

TWO-YEAR TERM GIVEN TO SLAVER

Chicago Man Who Lived with Fairmont, Neb., Girl Sent to Fort Leavenworth.

COURT ADMINISTRATORS SCORING

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Robert Larson, an engraver, who lived with Miss Pearl Gallagher of Fairmont, Neb., for several months without the formality of marriage and who visited at the girl's home representing that the two had been married, was sentenced to a term of two years in Fort Leavenworth prison yesterday by Judge K. M. Landis after the court had severely scored the man and told him the Mann white slave act was made for just such persons as he.

Larson had parted with his wife when he met Miss Gallagher, a cashier at a moving picture theater.

Visit to Fairmont. An acquaintanceship resulted in apartment life in different parts of the city and finally a journey to a farm near Fairmont, Neb., where the girl's parents lived. There the two represented themselves as man and wife, and Larson was arrested upon his return on April 3 of this year.

"So you went with this woman to Fairmont and passed yourself off to her parents as her husband?" queried Judge Landis. "You struck your gummy legs under this honest farmer's table and partook of his food, having lied to him about your relations with his daughter. Not only that; you were unprepared enough to take his money to pay the fares of the woman and yourself back to Chicago, where you acted as a procurer for the woman."

Tired of Woman Plan. At this juncture counsel for Larson interposed.

"Don't you think that this woman was as much to blame as Larson was?" "Whenever there is a dirty, nasty case opened up in this court," responded the judge, "they come into court, here and tell me that the woman is to blame. I'm getting tired of it. Where did you get the money on which you lived with this woman after you came back to Chicago?"

Girl Paid the Rent. "My father sent some of it to me and the woman paid some of the room rent. I don't think I am any more to blame than the woman is."

"The woman—it's always the woman," said the judge. "I suppose that you hold her blamelessly because she ceased to support you. This is one of the worst propositions of its kind that ever came before me. The case combines all the elements which the Mann act was designed to cover."

"But the woman," the defendant began again.

"O, sit down and keep still," the judge said firmly. "Two years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth."

SEA BREAKS IN OVER GALVESTON SWAMPS TOWN

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has been reported here, but all houses on the sea wall have been destroyed. Boats on the main streets are taking people from buildings to the United States transport wharf.

Storm Still Raging.

TOPICKA, Kan., Aug. 17.—The general offices of the Atchison, Topicka & Santa Fe railroad here today received a report from the agent at Wallis, Tex., the nearest point in Galveston with which the local officials were able to communicate, that the storm was still raging there, while the wind had a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour.

Information Meager.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 17.—Only meager information was available at noon today concerning the terrific tropical storm that yesterday struck the Texas coast, flooding Galveston, and then swept inland, doing heavy damage to crops and farm property.

So far as known no lives were lost. Galveston, Houston and Beaumont, three of the principal cities of south Texas, were still cut off from wire communication. A brief wireless dispatch stating that Galveston, after weathering one of the worst storms in fifteen years, was under five feet of water, brought the only definite information in several hours concerning the fate of the coast cities, concerning which many rumors had been afloat.

While wire communication with Beaumont and Houston remained cut off, little anxiety was felt for these cities as they are situated some distance from the coast and were believed safe from high gulf waters.

May Move Northward.

While more definite reports concerning damage along the coast were awaited the storm apparently had swept inland. No definite reports concerning inland storm damage were available. United States weather bureau officials said that from available reports the storm must have moved inland in a northwesterly direction west of Galveston, heading for central Texas. Barometric disturbances, the weather observers said, indicated that the storm's path might be similar to that of the great storm of 1901, which swept over Galveston, destroying the lives of 8,000 people and then traveled northward through Oklahoma, Kansas and Iowa. In Galveston, Houston and Beaumont a group of lesser towns were cut off from communication with the outside world, but greatest anxiety was felt for Galveston. Persons familiar with conditions in the coast city believed the water reported five feet deep in the streets was from heavy rains and not from the sea. Latest Galveston reports mentioning the sea wall said that structure was holding back the storm-lashed gulf perfectly. Reports that several vessels in Galveston harbor had foundered in the rough water were unconfirmed.

Inasmuch as the wireless dispatch received from Galveston this forenoon gave no indication of heavy damage it was believed the storm's greatest havoc probably was wrought on the mainland, where crops and farm buildings along the coastal plains were at the mercy of the wind, whose velocity at times reached seventy miles an hour. The United States weather service gave the inhabitants of the section ample warning and it was believed most of them took advantage of it.

LEO FRANK DIES VICTIM OF MOB; PRISON FORCED

(Continued from Page One.)

lanta, from a dormitory and escaped with him.

Persistent reports early today were that Frank had been lynched. For hours afterward no trace of the automobile bearing the party could be found, but at daylight newspaper men picked up the trail at a point on Little river, near Eatonville, Ga. J. K. Jackson, a white farmer, living near a bridge over the Little river, said that shortly after midnight he heard several automobiles stop there. Soon afterward he heard loud talking and saw many shots. He heard the automobiles leave in the direction of Eatonville after the firing. A hurried search of the immediate vicinity failed to reveal anything that would indicate that Frank had met summary vengeance there.

The armed men arrived at the prison farm practically unnoticed. All means of wire communication from the institution to Milledgeville, three miles away, was destroyed, and all wires, except one telephone line from Milledgeville, also were cut.

Five men went to the house of Warden T. J. Smith, awakened him and made him prisoner. At the same time a small squad of men went to the home of J. M. Burke, superintendent of the farm. Burke was forced to go with them to the gate nearest the dormitory. The party rushed in, got Frank, and hurried him to one of the automobiles. He was forced down into the car, while a member of the party is said to have flourished a rope in front of him. Those who had been guarding Warden Smith left him and joined the party at the gates. The automobiles then started off in a northerly direction.

With only a limited number of guards at the prison and wire communication with Milledgeville interrupted, immediate pursuit was impossible.

Absence of definite news that Frank had been lynched caused many to believe that possibly friends took him away and that the display of the rope and the shooting were parts of a plan to cover the real intentions of the party. Frank was sufficiently recovered from the wound in his throat, inflicted by another prisoner a month ago, to leave the prison hospital Sunday.

Superintendent is Handcuffed. "I was called to the door just as I was preparing to retire," said Captain J. M. Burke, superintendent of the state prison farm today. "Two strong men grabbed me and snapped handcuffs on my wrists. Four others stood guard over me. I remonstrated and they declared it was no use for me to squirm as they had come for Leo Frank and were going to get him."

"I was marched up to the penitentiary building by a guard which was doubled as we proceeded. When we reached the building a demand was made for the gate to be opened. Meanwhile one of the men began cutting the wires and informed the prisoner if he did not open it he would be killed as soon as an entrance was effected. The gate was unlocked and a night guard came forward, but he was immediately covered and ordered to throw up his hands. When half way up the steps a dozen men rushed by me and made a dash for Frank's room. One prisoner declared that four men took Frank by his arms and legs, while a fifth dragged him by the hair and he was strangled on the way down the stone steps. Frank did not utter a word, but apparently was suffering intensely and groaned from pain inflicted in handling him in his wounded condition. The affair was all over within five minutes. It seemed to me.

"During the entire time I was handcuffed and under guard. The whole procedure was well ordered and methodical and only a few words were spoken. A leader did all the talking. Only two of the men were masked, but I did not recognize any of them. The leader said, 'Now, boys, for the swamp. Then in less time than it takes to tell it, they were off.'

Mrs. Frank Was Expecting It. Mrs. Leo M. Frank received the news that her husband had been lynched in a manner that led those present to believe that she had been expecting it. She was preparing to go to an uncle's home at Athens, Ga., when she was told what had occurred. She is reported as bearing up well.

MOB MEMBERS ARE ASSASSINS

Former Governor Slaton Says All of Them Should Be Hanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 17.—Former Governor John W. Slaton of Georgia, who as chief executive of that state commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death passed upon Leo M. Frank, and who is here visiting the Panama-Pacific exposition, was informed early this morning that Frank had probably been lynched. He expressed himself as deeply shocked and indignant.

"The act was a consummate outrage," said Mr. Slaton, "and every man engaged in the lynching should be hanged, for he is an assassin. Such an act is contrary to the civilization of Georgia and one which every good citizen will condemn."

"I could use no language too condemnatory. I believe the governor of Georgia will use all the power of the state to punish the misdoers, who disregarded the civilization of Georgia."

"Their act was one of cowardice, which belongs alone to the assassin."

"I am shocked and horrified beyond expression. Any man who approves of this action of the mob of murderers is unworthy to be a Georgian."

"Any man or newspaper which condones this offense ought to be driven out of the state. But the conduct of this miserable mob of assassins in the conduct of the same sort of people, who shoot a man from behind a fence or murder a woman from a cowardly heart. 'If I knew of any stronger language, I would use it.'"

GOVERNOR HARRIS NOTIFIED

Executive Will Act if Asked by Sheriff to Do So.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Governor Harris was notified this morning by newspaper men. He said as soon as he was formally notified by the sheriff of Baldwin county and asked for aid, as required by the Georgia law before he can take action, he would make every effort to have the members of the mob arrested and punished.

"I am both shocked and grieved," said the governor, "and I feel that a great wrong has been done and that the people of our state will not look with approval upon it."

HISTORY OF THE FRANK CASE

Girl Murdered in Pencil Factory Nearly Two Years Ago.

Leo M. Frank was found guilty of the murder of Mary Phagan on August 25, 1913, and sentenced to be hanged. He was the superintendent of the National Pencil company, in Atlanta, in the basement of which the girl's body was found by a night watchman on the night of April 27.

Repeated attempts were made in the state courts to obtain a new trial for Frank, but without success. Efforts to obtain a writ of habeas corpus in the federal court at Atlanta, and finally in the supreme court of the United States were futile also.

On the night of June 21, this year, two days before the date set for the prisoner's execution, he was removed from the county jail in Atlanta and rushed to the state prison farm upon orders from Governor Slaton, now retired. The next day the governor announced that he had granted a petition made in Frank's behalf, asking that his death sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

A few weeks ago, an attempt was made by J. William Green, another life term convict, to kill Frank by cutting his throat. Frank's condition was serious for some days, but it was announced recently that he practically had recovered.

NEBRASKANS CONDEMN THE ACT

Lincoln People Declare Georgia Has Set Bad Example.

LINCOLN, Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Condemnation of the action of the Georgia mob, which took Leo Frank from the Georgia penitentiary last night and hung him, is generally expressed by Lincoln people who read the account of the lynching in special editions of the Lincoln papers.

GERMANS TAKE ONE KOVNO FORT

Outlying Defense of City is Captured, Together with Forty-Five Hundred Prisoners.

LONDON VIEW OF THE OUTLOOK

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—(Via London.)—One of the outlying forts of Kovno, between the Niemen river and Gaisa, to the south of the main fortification, has been captured by the Germans. It was announced by the German headquarters staff today.

More than 240 cannon and 4,500 prisoners were captured at Kovno, the statement adds.

Three forts at Novogeorgievsk also have been captured, army headquarters report.

RIVER CONGRESS TO FRAME A PROTEST

(Continued from Page One.)

on a natural trade route, is to derive any benefit from the Panama canal, the improvement of the Missouri river is instantly apparent. The Mississippi river presents a natural outlet into the Gulf of Mexico for South American trade. If this is to be taken advantage of, especially by our grain shippers, additional profit can be secured through the cutting out of the middleman in the form of the English jobber. As the situation now stands, we ship raw wheat to England, chiefly to Liverpool, where it is turned into the finished product and sent in English bags to the South American trade. English labor benefits thereby and the by-products are lost to us in the transaction. With the establishment of hydro-electric plants in the Missouri valley, and there are many fine points where they are available, the middleman is cut out and additional profit is put into the pocket of the grower.

"The same situation holds good for much of our canned goods and commodities. With direct trade routes long hauls are obviated and additional profits enjoyed by the producer. Railroad freight rates have been brought down by the recent activity in the river, showing the result of healthy competition."

The following congressmen were expected to attend the conference here today, according to George H. Forsee, industrial commissioner of the local commercial club:

Missouri: J. W. Alexander, D. W. Shackelford, O. W. Hamlin, C. P. Zoehrer, William L. Irons, W. P. Bortland, Jacob E. Meeker. Kansas: D. B. Anthony, H. Arkansas: S. M. Taylor. Iowa: G. N. Haugen, T. J. Sibley. Nebraska: O. Lohock, Minnesota: George R. Smith.

The following directors of the National Rivers and Harbors congress also are expected to attend: S. N. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Cooper, St. Louis; Harry L. George, St. Joseph; Irving C. Norwood, Davenport, Ia.; George V. B. Hill, Minneapolis, and W. K. Kavanaugh, St. Louis.

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