

OFFICIALS SUSPECTED OF ABETTING HENRY'S SUICIDE

PARTY IN FAVOR OF REVISION IS GROWING HOURLY

Now There Is a Suspicion That Colonel Henry Sacrificed Himself to Save His Superior.

Views of Parisian Editors Have Changed, and They Openly Declare for Reopening the Dreyfus Case.

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Never since the Dreyfus case began has a keener, more passionate interest existed in it than at present. The party in favor of revision has been immensely swelled by the confession of forgery made by Colonel Henry. His suicide has given rise to a sort of suspicion that he sacrificed himself to cover his superiors, and won over many who were still hesitating.

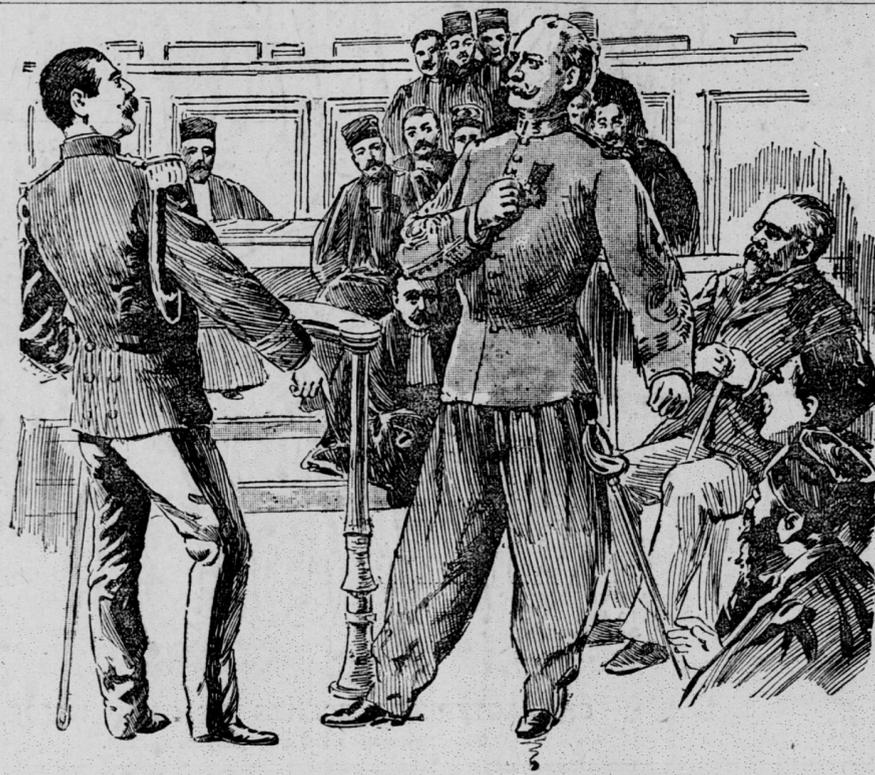
He was charged with a very important and delicate service. How did he carry out his duties? He must have been very simple-minded to have counted in the way he has done upon the credulity of others. As to scruples it is very easy to see how little he was embarrassed by any. All this awakens doubts in the mind upon several points of the affair which it is absolutely necessary should be dissipated. All this put into clear language means that the Journal des Debats has climbed down from the position it held so long, and is also in favor of Dreyfus being re-tried. M. Rochefort, in the Intransigent says that Colonel Henry's forgery changes nothing. He says: "His crime is hateful and stupid. It is hateful because of misdoings only too real of the criminal, and it was therefore not necessary to add imaginary crimes. It was stupid because there are one hundred and fifty proofs that Dreyfus was guilty, and therefore to add to them these forged documents was simply gratuitously throwing doubt on unimpeachable evidence."

SPECULATION AS TO THE MOTIVES

Suicide of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Viewed From Many Points.

Carelessness in Permitting the Prisoner to Retain a Razor a Peculiar Circumstance.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—There is a plentiful supply of rumors in connection with the Dreyfus case. The first of these is that Dreyfus is dead, no letter having been received from him for some weeks. Another report is that General Boisdeffre, who has just resigned the post of chief of the general staff, has committed suicide. Both these rumors are without foundation. General Gonz, assistant chief of the general staff, who tendered his resignation yesterday to M. Cavaignac,



"COLONEL PICQUART HAS LIED."

The Dramatic Incident of the Zola Trial, in Which Colonel Henry, Who on Tuesday Confessed His Forgery and Perjury, Gives the Lie to Lieutenant Colonel Picquart. A Duel Resulted, in Which Henry Was Wounded.

Minister of War, has been persuaded to withdraw it, as his retirement under the age limit will occur next month. The full in news, however, has in no way diminished the popular excitement.

Speculation is keenest over the motives for Colonel Henry's suicide. Looking to the view the whole nation has adopted regarding the guilt of Dreyfus, it is argued that Henry may have supposed he was acting in the country's interest, even in forging the letter, which would satisfy the nation of the justice of the sentence without the production of the real evidence, which would be undesirable on the highest political grounds. In that case Henry might have posed as a martyr to misguided patriotism.

The tradition of the Intelligence Department, which at the time of the condemnation of Dreyfus was under a conspicuous anti-Semite, Colonel Sandherr, would probably have led a blunt mind like Lieutenant Colonel Henry's to construe the slightest hint from above of the desirability of killing off the anti-Dreyfus agitation into an order to do so by any means.

Colonel Sandherr, who was then suffering from an incipient paralysis, seems to have been the head of a general conspiracy to hunt Jewish officers out of the French army. Dreyfus, a man of haughty demeanor but of vast strategic knowledge, would naturally be selected as a victim of these machinations.

It is asserted that Colonel Sandherr's last days were haunted by fear, amounting to terror, lest the illegal and flippant nature of the evidence upon which Captain Dreyfus was condemned should be revealed and weaken the prestige of the Intelligence Department, and that he enjoined upon Henry, his subordinate, to guard the department's traditions at all costs.

The carelessness of the authorities in allowing Henry to have a razor and in not watching him is generally interpreted as connivance, and, perhaps, as persuasion, since officers under arrest are likely to be condemned should, according to military regulations, be constantly watched, while Lieutenant Colonel Henry was left hours alone and allowed to lock the door on each side. If there were persuasion it is not likely to have been difficult. Had Henry been expelled from the army both himself and wife would have lost all pension rights. As it is the widow becomes entitled to a handsome pension. This seems a more likely motive than the explanation based upon the alleged incoherent letter he left behind stating that he had lost his reason.

Having died uncondemned his remains are entitled to military honors, but his brother will take the body to Foug, near Chalons, where it will be buried on Saturday with the strictest privacy. Several officers of the general staff, it is said to-night, have asked to be sent back to their regiments. General Renouard, the new chief of staff, is understood to have a free hand and to be at liberty to replace all the staff officers if he thinks fit. It is expected that he will resort to a process of purification. The Government's position is most unhappy. Notice of interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies multiply. President Faure is censured for leaving Paris at such a critical moment. Great efforts are being made to get the signatures of a majority of the Deputies, which is a necessary preliminary to a convocation of the chamber.

The movement in favor of a revision in the Dreyfus case is growing by leaps and bounds. Considering recent events Major Count Esterhazy retains an amazingly cool attitude. In the course of an interview yesterday he expressed

astonishment that Lieutenant Colonel Henry was allowed to have a razor. Henry's death, he said, was regrettable, "because, doubtless, he had other revelations to make."

Count Esterhazy intends to appeal against his enforced retirement from active service in the army.

THE SWEEPING CHARGES MADE BY EMILE ZOLA

PARIS, Sept. 1.—M. Emile Zola, in his famous "I accuse" letter, which led to his trial and conviction on the charge of libeling military officers, said:

"I accuse Lieutenant Colonel Paty du Clam of having been the diabolical worker of a judicial error, unconsciously, I am ready to believe, and of then having defended his nefarious doings for the past three years by the most absurd and culpable machinations. I accuse General Meyer (who was Minister of War when Dreyfus was tried) of being the accomplice, at least through weak intelligence, in the greatest iniquity of the century. I accuse General Billot (Minister of War during the late Dreyfus agitation) of having in his hands the certain proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus and of having suppressed them, thus having rendered himself guilty of treason against humanity and justice for a political reason and in order to save the compromised staff. I accuse General Boisdeffre (the chief of the general staff) and General Gonz (the assistant chief of the general staff) of being accomplices in the same crime, the one through religious animosity, the other through the esprit de corps, which makes the War Office a sacred and unassailable ark. I accuse General de Pellieu and Major Ravary of having made a flagitious investigation, whereby I mean an inquiry of the most monstrous partiality. I accuse the three experts in handwriting, the men Belhomme, Varlenard and Couard, of having drawn up false and fraudulent reports, unless a medical examination shall prove them to be victims of a disease of sight or judgment. I accuse the officers of the War Office of having organized a press campaign in order to lead public opinion astray. Finally, I accuse the first court-martial of having condemned a man on a document kept secret, and I accuse the second court-martial of having covered this illegality by order and of committing, in its turn, the crime of knowingly acquitting a guilty person."

After a long trial in February M. Zola was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3000 francs for these alleged libels, and M. Perrieux, manager of the Aurore, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay 3000 francs fine. On his way to and from the court house during the trial M. Zola was continually hooted by mobs, and at its conclusion narrowly escaped personal violence. When the French author heard the verdict he exclaimed: "They are cannibals."

ACTED "SOLELY FOR THE GOOD OF THE CAUSE"

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Minister of War this afternoon received in audience General Renouard, director of the Military College, who has accepted the office of chief of the general staff, vacant owing to the resignation of General Boisdeffre. The latter bid farewell to the officials of his bureau this morning.

Colonel Henry left letters addressed to the Minister of War and General Boisdeffre in which he protested that

he had not realized the gravity of the act which he committed "solely for the good of the cause."

The medical examination made of the remains of the late Colonel Henry shows that his death was instantaneous. President Faure returned to his home at Havre this afternoon.

BOISDEFRE IN HIGH FAVOR AT ST. PETERSBURG

PARIS, Sept. 1.—General Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff of the French army, who has just resigned, is understood to be in high favor at St. Petersburg. He gained considerable popularity by his attitude in defense of the army during the Zola trial, and at one time was looked upon as possibly aiming at a military dictatorship.

Prince Henry of Orleans, who is credited with hoping for a military movement against the French republic, also tried to make capital out of the trial. He showed himself daily in the hall of the court house and one day embraced Major Esterhazy, another of the French officers implicated in the scandal, crying: "Vive l'armee," which aroused enthusiasm among his Orleans friends, but which did not otherwise excite the crowd present to any degree.

DID ARMY OFFICERS CONNIVE AT SUICIDE?

PARIS, Sept. 1.—It is now insinuated that the suicide of Lieutenant Colonel Henry, chief of the Intelligence Department of the French Ministry for War, was connived at by the French

SHELLED THE POSITION OF THE DERVISHES

Anglo-Egyptian Forces Rout the Rebels Eight Miles From Omdurman.

Kitchener Moving Slowly but Surely Into the Soudan—England Was Becoming Alarmed.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The War Office was relieved this evening by the receipt of a dispatch from Cairo explaining the sudden interruption of news from the Soudan which gave rise to some uneasiness yesterday as to the movements of the Anglo-Egyptian column now advancing toward Omdurman under General Sir Herbert Kitchener.

It appears that telegraphic communication was interrupted because the wire beyond Nazey Island, about midway between Meleamah and the sixth cataract of the Nile, had been damaged by a severe storm. Shortly after the arrival of this intelligence came the following dispatch to the Associated Press from Nazey Island, dated August 30, and forwarded by messenger from the camp at the front to Nazey:

"There have been glimpses of the enemy during the last few days and the first skirmish took place to-day, when an advance guard of cavalry located a large body of the Dervishes at a supposed outpost near Kereri, about eight miles north of Omdurman. The enemy showed a disposition to fight, beating with their drums and displaying battle

bunting. The Montmorency troop emptied a few Dervish saddles and three gunboats steamed up the river in front of the town and shelled the Dervishes' position. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, as the Dervishes were in a hollow, but fleeing troops could be distinctly seen. The army is moving slowly. Yesterday it advanced four miles in close formation."

Great Britain was beginning to be alarmed lest the fate of Hicks Pasha had befallen the Anglo-Egyptian army under the Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener. The last news received had been telegraphed from the front on Monday night. The army was then twenty-three miles from Omdurman, the Dervish camp near Khartoum, where the Khalifa was reported to be waiting with 100,000 warriors well equipped with field guns. General Kitchener's forces consisted of 1000 British troops and 15,000 Egyptian blacks, the most perfectly equipped force the Government has ever put in the field, having plenty of horse artillery and Maxim guns. It was planned to keep in constant communication with the base by field telegraph, hence the fears that in spite of the superiority of morale and accoutrements the Anglo-Egyptian force might have been overwhelmed by numbers.

arrived there with General Merritt and General Greene.

BERMUDEZ EXECUTED BY GOMEZ'S ORDER

Cuban General Who Murdered Pacificos and Hanged Subordinates for Sport.

Special Dispatch to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—Major General Pando, who has ceased to be chief officer of General Blanco's staff, left to-day on the steamer Philadelphia. He is going to Madrid, but will stop a few days in New York.

News has been received confirming the reported execution of the insurgent general, Roberto Bermudez, whom Maximo Gomez, on July 24 last, subjected to a verbal court-martial. He was shot at Demajo Camp, in the Sancti Spiritus jurisdiction. Bermudez, it is said, was a big man, before the war. He is said to have ordered many pacificos killed and to have committed other outrages, such as hanging for sport many subordinates who served under him.

It is now known that the insurgents have suspended hostilities in all parts of the island. There is, therefore, complete tranquillity everywhere.

MILES LEAVES PONCE ON TRANSPORT OBDAM

The Commanding General of the United States Army Is Home-ward Bound.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The War Department is advised that General Miles departed for this country from Ponce to-day on the transport Obdam.

AVOIDING RESPONSIBILITY.

Silvea Refuses to Name a Peace Commissioner.

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—There was a conference yesterday between Premier Sagasta and Senator Silvea, in which Sagasta proposed that Silvea should suggest some member of the peace commission. Senator Silvea said the Conservative party did not seek responsibilities of such a nature.

CHINA ARRIVES AT HONGKONG

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The United States transport China, according to a dispatch from Hongkong to the Daily Mail, has

EXHIBITS THAT LED TO DREYFUS' CONVICTION AND HENRY'S SUICIDE.

Memoire de Paul I domme en le... fortuit un bon sens d... d'arrangement difficile, d'arrangement... que je fais pour me faire... de domme de conseil, je... sans raison, que... d'arrangement... généralement pas... Mieux je suppose que... n'est pas que... l'arrangement... d'arrangement... FORGERY BY COLONEL HENRY.

Part of the famous "memorandum" letter attributed to Captain Dreyfus, for the alleged writing of which he was convicted, and which Colonel Henry confessed to have written. This incriminating letter, which led to the arrest of Captain Dreyfus, was said to have been found by an agent of the French Secret Service Bureau among a lot of waste paper from the office of the German Embassy. It contained important information relative to certain military matters.

FAC-SIMILE OF DREYFUS' WRITING.

Part of the letter written by Captain Dreyfus under the dictation of Colonel Paty du Clam and made to embrace certain words and combinations occurring in the "memorandum" letter forged by Colonel Henry for the purpose of incriminating Captain Alfred Dreyfus. It was on Colonel Paty du Clam's report of this affair that Captain Dreyfus was arrested by M. Cochefert and Colonel Henry on the order of the Minister of War.



COLONEL PATY DU CLAM.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Late to-day La Patrie announced that Colonel Paty du Clam had been arrested for complicity in the Dreyfus forgery. Du Clam is on a vacation trip in Switzerland and there is no confirmation of the statement of La Patrie that he had been arrested for complicity in the Henry forgery. This officer's bearing on the witness stand and testimony as to the undoubted fairness of the trial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus before the Council of War did much toward securing a verdict against M. Emile Zola.