

CAILLAUX CRIES HE IS TO BLAME

"I Accuse Myself," He Shrieks,
while Defending His Wife
—Speaks for Two Hours.

TRIAL'S POLITICAL ASPECT

"Thy Joe" Letters Explained—
Exciting Scene in Court As
M. Caillaux Confronts
Figaro Editor.

Paris, July 21.—Joseph Caillaux held the court for two intense hours today testifying in defense of his wife who sat at the prisoners' enclosure, charged with the killing of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, on March 16 last. The appearance of M. Caillaux was hardly less dramatic than that of Mme. Caillaux yesterday.

The former premier, still one of the most powerful men in France, dominated the proceedings, imposing upon them his personality and uncommon gifts of leadership.

"I accuse myself," he cried in one climax. "I committed a fault. I should myself have acted, but absorbed by public affairs, I failed to realize the ravages Calmette's calumnies had made on the soul of my wife."

M. Caillaux spoke as if in the chamber and he gesticulated freely. The trial has now entered upon its political phase and brings to mind that Caillaux is the strong man of the radical groups now ruling France.

He would, he said, tell the jury the history of his private life from his first marriage down to the sad event which caused his presence on the stand. He explained the incident of the two letters, which he supposed had been destroyed before his divorce from his first wife. He only knew of their existence when a friend warned him that they were about to be published.

When he married Mme. Raymond he knew for the first time what true happiness was. At this, Mme. Caillaux bowed her head in her hands and sobbed softly.

"She was a most tender, affectionate wife," said M. Caillaux. "We lived and lived in the closest communion of heart and mind. My wife, however, took alarm at the dangers my political campaign exposed me to. She tried to dissuade me from entering Doumergue's cabinet. The income tax she said, had formidable adversaries and I should be the object of fierce press campaigns."

"As she foretold, the attacks recommenced with redoubled fury, but I could not believe that any one would publish the 'Thy Joe' letters, although I had been warned by Pierre Morier, by the Princess of Monaco and by the Princess of Massena-Estradere."

After the publication of the "Thy Joe" letters, M. Caillaux's first wife telephoned him to clear herself of any suspicion he might have had that she was responsible for their disclosure.

"At that time," said M. Caillaux, "I firmly believed that other letters would be published. My wife shared my belief."

M. Caillaux now violently denounced the calumnies leveled against his honor.

"Never have I touched a single stock of my personal fortune while minister of finance," he declared. "Never did a Bourse order come out of my office."

Returning to the "Thy Joe" letters, he described the effect of its publication upon his wife. Finally he became so imbued with her fears that other letters would be published that he consulted President Poincaré, who had been one of the witnesses of their marriage. The president did his best to reassure him and advised him to consult a lawyer.

"My lawyer told me," continued M. Caillaux, "that nothing could be done. I then said to my wife: 'Be reassured, I will go and smash Calmette's snout myself.' After that I felt relieved in mind, but my wife, on the other hand, was depressed."

"At the police station, on my way home from the Senate I learned of the tragedy. My wife's constant prayer was: I hope he is not seriously hurt; I meant only to give him a lesson."

Caillaux was shaken by emotion and

showed weariness. He asked for ten minutes' rest and during the recess took his wife's hand and kissed it fervently. M. Caillaux now entered upon the purely political phase of his deposition. The excitement of the listeners reached fever heat. Some of his statements were greeted with hoots and cheers, despite the orders of the presiding judge to arrest any disturbance.

The campaign carried on by the Figaro, he asserted, was meant to strike him down at any cost because he stood for the income tax and the interests behind the Figaro hated that measure of fiscal reform.

"The Times," he said, "was condemning for publishing things about Poincaré which were not true. If we had English laws in France there would have been no Figaro campaign."

He had been accused of criminal provocation in the Rochette affair and of treason in connection with the Franco-German treaty. To this he replied:

"We are simple Bourgeois, we have no corner, but we will defend our honor and honesty. The postponement of the Rochette case was a step for which I would not hesitate to take the responsibility even to-day."

"I will now show the court and the jury," he continued, "the absolute falsity of the charges leveled against my conduct in the Franco-German crisis of 1911. During seven months of my premiership I went through a violent and terrible experience. In my conduct of the affairs I was guided by the principle that the great Moroccan empire was the indispensable complement of France's African colonies. I did not wish that under the cover of previous conventions a sort of Franco-German condominium should be established in Morocco. I desired peace for our democracy, but peace with honor."

M. Caillaux said he knew that the Figaro had diplomatic papers in its possession which it intended to publish, although that would have a grave peril for the country.

"I am obliged to speak now of Calmette," said M. Caillaux, "but with the greatest moderation and the deepest emotion. If by allowing him to cover me with mud I could recall him to life, I would do so at once, but I am bound to defend my honor."

M. Caillaux declared that when Calmette took the direction of the Figaro he obtained funds from a group of German financiers.

"My parents," he said, "left me 1200,000 francs. I have now one million. I defy the attorney for the Calmette family to deny that he who twenty years ago had nothing but a fortune of thirteen millions."

M. Caillaux then asked to be confronted with Calmette, one of the members of the Figaro staff, who had previously testified that Calmette had told him he had diplomatic documents important enough absolutely to crush Caillaux.

The two men were wildly excited as they stood before the bar and appeared about to spring at each other.

Lafaroux refused to specify the contents of the documents unless forced to do so, as their disclosure would constitute a grave danger to France. He was then heard to say something about "the chief whom I loved and whom Calmette assassinated."

The court room broke into a violent uproar; the scene recalled the famous trial of Calmette, who had previously testified that Calmette had told him he had diplomatic documents important enough absolutely to crush Caillaux.

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SOLID BANKING
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Board of Directors:
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Chittenden County Trust Company

"I had always been taught that a woman's honor consisted in having her life as open as possible. I was reared by a poor father, who last year told me that a wife who had a lover was someone with no honor, never would have set foot in my house had he known of my liaison with M. Caillaux."

"We are reproached with being of the bourgeoisie. It is true. I do not blush for it. I am a Bourgeoisie. When the letters were published, M. Caillaux and myself felt alike; we would have preferred to renounce our great happiness rather than see our inner life blazoned to the world."

LETTER SIGNED "THY JOE"
"I feared the publication of the letters on account of the society we frequented. We had many friends, especially among the embassies, and in those circles people wished to humiliate and cast ridicule upon my husband by the publication of two letters, addressed to two different women, signed 'Thy Joe.' They wished to throw contempt upon the head of a ministry of the republic, the chief of the Radical party, and strike through him the republic."

Her impassioned oration was accompanied by a series of gestures of her slender hands, from which she dropped her gloves. The spectators hung on every word and movement, frequently expressing discreet approbation, against which the presiding judge made no attempt to interfere.

Mme. Caillaux told of the shooting in the Figaro office. Prior to this she had been asked by the judge regarding her interview with Fernand Morier, president of the Figaro staff, from whom she had sought information as to whether the attacks of M. Calmette against her husband could be stopped.

M. Morier told her, she said, that this would be impossible, that one could only put up with it or defend one's self by one's own means. He had added, the witness asserted, that it was astonishing that with the French temperament there were not more bloodshed.

Mme. Caillaux, attorney for M. Caillaux, arose and said that Calmette's relatives, arose and said that M. Morier, before the examining magistrate, had denied giving utterance to anything of the sort.

THE AUDIENCE LAUGHS
Mme. Caillaux then told of what took place on the day of the tragedy.

"I informed M. Caillaux at lunch," she declared, "what M. Morier had said. He was very indignant and exclaimed, 'This is how things are, then I will smash his snout.'"

Mme. Caillaux hesitated a moment and added "face."

Up jumped Caillaux. "Oh, you can say the word 'snout'! It has been said 29 times during the investigation."

"Yes," replied Mme. Caillaux, "but there are words that are not uttered in public."

The judge repeated the expression "Smash his snout!" and the audience laughed.

Mme. Caillaux went on in a trembling voice.

"If my husband had said to me 'There is nothing to be done! I should have looked upon him as a coward. I asked him 'When, to-day?'"

"He said 'No, at my own time.'"

She raised her clasped hands and cried, "My God! My God! If you—"

turning to the judge, "know what I suffered that day? To think that my husband was going to kill a man!"

She lowered her voice and half whispered:

"I thought of committing suicide. If you knew with what happiness I would have given my life that day to purchase peace for my husband! Then I thought of trying to do something myself—to stop that publication. I said to myself, I will make a scandal."

She put her handkerchief to her eyes and cried: "Ah, my God! If I had foreseen the horrible issue!"

The court was absolutely silent during the trial.

EIGHTEEN MILES MORE OF THE LONG TRAIL NOW COMPLETED

Bennington, July 21.—The Bennington section of the Green Mountain club has completed that portion of the Long Trail leading from Bennington to the big storage dam of the New England Power company in Somerset, a distance of 18 miles. This trail has not only been cleared of underbrush but it has been plainly marked with sheet iron arrows, painted red with the letters G. M. C. in white. The markers have been so closely placed that in localities where the trail does not follow an established road they can be plainly seen from one to the next in order. From the end of the established trail to the Stratton turnpike is but a short distance and this opening will be completed in the near future.

The trail from Bennington to the Manchester line has been cleared and the markers will be put in place before August 1. When this second link is complete the club will have established fully 40 miles of trail.

The Bennington section running north begins at what is known as Hell Hollow in the town of Woodford and for five miles follows the Hell Hollow road. Two miles further is the Hagar clearing, a large abandoned farm on the top of the mountain. The next mile to Little Pond traverses a well-defined road. Four miles over the recently cut trail takes the trapper into Glenshire and four miles over the road from the Deerfield lumber company takes him to the ascent bridge. From the bridge to the big dam over the highway is but two miles.

A MISTAKE AVOIDED
"I say, old chap, I'm in shocking luck. I want money badly, and haven't the least idea where I can get it."

"Well, I'm glad to hear that. I thought perhaps you had an idea you could borrow from me!"—Sydney Bulletin.

WHO WANTED TO KNOW?
Mother (sternly)—Young man, I want to know just how serious are your intentions toward my daughter.

Daughter's Voice (somewhat agitated)—Mamma! mamma! He's not the one!—Puck.

IF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER BOTH THEN FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS.
Overworked kidneys will break down if not helped. When they can no longer protect the blood and the body from the poisons that come to them, then look out for Bright's disease, serious kidney trouble and all bladder annoyances. Foley's Pills are your best protection. Your best medicine for weak, sore, overworked kidneys and bladder weakness.

J. W. O'Sullivan, (Adv.)

ing the recital, and at the end Mme. Caillaux went.

Explaining the circumstances of buying the pistol, Mme. Caillaux said she had no fixed idea of using it, and in any case had no purpose to kill. She had had a revolver which her father had given her, but had lost it. When she reached home she conferred with M. Morier, the Figaro's government editor, as to whether to go to the Figaro office and see Calmette or to a top party. Finally she decided to leave a letter for her husband whether she went to the Figaro.

LETTER TO HUSBAND.
Judge Abnabel read the letter, which was as follows:

"My Beloved Husband:
"When I told you this morning of my interview with President Morier, who informed me that we have in France no law to protect us against the calumnies of the press, you said to me that one of these days you would smash the face of the detestable Calmette. I realized that your decision was irrevocable. My resolve was then made: I shall do justice. France and the republic need you. I will do the deed."

"If this letter reaches you, you will know that I have done or have tried to do justice. Forgive me, but my patience is exhausted."

"I love and embrace you from the depths of my heart."
—Your Henriette."

Judge Abnabel explained this letter, which the prosecutor relied upon to establish premeditation.

Mme. Caillaux—"I never meant to say that in going to the Figaro office I had resolved to shoot Calmette. I had not made up my mind what I should do. I had made it perfectly clear to Miss Baxton, the English governess, that she must not give the letter to my husband unless I had not returned at seven."

DAY OF THE TRAGEDY.
Coming to the scene of the tragedy, Mme. Caillaux said that while waiting to see M. Calmette, she heard the office boys talking about the campaign against her husband.

"I also heard three persons in the waiting room," she continued, "discussing an article which was to appear the next day."

Those in the court room were all attention as the presiding judge said, "Now kindly tell the jury what took place in M. Calmette's private office."

Mme. Caillaux flushed deeply and began to sob for a space she was unable to utter a word.

The judge referring to his notes, gently repeated to her the facts brought out in the magistrate's examination. She nodded her head. Finally he said, "Come, come, Mme. Caillaux. What exactly happened?"

"I do not know," said she in a burst of tears. "I fired, I did not think I had hit him; it is frightful that those revolvers go off by themselves."

The people in the court room laughed even the judges. Mme. Caillaux looked indignant and exclaimed:

"If you all say so, I assure you I cannot tell precisely what happened."

She was silent for a moment and then the judge asked:

"Have you anything further to say?" She began sobbing again and cried out: "I regret it infinitely."

MEANT TO START SCANDAL.
"Do you maintain your statement made to the examining judge that you at no time intended to kill Mr. Calmette?"

"Certainly, sir. I meant only to make a scandal. I fired low in the direction of his feet. It is such a dreadful burden for me to carry all my life that I have killed a man! Why should I have killed him?"

"Never have I said that the punishment of Calmette should be death. Would I thus have renounced everything, the affection of my husband and my daughter, to go and kill?"

She struggled for breath; her words came disjunctly, and sobs broke her utterance.

"In trying to avoid a catastrophe I have made it irreparable for myself, my daughter, my poor papa. I had done better to have allowed any thing to have been published."

She fell back upon a chair, shaken with sobs. The judge again inquired:

"Have you any more to say?" "I regret it from the depths of my heart," replied Mme. Caillaux.

COL. ROOSEVELT
NOT A CANDIDATE

Indications of Definite Decision
That He Will Not Run
for Governor.

PROGRESSIVES IN SESSION
Former State Senator Harvey
D. Hinman Probable Choice
—Hennessy Is Also
Mentioned.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 20.—After Theodore Roosevelt had gone over the New York State situation to-night with a group of New York progressive leaders, it was learned that a citizens' ticket probably will be put in the field for the fall campaign. Indications were that Colonel Roosevelt had decided definitely not to accept the gubernatorial nomination. Former State Senator Harvey D. Hinman, of Broome county, a republican, was regarded as the man most likely to head the ticket. It was said authoritatively:

Colonel Roosevelt spent several hours with T. Douglas Robinson, progressive state chairman, George W. Perkins of New York and Frederick M. Davenport of Clinton. Mr. Robinson had just returned from Cooperstown where yesterday he saw Stephen C. Clark, an Albany newspaper publisher. Mr. Hinman also visited Mr. Clark yesterday.

Colonel Roosevelt said he had knowledge of a meeting between Mr. Robinson and Mr. Hinman and that he believed they were not in Cooperstown at the same time.

Mr. Robinson, who was one of the most insistent of those who demanded that Colonel Roosevelt run for governor, apparently was convinced to-night that his efforts were fruitless and it was believed that from now on the efforts of the progressive leaders would be directed toward putting together a citizens' ticket, which might be expected to draw support from independent voters of all parties.

The principal issue in such a campaign, according to present plans, would be the ending of what Colonel Roosevelt styles "boss rule" with the fight directed against political leaders of both old parties.

John A. Hennessy of New York, who was graft investigator for William Sulzer as governor, also is under consideration for the gubernatorial nomination. So far as could be learned no other names are being discussed at present. It was said that if Mr. Hinman should be the first choice for governor, Mr. Hennessy might be found on the ticket as the nominee for comptroller.

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Colonel Roosevelt would not discuss to-night's conference, and it could not be learned whether Mr. Hinman had agreed to the tentative plan. His visit and that of Mr. Robinson to Cooperstown yesterday made it appear that negotiations looking to this end were under way.

In the event of Mr. Hinman's selection for and acceptance of the nomination, it is understood that he will go into the republicans as well as the progressive primaries.

On the ticket, according to the plan, would be progressives, independent republicans and independent democrats. It is Colonel Roosevelt's hope to unite the independents of all parties, using as a battle cry the phrase he wrote in his statement before going to Europe last May:

"The time has come to clean up the State."

The plan to put a citizens' ticket into the field was taken up without opposition, for a number of progressive leaders in New York and other States felt that a straight progressive ticket should be named. It is regarded as possible that this attitude on the part of the progressives in the West in particular, may defeat the proposal.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY
VERMONT TRADE REPORT

Bradstreet's Burlington office reports business among slate manufacturers has improved over what was reported the early part of the present year; labor is well employed in that line. Some of the machine shops are operating on four days a week schedule, while other machine manufacturers are operating full time. Manufacturers of garments and overalls report a lack of orders and some of them are finding a curtailment necessary. Manufacturers of spoons and bobbin state business is not up to the average and what is general for this period, while manufacturers of certain other kinds of turned goods novelties report a reasonable good demand for that class of goods. Manufacturers of line indicators better than was two months ago. Paper manufacturers are operating on five days a week schedule. Wholesale jobbers in foodstuffs report a normal trade and the demand for wholesale foodstuffs appears a little better than usual for this period. Manufacturers of organs report that there is a good supply of orders for pianos is not as brisk as usual. Retail trade is reported as fairly good by the retail merchants, the warm weather having tended to facilitate the moving of summer goods. Keepers of bees and makers of honey state that the lack of rain during the early part of the summer will affect the total production this year, which is expected will be below normal.

Included in the failures reports for the week are three bankruptcies. Collections are reported as not as good as usual for the period. Burlington reports work is soon to commence upon the new union station. Manufacturers are fairly well employed, although in certain lines not as much business is being received as is general for the period. The sale quarries and slate manufacturers at Poultney and West Pawlet report labor well employed and the production is fully up to the average, although one slate quarry in West Pawlet recently closed its plant. Springfield reports some of the machine shops are operating on four days a week schedule. Retail trade is said to have been affected by reason of shorter hours at the factories. The crops in this section have been greatly benefited by recent rains and the hay crop, particularly, is expected will be about an average. Middlebury reports general retail trade is not up to the average, although the crop reports in that section indicate a

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DEPOSITS INCORPORATED 1847 SURPLUS
\$ 3,710.12 January 1, 1850 \$ 56.34
23,750.25 January 1, 1860 214.57
263,799.55 January 1, 1870 9,812.99
1,187,609.36 January 1, 1880 43,239.43
2,121,207.11 January 1, 1890 170,293.51
7,000,561.00 January 1, 1900 330,635.37
15,223,406.73 July 1, 1914 1,080,415.08
Business can be transacted by mail, as well as in person. All dealings with our depositors are held in confidence.
Deposits received from \$1.00 to \$3,000.
No money loaned to any officer or trustee of the bank. All correspondence should be addressed and checks made payable to the BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK, BURLINGTON, VT.
Write for Further Information
Charles P. Smith, President.
Henry Green, Vice-President. F. W. Ward, Treasurer.
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