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interviewed one Albert McKnight in the Gould Building, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, and the result of my interview with Albert McKnight appeared in the Sunday issue of the Hearst's Sunday American of February 22, 1914, and said interview correctly appeared therein. I closely questioned Albert McKnight regarding the affidavit referred to, and McKnight stated to me that the affidavit made to C. W. Burke, a notary public, for Fulton County, Georgia, on January 19, 1914, was in every way the truth. I asked him if C. W. Burke or any other person offered him any inducement or reward for the making of said affidavit, and McKnight stated to me that he made the affidavit of his own free will and accord, without any promise whatsoever from C. W. Burke or any other source, and made it simply because it was the truth. C. W. Burke was present and did not in any way interfere with my examination of said Albert McKnight. McKnight stated to me repeatedly that he regretted that he had uttered lies against Mr. Frank and expressed himself as anxious at that time to rectify the wrong he had done Mr. Frank and set himself straight in the eyes of the world. I have read a copy of Albert McKnight's affidavit, dated January 19, 1914, which is hereto attached and marked Exhibit A, and identify it as an exact copy of the original affidavit which I read to said Albert McKnight and which McKnight identified as his own affidavit.

(Exhibit A referred to above is as follows)

"State of Georgia,) Fulton Superior Court
vs.) Conviction of Murder, July Term, 1913.
Leo M. Frank) Extraordinary Motion for new trial.

Personally appeared Albert McKnight, 21 years of age, residing at rear of 17 Georgia Avenue, in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, who deposes and said:

That he is at the present time employed at the store of Beck & Gregg, and deponent says he was at work through most of the month of April, 1913.

Deponent says he was a witness for the State in the case of ~~the~~ State of Georgia vs. Leo M. Frank, and testified to a story that had been prepared for him by R. L. Gravens, a white man employed by Beck & Gregg.

Deponent says that the story prepared by R. L. Gravens was not the truth and that the evidence deponent gave at the above named trial was not the truth; deponent now says that it is true that his wife Minola was employed at the home of Mr. Selig where Leo M. Frank resided, and it is true that on Saturday, April 26, he called at the Selig home to see his wife, but deponent says that he reached the Selig home a little before 12 o'clock noon and that he heard the 12 o'clock whistle blow at the Southern Railway Shops, and also heard the 12:30 o'clock whistle blow while he was talking with his wife; and deponent says when he heard the 12:30 whistle blow he left the Selig home and walked up Georgia Avenue to Pulliam Street, then up Pulliam Street to Bass Street and to his own home, which at this time was located in the rear of 351