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## COLONEL HENRY'S SUICIDE FOLLOWS HIS CONFESSION

### PARIS SHAKEN ANEW BY THE DREYFUS CASE

#### Results in the Resignation of General Boisdeffre, Chief of Staff.

#### General Sentiment That the Sensational Developments Will Result in the Revision of the Entire Matter.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry, one of the most prominent witnesses in the celebrated Dreyfus case, who was arrested yesterday after confessing to having forged an important document used as evidence, committed suicide to-night by cutting his throat with a razor.

General Le Mouton de Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff of the French army, resigned on learning of the confession of Colonel Henry, owing to his misplaced confidence in the confessed perjurer.

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PARIS, Aug. 31.—Nothing can describe the stupefaction of Paris this morning. Even the Czar's disarmament proposition is forgotten. In fact, war, not peace, is in the air. So much ink has been used, so much passion let loose over the Dreyfus affair that even the warmest partisans on each side seemed about tired of the whole matter.

And just when things reached this stage a bombshell has burst. This is the arrest and suicide of Lieutenant Colonel Henry, who acknowledged that he was the author of the letter that virtually convicted Dreyfus.

You will remember the dramatic scene during the first Zola trial, when Henry, with trembling voice, referred to his service in Algiers, which had left him with an incurable malarial fever. This same man, who seemed the very personification of integrity and who made such an impression on the public in court, is now by his own confession a forger of the document intended to convict his brother officer.

The news of his arrest only leaked out after midnight. It appears that Colonel Picquart, who has been a strong supporter of Dreyfus' innocence, had laid before M. Cavaignac, the Minister of War, evidence which the law of professional secrecy prevented him from making publicly known.

M. Cavaignac seems to be convinced

of the possibility of a judicial error since his return. He has questioned one after another of the officers whose names have been prominent in the Dreyfus case. Yesterday morning he summoned Colonel Henry to his office in the War Department building.

General Roger, Chief of the Military Cabinet, was present at the interview. Colonel Henry was questioned upon the way in which this too famous letter came into his hands. Pressed to the wall, he finally made a complete confession, trying at the same time to show how necessary it was at that moment to accumulate proofs of Dreyfus' guilt.

One naturally asks why Colonel Henry was not pressed to the wall by pressing these questions long ago.

M. Cavaignac is said to be prostrated by this discovery. It is not astonishing, in view of the stand M. Cavaignac has taken in the matter, and of the declarations he has made, no longer than July 8 of this very year, when he said he was absolutely convinced of the guilt of Captain Dreyfus.

One of the things which led him to this conviction was this very letter which Colonel Henry now admits he had forged. The speech which the Minister of War delivered on this occasion had such an effect upon the Chamber that it was ordered that it be printed and posted all over France.

#### SCENES ATTENDING HENRY'S CONFESSION

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Colonel Henry's



LIEUTENANT COLONEL HENRY, One of the Principal Witnesses in the Dreyfus Case. He Confessed the Forgery of an Important Incriminating Document, and After Being Arrested Committed Suicide.

confession threatens to rekindle the Dreyfus agitation more heartily than ever and seems likely to shake public confidence in the army.

The scene of Lieutenant Colonel Henry's avowal was most painful. When he saw it was almost useless to deny further his tongue grew so thick that he was unable to speak. It was feared that he would have an apoplectic stroke. After his arrest he was permitted to visit his wife while on the way to the fortress at Montvalerien. She thought he really had had a fit. He addressed her as "my poor wife," adding: "I am under arrest."

The officer accompanying him was under orders not to lose sight of him for a moment, and, therefore, he could not see his wife alone. All three proceeded to his bedroom to get the necessary clothing. Henry then clasped his wife in his arms and exclaimed: "My conscience is pure and free from every sting."

This exclamation is much commented upon, as going to show that he may possibly have forged the letter under orders from his superiors.

Colonel Henry was attached to the War Department when Dreyfus was convicted, and he was one of the prominent witnesses who testified unfavorably of M. Zola during the latter's sensational trial on the charge of libeling military officials.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry cut his throat with a razor he had concealed in his valise.

During the late Zola trial Henry accused Colonel Picquart of falsifying telegrams. A duel followed, in which Henry was wounded. The next scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies, where Colonel Picquart proclaimed the letter a forgery, and as a result was arrested, while Henry's villainy was rewarded by his being appointed Colonel Picquart's successor in the Intelligence Department.

It is now evident that Henry forged the letter with the express object of paralyzing Colonel Picquart's efforts

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#### HOW THE CONFESSION WAS WRUNG FROM THE FORGER.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—When Lieutenant Colonel Henry was summoned to the residence of the Minister of War he found assembled there Colonel Paty du Clam, Count Esterhazy, General Boisdeffre, General Roget and M. Cavaignac. The Minister of War had the suspected letter on his desk. He took it up and said to Henry: "You did not mention the name of the agent who furnished this letter. My attention has been called to the fact that on the docket there is no name."

Colonel Henry beat his forehead and then said he had forgotten the name in this case, but he would know the man if he saw him.

"It is a pity you have forgotten," said M. Cavaignac. "We think the letter a forgery and that you have been duped by a clever forger."

Henry declared his belief in its authenticity, but in a very faint voice.

"Come," said the Minister. "No agent ever gave it to you. You wrote in pencil to disguise your handwriting the better. You are the forger."

The colonel's speech grew thick, but he denied the charge. Then it was repeated and he gave fresh signs of agitation. But his tongue began to cleave to the roof of his mouth and it was feared that he would have an apoplectic stroke.

"On your honor as a soldier," said M. Cavaignac, more gently, "did you, or did you not write that letter?"

"Since you appeal to my soldierly honor, it was I who wrote it," replied Henry.

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to expose Major Esterhazy and to get a revision of the Dreyfus case. The letter was written in bad French, a fact which first led it to be regarded as spurious.

It is said that if the Cabinet decides upon the revision of the Dreyfus case, M. Cavaignac, Minister for War, will resign.

Colonel Henry was a peasant's son. He was born in Pousey, in Marne, in 1848, and enlisted in a foot regiment



GENERAL BOISDEFFRE. A Prominent Figure in the Dreyfus Case. He Resigned on Learning of the Perfidy of Lieutenant Colonel Henry, in Whom He Had Placed the Utmost Confidence.

## MAGUIRE SUED FOR TAX BILLS

### He Has Been for Several Years Very Prominent as a Delinquent.

#### City and County Attorney Gallagher Had the Bills Paid Yesterday in the Hope of Avoiding an Exposure.

The State treasury and the city and county treasury will be slightly benefited by the candidacy of James G. Maguire, the Populist-Silver Republican-Democratic nominee for Governor. His delinquent taxes were paid yesterday through James Gallagher, City and County Attorney, and chief apologist for any oversights on the part of the "Little Pinto Giant" in paying the government what he justly owes.

Apologist Gallagher has still another task on hand before his work of "clearing" Maguire's record is complete. It will be necessary for him to consult Walter M. Willett, special attorney for the collection of delinquent taxes, and have the suits brought by Willett to recover the unpaid taxes of Maguire dismissed in the Justices' Court. The "Little Pinto Giant" now has a clean bill of health, so far as the Tax Collector's office is concerned, but not so with the Justices' Court.

The suits are still on file and untried, but it is probable that within the next few days judgments of dismissal will be entered and the head of the pinto ticket will be at liberty to talk on taxation without blushing. As every one knows, Maguire has a peer nobly when on the rostrum, and that is single tax

1898, and his name again went on the delinquent tax roll. A suit in the Justices' Court, No. 26,654, shows that he did not pay \$15 75 taxes. When he was a candidate for Congress in 1896 it was suggested to him that the delinquent roll might be used against him, so on August 14, 1896, the taxes were paid. But the bills of 1893 and 1894 remained unpaid until a deputy in the Tax Collector's office learned yesterday that The Call was investigating Congressman Maguire's non-paying tax record. The news was hurriedly conveyed to Gallagher, and ten minutes later both of the old bills were paid. The next move now to be made will be the dismissal of the suits in the Justices' Court.

Gallagher, when spoken to about the matter last night, said that it was all done in a hurry, and that the taxes had not been paid before. "Congressman Maguire is a busy man," said he, "and the unpaid assessments were arbitrarily levied. Don't think for a moment that he intended shirking the payment." "But why did he not pay them when he paid the '95 tax?" was asked.

"It was not called to his attention," replied Gallagher. "In fact we did not know of the delinquency until I received information last afternoon that The Call was examining the records.

## MAGUIRE SUED FOR TAXES.

IN THE JUSTICES' COURT  
of the  
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.  
NEW CITY HALL.  
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,  
Plaintiff,  
vs.  
JAMES MAGUIRE, Defendant.  
No. 10,497

Plaintiff avers that defendant is indebted to plaintiff in the sum of 5 dollars for city and county taxes, with twenty per cent penalty added thereto for non-payment thereof, and interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month from the 6th day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and fifty cents, cost of advertising.

And plaintiff further avers that the defendant is also indebted to plaintiff in the further sum of 2,830 dollars for State taxes, with twenty per cent penalty added thereto for non-payment thereof, and interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month from the 23rd day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and fifty cents, costs of advertising, which said taxes were duly assessed and levied upon personal property of said defendant, to wit: Fixtures and library, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Wherefore, plaintiff prays judgment against said defendant for said several sums, with interest thereon, as aforesaid, and costs of suit.

WALTER M. WILLETT,  
Special Attorney for the Collection of Taxes,  
Room 43, Fifth Floor, Mills Building, Bush and Montgomery streets.

He argues long and earnestly to convince voters that upon the success of the single-tax movement depends their advancement and prosperity. The records in the Tax Collector's office and Justices' Court bear silent evidence, however, that Maguire is more strongly inclined toward a non-tax system. If every one took the same view of taxation as does Congressman Maguire, judging from his record as a delinquent taxpayer, there would be no funds in the treasury to meet the expenses of the Government. The Police and Fire departments would cease to exist; the public schools would necessarily be closed; the credit of the State would be ruined and the local government would go out of existence. No one better understands than does Congressman Maguire that it requires money to keep the wheels of government in motion. Still he is, apparently, unwilling to contribute his mite toward paying the expenses of the municipal and State government. He draws a salary of \$5000 a year as Congressman and also receiving an income from his law practice, he has not paid the light tax placed on his law library in the Mills building.

City and County Attorney Gallagher went to the rescue of Maguire yesterday and had the delinquent taxes paid when he learned that The Call was looking up Maguire's record on that score. Under these circumstances no "Paid" has been stamped opposite his name on the delinquent rolls in the Tax Collector's office. Gallagher in his goodness of heart may also go to the rescue of James H. Barry, the logical successor of Maguire in the Fourth Congressional District. If he does he will have to draw heavily on his bank account. Less than \$15 placed Maguire straight on the records of the Tax Collector's office. In the case of Barry, the footings show that it would require \$308 75 to settle his tax account with the city and State. As Barry says that he will not pay Apologist Gallagher can hardly be expected to shoulder the indebtedness.

In 1893 Congressman Maguire was assessed for \$200 on his library and \$50 for his watch. The taxes amounted to \$250 for city and county purposes and \$202 for State purposes. Maguire did not deem it necessary to pay the taxes and his name went on the delinquent roll. In due course of time Attorney Willett, who looks after the collection of delinquent taxes, brought suit, and the case is still on file in the Justices' Court. The papers are numbered 183,609.

It was the same old story in 1894. Maguire was assessed for \$500 and the taxes, amounting to \$753, were not paid. Another suit was commenced. A copy of the complaint in that case is published in these columns. The suit was brought against James Maguire for taxes on the fixtures in his law office in the Mills building and on his library. In making out the assessment the clerk drew the statement against James Maguire instead of James G. Maguire. The property assessed, however, is the property of James G. Maguire and was in his office in the Mills building.

Maguire had another attack of "cold feet" on the tax-paying proposition in

Why, if I had known of the delinquency I would have paid the bills myself at the time.

"I did not pay them personally," answered Gallagher. "Is it not sufficient to know that they have been paid and that an unfortunate mistake has been corrected?"

"What will become of the suits in the Justices' Court?"

"They will be dismissed of course," was the answer. "Now let the matter drop," continued Gallagher. "It is all a mistake. Judge Maguire didn't know of the tax bills being unpaid. Had the matter been called to his attention before The Call commenced the investigation he would have paid them himself. He draws a salary of \$5000 a year, and every one willing and able to pay more than the amount involved."

Apologist Gallagher is evidently laboring under a "mistake."

Walter M. Willett, special attorney for the collection of delinquent taxes, differs with Gallagher on the point that Judge Maguire did not know of the delinquency. "I spoke to him about the matter," said Willett, rather reluctantly last night, "and he promised to settle the suits. I heard later this evening that the bills had been paid at the Tax Collector's office, but by whom I do not know."

The apology offered on behalf of Congressman Maguire by Attorney Gallagher may seem sufficient to him, but it will not satisfy the people. A candidate who aspires to govern the great and growing State of California should be above such petty work as to avoid paying the tax on his watch and library. If the majority of the citizens were of the same caliber as Congressman Maguire the Government would be in a chaotic state in a very short time. Unless the taxes are paid, and every one willingly and cheerfully contributes his just share, what is to become of the schools, the hospitals, the almshouses and other needed institutions? They depend for existence on the payment by every one of his share of the taxes. Congressman Maguire has shown that while he is anxious to take an active hand in the management of the government, he is unwilling to contribute his just proportion of the costs of government. It may be his idea of single tax, but it is not the idea of the majority of our citizens. That he forgot to attend to his duty in the matter of paying his taxes is a matter that may be left to the credulity of those who are now made acquainted with the facts.

**Phoenix Republicans to Meet.**

There will be a meeting of the Phoenix Republican Club to-night at Scotch Hall, 113 Larkin street, to ratify the State nominees of the Republican convention.

The Phoenix Club is the strongest political organization in the State, having a membership of over 1200. The officers of the club for the ensuing year are: President, A. L. Hart, late Attorney-General; M. H. Smith, chairman executive committee, and J. A. McKenna, brother of the associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, secretary.

The meeting to-night will be addressed by the leading local political speakers, and it is expected that the gathering will be the largest for the opening of the campaign yet held in the city.