charge. A
fee of \$5 got them places in which they
could observe the workings of the sys-
tem by which drugs and liquors are
smuggled into the prison. As a result
of their reports, two keepers have been
suspended. They will be examined be-
fore the Commissioner on March 7.
Deputy Commissioner Lewis said last
night that the two investigators had
made affidavits which would soon be
forwarded to the District Attorney.
Their reports criticize not only the
spirit and behavior of the keepers of
the prison, but its sanitary condition
and accommodations. They found that
the prison was spread through lack of

Repentant over having made a false
affidavit, which, she said, she believed
was largely responsible for the con-
viction of Leo M. Frank, who was sen-
tenced to death for the murder of At-
lanta, Ga., Mrs. Nina Formby of At-
lanta last night called up THE TIMES
and asked that she be permitted to make
a public denial of the statements she
made against Frank in her affidavit.
To a reporter for THE TIMES Mrs.
Formby repeated again and again that
she had made the affidavit against
Frank only after she had been unduly
influenced to do so by the Atlanta de-
tectives.
This new revelation regarding the
methods alleged to have been adopted
in building up the case against Frank
came only a few hours after the Su-
preme Court of Georgia had denied a
rehearing of the recent unsuccessful ap-
peal for a new trial for him.
Undiscouraged by this reverse,
Frank's attorneys are about to bring
before Judge Hill of the Criminal Dis-
trict of the Superior Court of Georgia
an extraordinary motion for a new trial,
based on the statement of the State
chemist, Dr. Harris, that in his opinion
the hair found on the lathe in the ma-
chine room of Frank's pencil factory
was not Mary Phagan's, and upon the
admission of Albert McKnight that he
perjured himself in his testimony against
Frank.
Last night's equally startling assertion
by Mrs. Formby will probably figure in
this new move to obtain a new trial for
the pencil factory Superintendent.
The detectives, Mrs. Formby said, had
pled her with whisky until she was on
the verge of delirium tremens. Mrs.
Formby said she was then taken to the
office of the Chief of Detectives of At-
lanta, where she was forced to admit the
presence of witnesses that she had
made the statements reflecting

11. Conley said he had been outside the factory and heard a scream. Frank came to a window and called him inside. Conley added that he was forced to write the note found by the body. After Frank was sentenced to death, newspaper stories like the above appeared.



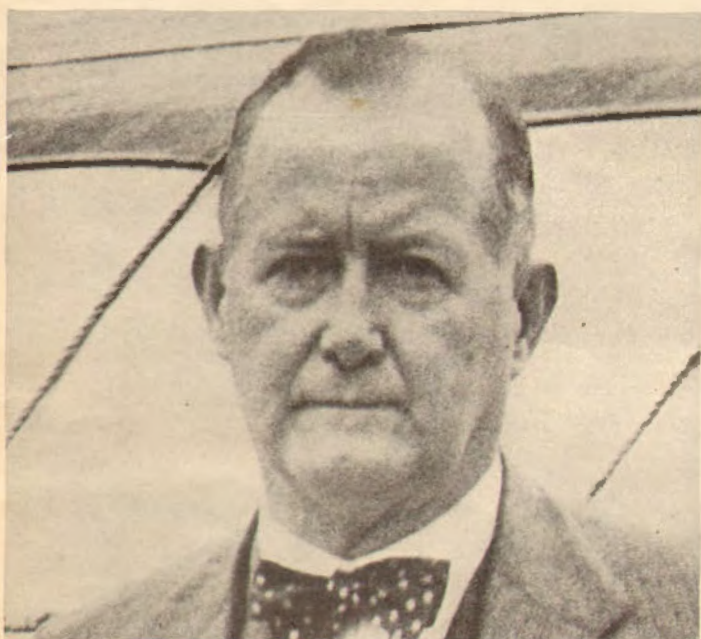
12. Frank's case was appealed after scores of witnesses changed their stories and charged that they had been paid to testify against Frank. The case became a national issue. William J. Burns (above), one of America's greatest detectives, was called in.

As American Citizens we ask you to join in the Protest against the injustice to an American Citizen.

Hang out an American Flag at half mast for Sympathy and Protest.

LEO. FRANK Protest League.

13. Ten thousand outraged Georgians, incensed because action had been taken outside the State, met Burns on his arrival. Burns escaped the mob which then marched to the prison where Frank was held. A society to aid Frank distributed the above leaflets.



14. The society was backed by Billy Sunday, Eugene Debs and hundreds of other famous Americans who felt that Frank was being persecuted because he was a Jew. Governor John M. Slaton risked his life and reputation to commute Frank's sentence to life.



15. Governor Slaton's action sent the mobs into new heights of fury. They stormed the capital and, while 5,000 National Guardsmen patrolled Atlanta, Governor Slaton gave up his office to Nathaniel Harris and left the State. In August, 1915, a mob forcibly took Frank from Milledgeville prison and lynched him.



16. Judge Newton A. Morris, though nearly lynched himself, succeeded in getting the body. It was sent to Brooklyn for burial. Thousands attended Leo Frank's funeral (above) and all over the nation there arose protests because of his death. But nothing was done in Georgia to bring the mob leaders to justice.