

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

With a Concise Summary of the Evidence Given at the Second Court Martial.

On Jan. 4, 1895, while all Paris was physically freezing, but mentally at boiling point, Captain Alfred Dreyfus was degraded in the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire. The troops were drawn up in hollow square. In the middle stood the condemned man in full uniform. General Daras read the finding of the court, and a sous-officier did the rest. The alleged criminal shouted "Vive la France," as each indignity was inflicted upon him. The scene was horrible. None present will ever forget it. But on the boulevards things were worse, for there the lowest passions of the human race were being catered for, after the fashion of the most degraded form of French gutter journalism. The outcry well served its primary purpose, for all other troubles were forgotten. People who had been having an anxious quarter of an hour because of the Panama scandals were able to breathe freely once more and to join in the general outcry. And amid all the noisy vituperations of the crowd the ex-captain passed into exile, protesting that he had been unjustly condemned.



CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

Dreyfus was made a lieutenant of artillery in 1882 and a captain seven years later. His regiment was the Fourteenth artillery. Five years before his disgrace Dreyfus married the daughter of a rich diamond dealer. They lived in handsome apartments in the Rue du Trocadero, an aristocratic street. He had an independent income of his own, and his wife brought him a large dowry. For some time prior to his arrest Captain Dreyfus had been attached to the second bureau of the general staff, where the first plans of the mobilization and organization of the army are discussed and prepared. The chief of the military secret service at that time was Du Paty de Clam, afterward a major. He and Colonel Henry were among the favorites of General Boisdeffre.

Captain Dreyfus was arrested Oct. 16, 1894. The fact of his arrest did not transpire until a fortnight later. It made a tremendous sensation. It was announced that Captain Dreyfus was charged with selling military secrets to Germany and Italy. Dreyfus was defended by M. Demange, one of the most distinguished advocates in Paris. The colonel who presided over the trial and the other officers were appointed by General Boisdeffre. It was not expected that the proceedings would be public. The army and state officials had said that secrets of importance might be disclosed. There was a discussion upon this point. Maitre Demange pleading for publicity. In the course of his argument he declared: "The accusation is based upon a single document."

He was promptly forbidden by Colonel Maurel, president of the court martial, to repeat his reference to "a single document." All that took place in the court martial has never become known. But it is known that Major du Paty de Clam and Colonel Henry were the chief accusers and that higher officials solemnly announced that Captain Dreyfus was guilty of high treason. The anti-Semitic newspapers made the bitterest attacks upon Captain Dreyfus, and they stirred up a deep race hatred. Indeed, one of these newspapers paved the way for his arrest. The Libre Parole declared that a plot had been discovered to betray military secrets to a foreign power and that suspicion was directed to a Hebrew officer on the staff. Captain Dreyfus was the only Hebrew on the staff.

A week after the trial opened the "single document" to which Avocat Demange referred was made public. It was a memorandum, or bordereau, without date and without signature. It was said that this memorandum was found in the waste paper basket of a member of the German embassy by a spy disguised as an Alsatian. The discovery was made by the secret service department, which was under the direction of Du Paty de Clam. It was he and Colonel Henry who discovered that the handwriting of the bordereau was similar to that of Captain Dreyfus. This accusation led to Dreyfus' arrest.

The trial turned upon the handwriting. Five experts were given the memorandum for examination. Three of them declared that it was in the handwriting of Captain Dreyfus. Two said it was not. Captain Dreyfus was convicted. He was sentenced to be publicly stripped of his insignia of rank and to be deported and kept in solitary confinement. It was the hearing of the man when he underwent the humiliating degradation that first aroused sympathy in his behalf.

Captain Dreyfus had been taken to an island off the coast of French Guiana, Ile du Diabie, a little triangular shaped strip of land. No one is allowed to land there. Worse than this, he was compelled to live in a huge iron cage that cost \$12,000 to build, so fearful was the government that he might escape. There he

lived a life of horrible suffering. His guards were not permitted to speak to him.

But there was some sympathy for the lonely prisoner on Devil's island. There were people who did not believe him guilty, and among them many thinking Frenchmen.

There were sporadic efforts made in his behalf during 1895 and 1896, but they came to nothing. The army officers and others constantly kept alive the anti-Semitic feeling, which has grown stronger and stronger each year in France. Now and then the government was questioned, but the inquirers were silenced. Over and over again it was declared that the government had in its possession evidence which proved Dreyfus' guilt beyond all question.

Du Paty de Clam was promoted to a majorship. Colonel Picquart was placed in charge of the secret service department. And this was an important event for Dreyfus, for Colonel Picquart is a fair man and an honest one, who believes that truth and justice come before the honor of the army and his own freedom.

It came out that Emperor William of Germany had written to President Casimir-Perier at the time of Dreyfus' trial giving his word of honor as a man that Dreyfus had not betrayed France to the German government and adding that he would if necessary give his "word as an emperor with all its consequences." It transpired that the Italian ambassador had made a similar denial. Both he and the German ambassador were compelled to leave Paris because of the attacks upon them made by the Paris newspapers.

October, 1898, saw the beginning of the real fight for the condemned man on Devil's island. So far as public knowledge goes, it was opened by M. Scheurer-Kestner. His mere advocacy of the condemned captain's innocence meant much. M. Scheurer-Kestner wrote a letter to the minister for war, presenting documents proving Dreyfus' innocence and asking that his case be reopened. He declared that the minister for war promised to look into the matter and make a reply within two weeks. Nothing was done, and he sent a letter to the newspapers telling about it.

The senator also sent a letter to General Billot declaring that a rich and well known officer, prominent in society, had been requested to resign in consequence of the continued leaking of military secrets after Dreyfus' deportation. M. Scheurer-Kestner declared that this person was the author of the bordereau. This letter made a stir in Paris. It drew Major Esterhazy into the case. In fact, he denounced M. Scheurer-Kestner and denied the charge. Further, he declared that he had gained additional proofs of Dreyfus' guilt, which, he said, were placed in his hand by "a veiled lady."

Captain Dreyfus' brother published a direct accusation that Major Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau. And there came to light many curious letters, among them one in which Esterhazy expressed the bitterest hatred for the Jews and said he would like to slay all of them he could. There were also letters attacking France. Major Esterhazy's handwriting bears a strong resemblance to that upon which Dreyfus was convicted. Accusations against Esterhazy grew so many that he was compelled to request a court martial. He was placed on the retired list a few months before the court martial, although he was perfectly well.

Esterhazy was, of course, acquitted by the court martial. Mathieu Dreyfus, a brother of Captain Dreyfus, was the principal accuser. Major Henry was the principal witness for the defense, and he was supported also by Du Paty de Clam. The attempt to open the Dreyfus case failed, but the evidence which Senator Scheurer-Kestner presented to General Billot, the minister of war, was still in the possession of the accused man's friends.

The strangely dramatic affair of Dreyfus was destined to soon break out again.



GENERAL DE BOISDEFRE.

His friends had enlisted the sympathy of Emile Zola in his behalf. A marvelous collector of facts is Zola and a genius in relating them. He went over the evidence carefully.

The result was the letter which started France, beginning "J'accuse." He declared that Du Paty de Clam had been the diabolical worker of a judicial horror, that General Boisdeffre, General Gouze and even the minister of war believed that Esterhazy had written the bordereau, but knowing that Esterhazy's conviction would reopen the Dreyfus case they would not disclose the evidence in their possession. The accusation set all France to boiling. It compelled the government to

place Zola on trial. Zola's conviction was predetermined. But the trial bore fruit. It showed a brave man and a true man in Colonel Picquart, who stood before an angered nation hurling insults upon Zola, Dreyfus and those who were arrayed on that side, who braved even the army for truth and justice.

Colonel Henry, who was really the chief accuser, roared and bellowed about the honor of the army and official and state secrecy. He and General Gouze tried to incriminate Colonel Picquart.

It was in this trial that the most important piece of evidence came out, the thing which above all others led people who were unprejudiced to believe that Dreyfus was unjustly convicted. It transpired that when the captain was put on trial all of the members of the court martial did not believe that Dreyfus wrote the accusing memorandum. They hesitated to condemn him. Then it was that General Mercier took them aside and secretly showed them a letter in which were the following trop exagere: "Ce canaille de D— devient trop exigeant" (That scoundrel of a D— is becoming too exacting).

This letter was not shown to the prisoner or his counsel. The letter purport-



LIEUTENANT COLONEL PIQUART.

ed to have been written by Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, the military attache of the German legation.

All the world knows of the disgraceful scenes in the Zola trials, the attacks made upon him in and out of court, the assaults upon Hebrews and the crop of duels.

The next step resulted in Colonel Picquart's arrest. He appeared in the chamber of cassation, where he declared that the "ce canaille" letter was a forgery. After he was thrown into prison Colonel Henry was given his place at the head of the secret service department.

Then the affair dragged along. Zola's second trial and the resulting exile he was fined 3,000 francs and sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the first trial kept matters alive.

Some time after came the news of the arrest of Colonel Henry on the charge of forging the secret document which convicted Captain Dreyfus. Fast upon the heels of this came the news of his suicide with a razor which he had been allowed to keep for the purpose. Then the revisionists took hope once more.

Excitement following Henry's suicide had not subsided when the dismissal of General Boisdeffre as chief of staff was announced. Then came the dismissal of M. Cavaignac as minister of war and the suspension of Du Paty de Clam from active duty. Mme. Alfred Dreyfus made a formal demand upon the keeper of seals for a revision of her husband's conviction, and General Zurlinden, who had succeeded Cavaignac, was relieved. Chanoinne took his place, and Esterhazy disappeared mysteriously. Just prior to these falls from grace, on Sept. 23, 1898, the council of the cabinet directed the court of cassation to investigate and report upon the propriety of granting Dreyfus a new trial. In May, 1899, the court decreed that Dreyfus had been convicted illegally and was entitled to another court martial. On the third day of July, 1899, Dreyfus reached France, and his second trial opened on Aug. 7, with Colonel Jouanet, director in the engineer corps, as president. General le Marquis de Gallifet, an uncompromisingly honorable man, had in the meantime become minister of war, and the conspirators soon came to realize that no more nonsense would be tolerated.

Dreyfus' lawyers in his second trial were Maitre Demange, who had defended him when he was first accused, and Maitre Labori, whose conduct of the Zola case made him famous. The latter was given entire charge of matters, although for the first week or so Demange was unassisted owing to the fact that Labori was shot down on his way to court. His recovery and his subsequent brilliant and merciless handling of the titled conspirators was one of the most sensational features of the trial.

The first day's proceedings were public. The prisoner was arraigned and declared his innocence. The bordereau was shown him, but he declared he had not written it. It was a long and searching examination, touching his acquaintance with Esterhazy, Colonel Henry and his alleged dealings with representatives of foreign governments.

General Mercier was the first prominent army man to testify. He stated that he had become thoroughly convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and explained that his opinion was based principally upon the conviction that Dreyfus had written the bordereau. His opinion remained the same despite Esterhazy's confession that he (Esterhazy) had written it. He also intimated that Casimir-Perier, president of France at the time, was fully cognizant of everything that had been done and made no objection. Casimir-Perier demanded to be confronted with Mercier and denied emphatically that the true facts of the case had been stated to him. He also stated that Lebrun-Renault, the captain who testified that Dreyfus had made a partial confession to him, had falsified the truth and that Dupuy, the then premier, was present at the interview. When Dupuy had questioned the captain as to the cause of his presence there, the latter had said that he had been sent down to the president by Mercier to receive a "dressing down" for his indiscreet disclosures to the Figaro newspaper. Casimir-Perier also denied the assertion of the general staff that the country at the time had been on the verge of war with Germany.

Mercier admitted that an explanation of the secret dossier had been prepared, but that he was unable to produce it, as it had been destroyed. He felt that he had a right to do this, as the document had been prepared for his personal use.

M. Lebon, former minister of the colonies, after admitting that the story of the horrible treatment accorded to Dreyfus on Devil's island was correct, said that he had been ordered by his superiors to adopt a course of the utmost rigor. This was the only point in the trial at which Dreyfus wept.

Mme. Henry, the widow of the colonel

who, after confessing that he prepared the bordereau and being arrested therefor had committed suicide, testified that her husband was firmly convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and that what he had done was simply for the good of France.

General Roge's evidence was a vitriolic diatribe against Dreyfus from beginning to end and was practically a repetition of Mercier's testimony.

M. Bertillon, the examining magistrate who received Lieutenant Colonel Henry's confession of forgery, said that an exhaustive examination of the case and the application of the principle of exclusion tended to convince him that it was not possible for Dreyfus to have committed the crime of which he was accused.

Colonel Picquart, star witness for the defense, next testified. Coming to the discovery of the bordereau at the time that he was in charge of the secret bureau and had been ordered to investigate the Dreyfus case, he described how the handwriting of everybody at headquarters was examined and told how Du Paty de Clam was assigned to compare the handwriting of the document with that of Dreyfus. De Clam urged Dreyfus' immediate arrest and a search of his house, which was made; but, the witness added, nothing was discovered previous to the first trial except the bordereau. Picquart said that he expressed the opinion that the bordereau was insufficient, and it was at that juncture that Henry made his sensational deposition to the officers of the court martial resulting in Dreyfus' conviction. In reply to Roge's insinuation that Picquart had tried to substitute Doral for Dreyfus as the traitor, Picquart said that the former was under strict surveillance for a long time by order of General Zurlinden. He added that he would have been impossible for Dreyfus to have written the bordereau and concluded his testimony with the statement that if Dreyfus got the note about Madagascar he was smarter than his chief (Picquart), who had not at that time received it. Picquart further testified that he first saw the secret dossier in August, 1896, at which time he made an exhaustive examination of the documents contained in it. He discussed them one by one and explained De Clam's part in manufacturing the case against Dreyfus. Certain of the pieces in the diplomatic dossier he demonstrated to be forgeries. Others he proved could not possibly be construed as pointing to Dreyfus' treason. He then started the court by the statement that a war map and other papers of the greatest importance had disappeared from the bureau after Dreyfus had been transported. Answering the allegation that he had selected Esterhazy as a victim because of his dislike for him, he said that he had not known of Esterhazy's existence until he began an investigation of the Dreyfus matter. Henry had stated to him that he could find nothing against Esterhazy and always re-

fused his aid. He repeated his declaration made before the court of cassation that when he informed General Gouze that he believed Dreyfus innocent and Esterhazy guilty Gouze directed him to open the case, saying, "If you nothing, nobody will be the wiser." Gouze was confronted with Picquart and denied this.

Roge also confronted Picquart, who refused to modify his testimony in the slightest degree, and the same result was arrived at when Mercier also faced the lieutenant colonel. Mercier was compelled to admit for the first time that he had sent secret documents to the court martial in 1894, one of which was the famous "ce canaille de D" letter. He also shocked even the members of the court martial by the cold blooded admission that evidence practically known to be false was used to secure the conviction of Dreyfus. When pressed for a reply to the question as to whether he did not know all the time that the "D" referred to a spy named Dubois, he hesitatingly said, "Well, I had my doubts." Major Cuignet, who was on the general staff when Dreyfus once asked him to give him the general scheme of mining railroads, giving as a reason that he was anxious to increase his knowledge. Cuignet at first refused, but finally yielded to Dreyfus' importunities. When the latter's house was searched the notes were not discovered. On cross examination the major was made to contradict himself on several important points. Dreyfus denounced him in court as a liar. At this point Major Carriere announced that Colonel du Paty de Clam was too ill to attend the court martial, and an order was issued that his deposition be taken at his residence, thus doing away with the possibility of cross examination. The deposition afterward turned out to be practically a repetition of his former testimony before the court of cassation. General Boisdeffre testified that after the arrest of Dreyfus the leakages in the information department ceased, but was resumed later. He said that he was convinced of Dreyfus' guilt and was followed by General Gouze, who also testified in a like strain. Commandant Fabre testified that several officers of the war office confirmed Dreyfus' guilt by saying that he had sought for information on the points mentioned in the bordereau. Lieutenant Colonel Abouville testified in the same strain as Fabre and Cuignet.



MAITRES DEMANGE AND LABORI.

M. Cochebert, the detective who arrested Dreyfus, admitted that he had believed in Dreyfus' guilt, but that his opinion was based principally upon the "canaille de D—" letter. M. Gribelin was present when Du Paty de Clam dictated to Dreyfus immediately after his arrest extracts from the bordereau and said that when Dreyfus was asked for an explanation of the trembling of his hand he replied "that his fingers were cold." Gribelin admitted that he had opened Picquart's letters by order of his superiors, as Major Lauth testified that Colonel Henry was the only officer having direct rela-

tions with the agent who brought the bordereau to the war office. He made the court laugh by saying soberly that there was only a slight acquaintance between Henry and Esterhazy. He repeated his allegation that Picquart twice proposed to him to have a date stamp put on the "petit bleu" in the postoffice. This Picquart immediately and emphatically denied, saying that when the document was delivered to Lauth it was perfectly clean, but when he (Picquart) returned from his mission he found that a portion of the word "Esterhazy" had been erased and written over with different ink. M. Junck testified that he had seen Dreyfus in the company of loose women at the concours Hippique and that he was prisoner afterward told him one of these was Mme. Walthese, at whose house he often went to gamble. Dreyfus denied all of the witness' statements with reference to the women.

Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, returned to work on Aug. 22, and the case for the defense immediately became more aggressive. Labori read a long black-mailing letter from Lajoux to the minister of war demanding money as the price of his silence. He asked Captain Grenier if Gribelin was not sent off to Brazil. The witness answered "yes." Labori made a strong point against Mercier by stating that Mercier had a copy of one of the government's secret documents in his possession and demanding to know by what right he retained it. Mercier refused to reply. Commandant Rollin said that some pages were missing from the documents found in Dreyfus' room. The prisoner said they were intact when he last saw them. Ferret, another Beaurapaire witness, testified that he once saw Dreyfus in Colonel Bertin's office after office hours. Dreyfus indignantly denied this. Bertin manifested savage animosity against the prisoner and declared that while in his department he was continually poking his nose into other people's business, and for that reason he was positive of his guilt. When Labori reminded Bertin that the witness had admitted to Scheurer-Kestner that Dreyfus was probably innocent and that he had made a report to that effect, he was obliged to admit it.

M. du Breuil said that 15 years ago he made the acquaintance of M. Bodin in Paris, where Mme. Bodin introduced him to Dreyfus. Witness dined at Bodin's, the other guests being Dreyfus and a man who was introduced as an attache of the German embassy. He alleged that Mme. Bodin was Dreyfus' mistress. This was practically admitted by Dreyfus, although the statement about the German attache was violently denied. Esterhazy's three threatening letters to President Faure and the "Dixi" article which Esterhazy wrote in the Libre Parole were then read. This brought General Gouze to the front. He said that he really had no time to investigate these affairs personally, but had relegated the inquiries to Du Paty de Clam. Furthermore, he said it was impossible to accept Esterhazy's declaration as having been made in good faith. Major Gondron echoed General Gouze's statements, and General Boisdeffre stated that Esterhazy had lied throughout. Mile. Payer's testimony before the court of cassation was then read. It was not important. General le Blinde-Dionne accused Dreyfus of having once declared that the Alsations were happier under Germany than under France.

Colonel Maurel, who was president of the court martial of 1894, stated that he and his fellows had become convinced of the guilt of the prisoner before the court had retired to deliberate. The secret dossier, he said, had in no wise affected their decision. Du Paty de Clam had brought it to the court. Labori wished to confront Maurel with Captain Freystaetter, who was one of the original Dreyfus judges. He was not in court, but was called later and absolutely contradicted Maurel, stating that the secret dossier had been shown to the judges before they arrived at a conclusion; that it had made a great impression upon all of them; that it had convinced him (Freystaetter) of Dreyfus' guilt, and that Maurel, so far from not having examined it, had commented on the several papers as they were taken out and finally had said, referring to the "canaille de D—" document, "That removes all doubt of his guilt."

Fornizetti, who was in charge of the prison to which Dreyfus was committed after his conviction, testified that, while he had first been convinced of the guilt of the accused, he had changed his mind

promptly denied. Lebrun-Renault became tangled in the cross examination and later said that Dreyfus had volunteered that if he had given anything to a foreign government he had got more important information for his own country in return.

M. Bertillon, the famous anthropometrical expert, attempted to prove by diagram that Dreyfus must have written the bordereau. He was immediately contradicted by Charavay, who had formerly been an anti-Dreyfus expert, but who now testified that the handwriting was unquestionably Esterhazy's. Telleter, another expert, corroborated Charavay.

Colonel Conder, who had been Sandherr's assistant in 1894 in the intelligence bureau, said that Henry's entrance into the office had been followed by disorganization and suspicion. Henry's forgery, the witness declared, had for its sole object the ruin of Picquart, whom Henry was anxious to supplant. He fixed the date of the bordereau at Sept. 24 to 26, 1894. This was an important point for the defense. He further stated that the inquiries into Dreyfus' character involved several men of the name of Dreyfus and showed absolutely nothing against the prisoner except that he was hardly entitled to wear orange blossoms on his wedding day. He denounced Esterhazy as having been almost openly in the employ of the German government.

M. Piot stated that Colonel Snyder, the Austrian military attache, had told him that the pieces enumerated in the bordereau were of little value; that Esterhazy was a swindler, who cared for nothing except money, and that Colonel Schwarzkoppen had written the "petit bleu" in answer to a communication from Esterhazy. Then he changed his mind about sending it and threw the pieces in the fireplace, whence they must have been rescued by the spy.

Labori at this point requested permission to call Panizzardi and Schwarzkoppen, military attaches respectively of Italy and Germany at the time of Dreyfus' arrest. The matter was taken under advisement by the court, and in the meantime Labori telegraphed the king of Italy and the emperor of Germany requesting them to permit the attaches to testify in case they should be called. It is said that both monarchs gave qualified assent, but the court eventually decided that it would not hear them.

It developed at this point that Cernuschi, the witness who had testified that he had seen Dreyfus at a German resort during important military maneuvers, had broken down completely at the secret session of the court, and that he was mistaken in his identification. At this time the testimony had practically all been taken, and while a number of witnesses who had previously given their evidence were recalled no new matter was brought out, and on Sept. 7 Major Carriere made his closing address for the prosecution. He was followed the next day by Maitre Demange for the defense. His address continued until Saturday, Sept. 9. Upon its conclusion the court martial rose and retired to deliberate, returning a short time later with its verdict of "guilty."

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A DREYFUS DICTIONARY.

Brief Resume of the Significance of the Terms Used in the Trial and the Connection of the Principal Actors Therewith.

During the five and a half years that the Dreyfus case has been prominently before the world there have crept into it a number of terms designated to describe certain documents of importance bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. There are so many of these peculiar terms employed that not one person in 10,000 understands their significance. The facts which are given in the little "dictionary" which follows may for that reason assist in a proper comprehension of the case:

THE BORDEREAU—The document found in bits among the waste paper at the German embassy, pieced together, and attributed to Dreyfus, though undoubtedly Esterhazy wrote it. It offers secret information and is of course unsigned and undated.

THE SECRET DOSSIER—A collection of more or less private documents bearing on the case, only one of which, unless the war office has manufactured any more forgeries, mentions Dreyfus by name, and this is absolutely commonplace and innocent.

THE "DI" ARTICLE—Written by Esterhazy in the Libre Parole, bitterly attacking Picquart on private information illegally lent him by the war office.

THE "BLANCHE" AND "SPERANZA" TELEGRAMS—Two telegrams forged by Du Paty de Clam and Esterhazy and sent to Picquart with the object of "bluffing" him into the belief that a lady who was in the plot had given away the "secret" that he forged the Esterhazy "petit bleu."

THE PETIT BLEU—A small blue postal card used in the pneumatic tube service and found at the German embassy, written by Colonel von Schwarzkoppen, the German military attache, to Esterhazy, inviting him to call. It was torn up by the writer having changed his mind about sending it. This Esterhazy contents is a forgery.

THE WYLER LETTER—A forged letter incriminating Dreyfus, sent to the war office; author probably De Clam.

CE CANAILLE DE D—A phrase in one of the documents of the secret dossier. Does not refer to Dreyfus, but to a subordinate whose name is said to be known to the French war office.

THE "DOCUMENT LIBERATOR"—In other words, that beginning "Ce canaille de D—" was the famous one which Esterhazy threatened Feltz Faure he would disclose unless protected against Picquart. He alleged it had been stolen by Picquart from a foreign embassy. Esterhazy eventually returned it to the war office after it had served its purpose.

VEILED LADY—Was Du Paty de Clam, disguised, who handed the "document liberator" to Esterhazy, near the Arc de Triomphe. It was supposed that Esterhazy thought the lady was inspired by revenge on Picquart.