

CONLEY RELEASED; SHOWS NO REMORSE

**Negro, After Serving Short Term
as Accessory to Murder,
Bitter Against Frank.**

STICKS TO STORY HE TOLD

**Attempt in Georgia to Have Mass
Meeting Held in Every County to
Demand Frank's Execution.**

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 2.—The negro Jim Conley, on whose testimony Leo M. Frank was convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan and sentenced to death, and who himself was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment as an accessory, reached Atlanta today, having been released from the convict camp. Although he received forty-eight days off his sentence for good behavior, Conley did not emerge with a clean record. He received one flogging for acting impudently to one of the guards. Aside from this it is said he gave the authorities no trouble.

According to officials of the convict camp, Conley, during his term, never changed from the story told to the jury at the trial of Frank. He several times reiterated this story to officials and visitors to the camp.

Conley today at first refused to speak of the Frank case, but at last ventured the statement that he did not write the notes said to have passed between him and Annie Maud Carter, the negro woman in the Tower when he was also a prisoner there. The notes were used by the Frank defense, on the assumption that they were written by Conley, as a means of establishing the authorship of the "death notes" found by Mary Phagan's body.

"Those notes to Annie Maud Carter were written by a white man who was running the elevator in the jail," said Conley. "The woman wrote to me, but I didn't answer her."

Albert W. Osborn, a handwriting expert, has identified the notes as in Conley's handwriting.

Conley said he was going to stay in Atlanta and get a job.

"I'll trust to the Lord," he added piously. "I've got through this affair so far all right, and I'm going to keep trying to stay this way."

In the same breath he expressed bitterness against Frank declaring he ought to be hanged. He showed no remorse for the crime.

"I'm done with the case," he said, "and I don't want to say another word in it, unless they ask me to testify to the Governor or the Prison Commission. I'll testify if they want me to, but I won't unless I am asked."

The expected meeting between Frank and Conley, to give evidence in the suit of Mary Phagan's mother against the pencil factory to recover \$10,000 for the death of her daughter, did not occur. The meeting was rendered unnecessary when attorneys agreed to accept evidence given at Frank's trial in regard to the girl's death.

There were indications today that a strong protest would be made against any commutation of Frank's sentence. A call has been issued for mass meetings to be held in all the counties in the State to pass resolutions urging that the death sentence be carried out.

BROOKLYN PLEA FOR FRANK.

**Petition Urging Commutation and
Signed by 6,000 Sent to Georgia.**

A petition signed by 6,000 Brooklyn residents, urging executive clemency in the case of Leo M. Frank, has been sent to Governor Slaton of Georgia by Joseph Goldstein, a Brooklyn lawyer. The list of petitioners is headed by a committee of twenty-five representative citizens, including borough, county, and Federal officials, judges and clergymen.

Among the names signed to the petition are those of Borough President Lewis H. Pounds, Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan, County Judges Roy and Hylan, Magistrates Dooley and Steers, the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Congressman Reuben L. Haskell, and United States District Attorney Melville J. France.