

LINDSEY PLEADS FOR FRANK

Denver Judge Asks for Commutation of the Death Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 24.—Over 4,000 letters asking for clemency for Leo M. Frank were received by Governor Slaton today. Some of those who wrote were United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas, Judge Glendy B. Arnold of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court of Denver, Col. Some of the well-known Georgians who wrote were Judge Andrew J. Cobb of Athens, former Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court; Judge W. H. Felton of Macon, for many years Judge of the Bibb circuit, and Hollins Randolph of Atlanta, attorney for the Federal Reserve Bank. Judge Lindsey concluded his letter as follows:

"I was born and raised in the South, and I haven't any doubt of the sincerity and certainty of the people of Georgia, as well as your Excellency and the honorable Board of Pardons, doing anything but justice in this matter. That is why I join the appeal in behalf of the commutation of the sentence of Frank with perfect confidence that your action will be in accord with what seems to me to be the universal opinion throughout the country, that the sentence of Frank should at least be commuted to life imprisonment."

The Atlanta ministers are preparing a petition for clemency, which they will present in person. Speaking for the ministers, the Rev. C. W. Daniels of the First Baptist Church said:

"We feel that justice would adequately be served and the consequences of a mistake avoided by commuting Frank's sentence to life imprisonment. This feeling is based on the grave doubt as to his guilt."

DEATH RATE KEEPS LOW.

For First 21 Weeks of 1915 Percentage Was 14.57.

The Health Department reports 1,492 deaths in the city last week, with a rate of 13.41 per thousand, as against 1,792, with a rate of 14.88, for 1914. The number of deaths in institutions was 639, the same as last year, but there was a decrease of 82 deaths in tenement houses. The diseases that showed an increased mortality were lobar pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis.

This statement completes the record for the first twenty-one weeks of 1915, and it shows that the death rate has substantially decreased. The rate for the period was 14.57 per thousand, as against 15.33 for the same period of 1914.

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