

The News and Observer.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

A DAY OF TORTURE FOR THE PRISONER

Under the Strain He Yields to Passionate Grief.

HIS WIFE COMFORTS HIM

WITNESSES PICTURE THE DAY OF HIS DEGRADATION.

HIS FOES HAVE FOR A TIME FULL SWING

Then, When Forzineti Tells of His Mad Struggle Against Suicide and of the Intervention of His Angel Wife, Dreyfus Breaks Down.

Rennes, France, Aug. 31.—Dreyfus had the most trying day he has yet gone through. The strain proved too great for him, and, for the second time in the course of the trial he gave way to his feelings and sought relief in tears. The generals have branded him as a traitor before the court, their subordinates have pointed the finger of scorn at him. But he only flinched once—when the official report of his treatment on Devil's Island was read before him and the pictures of his sufferings, mental and physical, were thrown vividly on the screen of his memory. Then he hid his features and wept.

He passed through another such crisis today, when after Captain Lebrun-Renaud and witness after witness had brought up before him again that cold January morning which ushered in the scene of his degradation, Major Forzineti, a man of heart, told in simple words and unaffected manner, the story of Dreyfus' struggle with the maddening temptation to take his life and the intervention of his wife, as an angel, pointing out the road of duty. Then again the prisoner's breast heaved with emotion and ten-drops trickled down his cheeks. He rose and after a forced effort to remain calm, after witness after witness concerning his denial to Colonel Du Paty De Clam that he wrote the bordereau, he turned to Forzineti with a look of thanks for his consolation so needed. Dreyfus then uttered these words of heartfelt gratitude to his wife for the courage with which she inspired him:

"It is due to her," he cried, "that I am alive today."

The prisoner could articulate no more, but sat down abruptly to conceal his distress.

The proceedings concluded a few minutes later and he was taken back to his prison, where his wife visited him, and, in the presence of Madame Dreyfus and the gendarmes on guard, he broke down completely. The tension had been too much for him. He sobbed convulsively, and the partner of his sorrows joined him in a solace of tears.

Captain Lebrun-Renaud and the supporters of his assertion of the Dreyfus confession have an inning lasting nearly the entire session, their depositions containing little but what has been already stated before the Court of Cassation.

Captain Lebrun-Renaud introduced the new assertion that the fact that he had not related the incident of the confession to President Casimir-Perier was because he overheard himself called "canaille," "cur," and "traitor," while waiting at the Elysee. He, however, could not explain why he kept this to himself for so long a time instead of recounting the incident before the Court of Cassation. Nor did his explanation as to why he destroyed the page of his note book containing the record of Dreyfus' confession, sound very convincing.

The other witnesses were a repetition of Captain Lebrun-Renaud. But a very significant question was put to Colonel Guerin by a member of the court. Lieutenant Colonel Prongniart, who sits at Colonel Jonaus's right hand always puts pointed questions. He has thoroughly studied the Dreyfus case, and is reputed to be one of the best authorities on the case. It is certain Colonel Jonaus consults him frequently during the proceedings. Prongniart is said to be a rabid anti-Dreyfusard, and he today, in a quiet tone, asked Colonel Guerin if he thought M. Weyl, who is a friend of Esterhazy, also knew Dreyfus. The latter at once rose and declared he had never before heard of Weyl. The point of this question was that Esterhazy had written to Colonel Jonaus, as announced, and had undoubtedly mentioned Weyl as a go-between for Dreyfus. If relations can be proved between Dreyfus and Weyl and Esterhazy admits obtaining treasonable information from Weyl, then he could assume Dreyfus was a traitor. The generals, if sufficient evidence of a Dreyfus-Weyl-Esterhazy connection can be produced, can abandon the contention that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau and admit Esterhazy as the author of it. This is possibly the change of tactics on the part of the generals which has been hinted at recently.

It was reported this afternoon that Generals Mercier, Rogez and Gonse and M. Cavaignac, who are staying quietly at the house of a friend some miles outside Rennes, met today at General Mercier's house and discussed the evidence Colonel Schwarzkoppen's housekeeper, Mms. Badian, could give if she was subjected to a severe examination, with the result that it was decided her evidence was not conclusive enough to justify summoning her as a witness for the prosecution.

Following are the proceedings in detail:

THE "VEILED LADY" IS IDENTIFIED

Startling Disclosures in the Dreyfus Case.

ESTERHAZY'S FAIR ALLY

HOW WAR OFFICE DOCUMENTS REACHED GERMANY.

HIDDEN AWAY IN THE BODIES OF DOLLS

The Leakage Occurred Through the Treachery of a Department Chief. Dreyfus was Unknown to the German Secret Service Bureau Until '94.

Atlanta, Ga., August 31.—The Jewish Sentiment, in its regular weekly edition tomorrow afternoon will print a story bearing with almost startling directness on the Dreyfus trial. Several statements, apparently new to the now celebrated Dreyfus case are given, together with names of those who are said to be in possession of information which will throw light on the trial. For the first time it is believed, the mode of carrying the documents from the French War Office to the German Government is given. It shows that dolls were used as the means of conveyance and that the papers went first to England and then to Germany. The identity of the "veiled lady" is also made known. The story which the Sentiment will print comes from a man who was employed several years ago by the Government as a document translator and maker of relief maps and who after quitting Germany served in the United States army during the war with Spain. He shows his discharge papers, which denote that he was a staff officer. The informer says he was born in Denver, Col. The story after some introductory remarks, reads:

"I was translator," said he, "of documents at the Great Staff Headquarters at Königgratzter Strasse, Number 3, Berlin. I never heard the name of Dreyfus mentioned in connection with the French War Office merchandise shipped to the above address via Belgium and London.

"I translated the information regarding gun number 120. The original document never left the French War Office, and the copy could only have been given out through the direct agency or connivance of a chief of department. Dreyfus was unknown at the German Secret Service Bureau in person or by name from 1890 to 1894. This I most solemnly affirm. The plans, specifications and details of gun 120 of the Robin shell and of the French war vessels "Jaureguiberry," "Charles Martel" and "Lazar Carnot" together with the plans for mobilization were purchased through Germany's Embassy in Paris, presided over by Prince Hans Heinrich Pless, and as much as \$16,000 American money was sent by postoffice money orders and telegraph in payment for the merchandise. These payments were made in two parts through Mr. Franz, a doll manufacturer of Sonneberg, Germany, and Alvin Floorschure, bank director of Sonneberg. The medium of women was employed in transacting the business.

"I met Count Esterhazy several times in person at dinners given by Baroness de Delden who was Esterhazy's sweetheart. He furnished much of the information. These documents were never received at the Embassy—always at a church, a public function or a private dinner party. The French spies were always on the alert, and only through such means could their watchfulness be circumvented."

"What was the last incident that you recall which bears on the traffic in this French war merchandise?"

"Captain Siegel insisted upon his agents no longer communicating with him direct and emphatically instructed them to address him through Mr. Franz in Sonneberg. This order was prompted by the increased watchfulness of the French Government spies.

"Baroness de Delden is the party referred to in the Dreyfus trial as the 'veiled lady.'"

"She receives from Prince Pless a regular pension. Every six months remittances are made anonymously to Baroness de Delden through the Credit Lyonnais in Paris. It is well known at the German headquarters staff that the amounts are forwarded by Prince Henry Pless. The Credit Lyonnais is innocent of the people for which the money is used. I mention this fact because the records of the bank will corroborate my statements. I am also in position to name the postoffices in England where the money was paid to the agents of Germany employed in France.

"Mr. Franz used to send dolls to Paris to be dressed. In the bodies of these dolls important documents were concealed and they were then sent first to a village postoffice in England forwarded from there to Sonneberg and then to Berlin."

GENERAL LAWTON'S SYSTEM.

He Establishes Native Civil Government in Many Towns.

ANNEXATION THE ONLY SOLUTION

So Declares Chambers of the Samoan Problem.

SAYS THE CASE IS UNIQUE

DIFFICULTY OF GOVERNMENT BY THE THREE POWERS. YET NOT ONE IS WILLING TO RECEDE

Fifty-Four Warships Now Under Construction for Our Navy. The Estimates for Naval Requirements for Next Year are Unusually Large.

Washington, Aug. 31.—General Lawton's course in extending municipal government in the Philippines is explained in detail in Manila papers which have just been received at the War Department. They state that the General has made a tour of many towns along the line of his division, including Santa Anna, Pnadaean, and San Felipe and has established in each a complete system of civil government. The inhabitants of the town are to be in entire charge of affairs, according to General Lawton's system.

General Lawton explained to the inhabitants that the United States Government did not wish to meddle at all with the local affairs of the people, and they were told to proceed with tax levies, to start schools and public improvements, and to establish such civil offices as they saw fit.

IMMORALITY IS BARRED.

Directors of Piedmont Park Association Pass Important Resolutions.

JEWES FIGHT ABOUT A RABBI.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 31.—Two factions of the congregation of Chevra Gomeley Chesed Synagogue were arraigned in police court in Portsmouth this morning.

SOUTHERN'S NEW LINE

ATLANTIC AND DANVILLE LEASED FOR NINETY-NINE YEARS.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 31.—The Atlantic and Danville railway has been leased by the Southern railway and will be operated by that company in the future.

The lease is for ninety-nine years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Southern this morning at 10 o'clock, held in the general offices of the company here, the lease was confirmed. A large majority of the stock of the Southern was represented, either in person or by proxy. Mr. Fairfax Harrison, of Washington, D. C., solicitor for the Southern, presided over the meeting. No business was transacted beyond the confirmation of this lease.

THE TRANSVAAL'S NOTE.

Mr. Green's Conciliatory Reply Suggested Another Conference.

THE NEGRO REGIMENT.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Adjutant General Corbin said today that there were less than 100 appointments of volunteer officers yet to be made, and they belonged mainly to the States of Wisconsin, California and Ohio.

CAPT. BEAVERS CHOSEN

APPOINTED A CAPTAIN IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The following appointments in the volunteer army are announced:

North Carolina, to be Captain, William R. Beavers, late Captain Company K, First North Carolina infantry, Forty-third regiment.

To be First Lieutenants: Alfred V. Brown, late Quartermaster Sergeant Company B, Second North Carolina infantry, Forty-fourth; B. J. Wooten, late Adjutant Second North Carolina infantry, Twenty-eighth; John W. Gulick, late First Lieutenant First North Carolina infantry, Forty-seventh.

To be Second Lieutenants: Daniel R. Johnson, late First Lieutenant, First North Carolina infantry, Thirty-eighth.

Virginia: To be Captains: W. B. Preston, late Lieutenant Fourth United States V. I., Forty-third; W. S. Faulkner, late Captain, Sixth Virginia, Twenty-ninth.

To be First Lieutenants: H. H. Sheen, late Captain Company A, Fourth Virginia, Forty-sixth; Robert Lee La Marsier, late Captain Company M, Third Virginia, Forty-third; Robert Kent Spiller, late First Lieutenant, Second Virginia, Forty-second.

To be Second Lieutenants: Nathaniel M. Cartnell, Jr., late private Troop K, First U. S. Cavalry, Forty-seventh.

A BATTLE WITH YAQUIS.

Hermosillo, Mexico, August 31.—A company of volunteers went from here this morning to Pitaya, to join Colonel Picado's command and arrest the Yaquis who had destroyed the telegraph lines to Potan. The troops met a band of about eighty Yaquis, and a short fight occurred in which one soldier was killed and the Mexicans routed.

BICYCLE TRUST IN FLOWER.

New York, August 31.—The American Bicycle Company completed its permanent organization today by the election of Albert G. Spalding president and the other officers and directors. For the purchase of the various plants, which include the oldest and most prominent bicycle concerns in the United States, there will be issued \$10,000,000 five per cent twenty year gold debenture bonds; \$10,000,000 seven per cent preferred stock and \$20,000,000 common stock.

WADESBORO IN THE SWIM

VOTES TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND WATER.

The Town Will Soon be Equipped With These Modern Conveniences, Whereat the Citizens Feel Good.

Wadesboro, N. C., Aug. 31.—(Special.)—A municipal election was held in this place today upon the question of issuing bonds to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a system of water-works and electric lights. The measure carried by a majority of one hundred and twenty-one of the polled votes. Wadesboro will soon be equipped and fitted with these modern conveniences and the major part of the citizens contemplate the new venture with much pride and gratification.

POISON FOR A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Savannah, Ga., August 31.—A special to the Morning News says that William Strait, a relative of ex-Congressman Strait, of South Carolina, was arrested in York county, S. C., today, charged with having attempted to poison his mother-in-law, Mrs. Kidd. Strait sent Mrs. Kidd a dish of grated green corn. Noticing it had a bitter taste, she gave it to a dog. In a few minutes the dog died in convulsions. It is said arsenic has been found in the corn. In the event of Mrs. Kidd's death Strait's wife would have inherited her property.

DECIDES IT IS NOT A SALE.

Washington, August 31.—Acting Commissioner Williams, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, today rendered a decision to the effect that where leaf tobacco dealers transfer tobacco to themselves as manufacturers, such transfer is not a sale within the meaning of the law, and therefore the quantity transferred is not to be taken into account in determining the amount of the special tax to be paid as leaf dealers.

WHITES TAKE THEIR PLACES.

Negro Longshoremen Still Out—Their Action Not a Strike.

Newport News, Va., August 31.—The negro longshoremen employed by the United States Shipping Company, today joined the Chesapeake and Ohio hands in their strike. None of the 200 colored men who walked out yesterday have returned to work. White longshoremen will probably be imported to take the place of the strikers.

The union men of the city contend that the fact that the colored longshoremen are out does not make their action a strike. The strike has not yet been ordered by the International Longshoremen's Association, and until this order is given the difficulties here cannot constitute a regular strike.

EXPULSION FOR HAZING.

Washington, Aug. 31.—On the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, the President has directed the summary dismissal from the service of the United States, of Cadet Philip F. Smith, of the third class, "for harrassing and annoying a fourth class man."

THEY WENT FOR HALSTEAD.

Called Anti-Imperialists Traitors, and it Was Fiercely Resented.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 31.—Editor Murat Halstead, spoke by invitation of the Economic Club. The audience was miscellaneous in addition to the members of the club, which is largely anti-imperialistic. Mr. Halstead's subject was the Philippines. After the lecture according to the rules of the club, Mr. Halstead was pelted with questions. One of the questioners with decided sympathy for Aguinaldo after his question had been answered, added the remark:

"I hope Otis will be kept in and will keep on blundering till he and the whole army are driven into the sea or captured."

Mr. Halstead said:

"A man with those sentiments is a traitor to his country."

Several men jumped up and remarked:

"Two thirds of this audience thinks that way."

Mr. Halstead replied:

"Whoever thinks that way is a traitor."

Then there was a rush down the hall with raised fists toward Mr. Halstead, but a great number of men stepped in between Mr. Halstead and those who were rushing at him. There was a great noise and uproar which disclosed the fact that the audience was composed of men on both sides of that question.

Mr. Halstead was quietly led out of the church by a side door, and taken home. No blows were struck, but chairs and seats were upset and there were loud threats and great uproar.

When a small boy gets big enough to run to a fire he considers himself grown up.