

LABORI'S BOLD DEMAND

He Asks that Foreign Governments Furnish Evidence.

COURT CANNOT GRANT IT

Laborel Telegraphs to Emperor William and King Humbert to Come to the Rescue of Justice—Cernuschi's Evidence Regarded as Preposterous—Introduction of the Foreign Witness May Result in Acquittal of Dreyfus.

Rennes, Sept. 5.—Laborel has telegraphed Emperor William and King Humbert, appealing to them as men as well as sovereigns, to come to the support of the cause of truth and consent to the appearance of Colonel Von Schwartzkoppen and Colonel Pannizardi as witnesses, or that documents necessary to clear up the whole question of Dreyfus' alleged treason be submitted to the court-martial.

Laborel sent the telegrams this afternoon in pursuance of his intention, announced in court today, to seek to obtain the appearance of the two military attaches to controvert the evidence given by Cernuschi. The step now taken is the only one which can bring such a revelation of the truth as none will be able to gainsay. No answer to either dispatch was received late tonight, but many believe the appeal will not be in vain.

A dispatch from Rome says that Pannizardi is absent at army headquarters and King Humbert is undecided as to the course to take. Information from Berlin indicates that it is improbable that Schwartzkoppen will be sent, but it is quite likely the documents required will be supplied. It transpired tonight that both Major Carriere and Colonel Jonausst regarded Cernuschi's story as preposterous and did not intend to summon him. There was a division of opinion among the generals themselves on the subject. The witness has an infamous record, and there is a long dossier regarding him at the Paris prefecture of police. Even Morellet is opposed to using him. The generals had received information that the judges were prepared to convict the prisoner on the evidence already offered, and at their meeting Saturday a majority were of the opinion that new witnesses were unnecessary. Rogot, however, assumed responsibility for calling him, and he induced Major Brogniard, the most extreme anti-Dreyfus member of the court, to insist that Jonausst call Cernuschi.

It now begins to appear that Rogot overreached himself, for the consequences of his action may be far-reaching. In other words, if the case had been closed without calling foreign witnesses, Dreyfus would probably have been condemned. Now the whole situation is changed and anything may happen. Jonausst has declared that if there is a chance of Schwartzkoppen and Pannizardi appearing he will hold the case open as long as necessary for their coming.

The Day's Proceedings.

Rennes, Sept. 5.—In the most oppressive heat of the season the Dreyfus court-martial assembled this morning in what was felt would be a critical session of the trial. The first business in order was the examination of the so-called Servian refugee Cernuschi, but Laborel promptly objected, saying that Cernuschi could not regularly be called as the twenty-four hours' notice to the defence, required by law, had not been given. The court acknowledged the force of the objection and postponed Cernuschi's examination until tomorrow to enable inquiries to be made about him.

The doors were then closed for an hour for the examination, in secret session, of the espionage dossier. When open sitting was resumed Laborel read a formal application setting forth that, inasmuch as Jonausst had furnished a foreign witness without warning, who pretended to quote a military attaché of a foreign power as declaring Dreyfus a traitor, the defence was compelled to abandon its reserve and insist that the government apply to the foreign powers concerned to furnish such information as would entirely clear up all matters relating to the bordereau.

Laborel added, after reading this statement, that he had this morning notified Carriere, the government prosecutor, that he intended to call Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Col. Schneider, military attachés of Germany and Austria, respectively, as witnesses.

"This," he added, "is the best means of arriving at the truth and securing a fair proof of the innocence of Dreyfus."

Carriere replied, saying: "We are not here to prejudge the issue of this trial. The application of the defence amounts to a demand that the French government request foreign powers to furnish us so delicate a nature that I have no right to transmit it to the foreign office. Moreover, there are both moral and material obstacles which are insuperable."

Carriere added that a friendly unofficial offer might be made to obtain the original bordereau, if it still existed.

The Esterhazy Confession.

Basset, the London correspondent of the Paris *Matin*, was the first witness. He told details of Esterhazy's latest confession, which were to the effect that he (Esterhazy) wrote the bordereau at the dictation of Sandherr, former member of the general staff, who died shortly after the first trial. Carriere theatrically interposed at this time: "In the name of the venerated Sandherr, I protest against those words."

The audience simply laughed at the amusing mock heroics of the government prosecutor.

Laborel asked why the prosecution should object to Esterhazy's words being quoted.

Carriere, with an assumption of dignity which seemed a trifle maudlin, declined to take any notice of Laborel's inquiry.

Colonel Brogniard, a member of the court whose questions always seek to bring out points against the prisoner, asked if Esterhazy did not still say that Dreyfus was a traitor. The witness replied in the affirmative.

General Rogot then demanded the floor. He began by declaring that Esterhazy had been writing him many letters recently. He suspected that Esterhazy was trying to entrap him, and therefore he turned all these letters over to Jonausst unopened.

Laborel promptly asked the president of the court to produce these letters. Jonausst declined to do so. Laborel insisted, and went on to say that the president had no right to receive evidence in this manner and refuse to communicate it to the defence. It was this same thing that invalidated the first trial.

Jonausst, who instantly perceived the defencelessness of his course, replied that the letters had no bearing on the case. They were purely personal letters to Rogot, and it was for the latter to say whether or not they should be produced.

Rogot, as a partial confession, then read one letter, which was of no importance. Then followed a long, wordy duel between Laborel and Rogot on the subject of Esterhazy and Rogot's long defence of the scoundrel. Rogot now washed his hands of Esterhazy, except to declare that anyhow he was no traitor.

Carriere interrupted to say that he had received many letters from Esterhazy which he had never read.

There was a sharp discussion as to the date when the general staff had finally abandoned Esterhazy. General Zurlinden, former war minister and more recently military governor of Paris, joining in the argument, and Jonausst protecting the generals as far as possible from Laborel's attacks.

Officers of the Paris *Temps*, told how Esterhazy had many times admitted that he was the author of the famous Uhlan letter.

A Speech for the Defence.

M. Trarieux, ex-minister and one of the leaders of the revisionists, then made an eloquent plea for the defence. It was no more evidence than many of the speeches made by generals in behalf of the prosecution, but the defence apparently considers it necessary to offer some of this evidence in kind.

M. Trarieux quoted Signor Torelli, Italian ambassador, as denouncing the "feuille de D" document as not relating to Dreyfus and declaring that Dreyfus' name was not known to any one at the embassy until he was arrested. The ex-minister proceeded to deal with six war ministers, one after the other, with scathing sarcasm. In fact, the speaker's analysis of the case and the testimony of witnesses developed into the greatest forensic event of the trial, making a deep impression on the audience and holding the close attention of the judges.

In conclusion, Trarieux expressed the earnest hope that foreign military attachés might be induced to come to the bar and declare on their honor as witnesses the truth of this whole, vast mystery. "Let them be assured," said Trarieux, "that French officers will never question the word thus given by their brethren in arms of another country."

This last plea led Carriere to make an announcement which, perhaps, was intended as a tacit invitation to Germany, Italy and Austria to come to the rescue of justice.

"The French government," declared Carriere, "cannot apply for the production of those documents which are in the possession of foreign powers, but I admit their production here would be of the greatest value in the cause of truth."

THAT BENTHEIM STORY

The State Department Orders an Investigation.

FLORSCHUTZ TO REPLY

Consul at Coburg to Make Close Inquiry into the Alleged Use of Consulate Stationery for the Purpose of Transmitting French Government Secrets to German Army Headquarters—Florschutz Has a Flawless Record.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The State Department today sent instructions to United States Consul Hughes, at Coburg, Germany, to investigate the charges made in Atlanta yesterday to a newspaper reporter by Charles E. Bentheim, that Alvin Florschutz, vice-deputy consul at Coburg, had used consular envelopes and letter heads in transmitting French military secrets to the headquarters of the German staff in Berlin. Hughes was directed to forward any statement Florschutz cared to make and inquire carefully into the allegations of Bentheim.

That part of Bentheim's statement which concerns the United States is to the effect that while he was employed as a French translator at the headquarters of the general staff in Berlin he saw a great many documents relating to French naval and military affairs, particularly in regard to fortifications, which were received in Berlin in envelopes bearing the official seal of the United States consulate at Sonneberg, Germany, and the stationery of the Sonneberg consulate was used by officers of the German secret service for forwarding communications from other countries.

At that time Florschutz was vice-consul of the United States at Sonneberg. On June 1, 1898, Sonneberg was reduced from the consulate to a consular agency, and was transferred to the jurisdiction of the consul at Coburg. Records of the State Department show that Florschutz was appointed vice and deputy consul at Coburg in November, 1898, on the recommendation of Consul Hughes. Hughes spoke highly of the ability and honorable standing of Florschutz, who had served in the United States consular service seventeen years. He was appointed a clerk in the consulate at Sonneberg in October, 1882, and vice and deputy consul at the same place in February, 1888. There has not been a flaw in his record as an employe of the United States government. He was born in Germany and is a subject of the Emperor. He entered the banking business at Sonneberg at an early age and rose to a responsible position in the largest banking institution in that place.

DEATH LIST IS GROWING

Yellow Fever Claims Two More Victims.

Forty Cases Reported at Key West, but Until House Canvass is Completed the Number Will Not Be Known.

Jacksonville, Sept. 5.—While no official report has been received today from Dr. Porter, State health officer, at Key West, it is known that yellow fever is increasing in number of cases, though not in virulence.

Dr. Porter has recommended that strangers be taken to detention camps as soon as possible and kept there for about fifteen days.

The government is working hard to get off the battery boys, but so far no report has been received of any transport having been sent for them. The soldiers are confined to their quarters, but close confinement is not healthy there at present, and Dr. Porter will make strong efforts to get them off this week.

TWO MORE DEATHS.

Forty Cases Have Been Reported, but the Count is Incomplete.

Jacksonville, Sept. 5.—Late this afternoon the secretary of the State board of health here received a message from Dr. Porter, health officer in charge at Key West, announcing two more deaths, making five to date. There are a number of new cases, making a total of about forty. The house-to-house canvass may add to this number. The fever is gaining ground rapidly, but is not increasing in virulence.

Detention camps at Dry Tortugas and on the east and west coasts are most likely to be provided. Dr. Porter is most anxious to remove strangers, unacclimated, as they fall ready victims to fever, and it is this class that is rapidly piling up the number of new cases. The island patrol is very strict, there being little chance for those who wish to get off to get away without permission of the health officers.

VOLUNTEERS INSPECTED.

Regiments for the Philippines Well Equipped and Supplied.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Secretary Root has received reports of inspections of volunteer regiments under orders for the Philippines. The reports show that nearly all are thoroughly equipped and supplied. The details of inspections have not been published, but it is learned that the regiments composed of excellent material. Some regiments are quite efficient in target practice. Khaki suits and abundance of other clothing are furnished to all the men.

Anti-Semite Dubut Arrested.

Paris, Sept. 5.—Dubut, president of the anti-Semite League, has been arrested at Verdun on a warrant issued August 8th. He was doing his annual month's military training and was arrested while returning from the barracks.

The Nashville Leaves the Navy Yard.

Boston, Sept. 5.—The cruiser Nashville will leave the navy yard tomorrow morning and proceed direct to Philadelphia to join Admiral Sampson's squadron. It is thought she will be ordered to North Cuba to relieve the *Machias*.

THREE WINSTON ITEMS.

Public Building Site Suit—A Pastor Resigns—Sales of City Property.

Winston, N. C., Sept. 5.—Special.—There was a hearing before Clerk Wilson of the Superior Court, this afternoon, in regard to the contest as to validity of title to the site selected for Winston's public building. Counsel for Mr. Jacobs, owner of the lot, summoned J. A. Vance, one of the plaintiffs, to appear and give the names of the parties who brought the recent suit, and to tell the object of it. Counsel for plaintiffs argued that Mr. Vance could not be examined before December term of the Superior Court. The argument on both sides was quite warm. Clerk Wilson reserved his decision until next Tuesday.

Rev. H. C. Bowen has resigned as pastor of the Christian church. He will probably accept a call to a church in Virginia. He is a strong preacher, and has been here three years.

Mr. W. S. Forbes of Richmond, has purchased two valuable pieces of property in Winston. One is the old People's Bank building, the consideration being \$6,000; the second, a lot on Main street, for which \$5,300 was paid.

THERE IS BUT ONE FLAG

President Addresses a Grand Army Audience.

Fleet in the Delaware Visited by the Presidential Party—Salute Fired When the President Went Ashore from the Ships.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—President McKinley and party, who are attending the Grand Army of the Republic camp meeting here, visited and inspected Sampson's fleet this afternoon. As the President left a presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired by all the vessels except the *Indiana* and *Texas*. The salutes were omitted by the vessels named at President McKinley's request.

This evening the President attended the G. A. R. camp fire at the Academy of Music. The building was crowded. The President was loudly cheered as he entered and when he rose to speak. He expressed his pleasure at being associated with the veterans today, and said they were enshrined in the hearts of the nation because they had saved the nation. Great and good deeds, he declared, never die, and the Grand Army was to be congratulated that the peace they achieved had made the union stronger and dearer to Americans than ever before. There was but one flag, he said, and both blue and gray now march under it. He was enthusiastically applauded.

The President subsequently spoke briefly at a dinner in Odd Fellows' hall.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Cincinnati Scores Two More Victories at the Expense of Cleveland.

At Boston:	R. H. E.
Boston	4 5 5
Baltimore	8 14 3
Batteries: Nichols and Bergen; McGinnity and Robinson.	
At Philadelphia:	R. H. E.
Philadelphia	18 22 2
Washington	10 16 6
Batteries: Finckel and Klittridge; Donohue and McFarland.	
At Brooklyn:	R. H. E.
Brooklyn	16 17 1
New York	5 9 4

Called at end of seventh inning on account of darkness.

Batteries: Dunn and McGuire; Carlick and Bayle.

At Cincinnati:	R. H. E.
Cincinnati	19 22 1
Cleveland	3 7 4
Batteries: Phillips and Wood; Bates and Duncan.	
Second game:	R. H. E.
Cincinnati	9 12 4
Cleveland	7 12 3
Batteries: Frisk and Peitz; Colliflower and McAllister.	
At Chicago:	R. H. E.
Chicago	13 18 2
Pittsburg	7 13 3
Batteries: Callahan and Donohue; Sparks and Schriver.	
At St. Louis:	R. H. E.
St. Louis	4 7 5
Louisville	4 12 3
Batteries: Cuppy and Schreckengost; Cunningham and Zimmer.	

WILL STUMP NEBRASKA.

Bryan Decides to Make a Two Weeks' Tour of the State.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 5.—William J. Bryan has decided that conditions justify him in spending some time in Nebraska this fall, and today it was announced that he would swing around the circle for two weeks, beginning September 18, making from two to five speeches a day, covering the central and northeastern sections of the State. After that he will go east to Kentucky. It is understood. Democratic leaders say they have received an intimation that the Republican National Committee will send thousands into the State this fall to wrest Nebraska from the fusionists, and they propose to get in some good work first.

COTTON OPENING RAPIDLY.

Picking Retarded by Rain in Some Sections—Condition of Tobacco.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The weekly summary of crop conditions issued today by the Weather Bureau says: "A very large part of the country is now suffering from drought. While cotton-picking has been retarded by rains in portions of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and on the Texas coast, in other portions of the cotton belt rapid progress has been made. All reports indicate that the crop is opening rapidly, much of it

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BOERS PLAYING FOR TIME

Army Officers in London Do Not Believe a Conflict Can Be Avoided—Transvaal Authorities Pursue a Vaccinating Policy Which Does Not Seem to Be in the Interest of Peace—Exodus Movement Still Taxes Railroads.

London, Sept. 5.—The *St. James Gazette* says the war office will send three brigades of infantry to Cape Town. The paper says the regiments are under orders to leave on twenty-four hours' notice, and adds that in service circles war is considered inevitable.

It is officially stated that the story that a proclamation calling out the reserves about to be issued is untrue.

A dispatch to *The Times* from New Castle, Cape Colony, says that much uneasiness is felt, owing to the fact that arrests for treason continue to be made in the Transvaal, despite assurances to the contrary given by State Attorney Smut. It is generally believed that the arrests are merely the beginning of an aggressive policy on the part of the Boers, which, although postponed for a while, is not abandoned. The authorities are alarmed over the panic that has been created, and are striving to allay the uneasiness. It is improbable, however, that the Ulster leaders will return to Johannesburg until the situation becomes clearer. These men believe it would be useless to run risks which would serve no purpose.

Railways are still unable to cope with the rush of people who are leaving the Transvaal.

The indefinite character of the reply of the Transvaal government to Chamberlain's last dispatch strengthens the conviction that the Boers simply aim to gain time.

The *Times*' Pretoria correspondent says the predominant view of the situation in the last dispatch from the Transvaal government opens the way for a *modus vivendi*, since Chamberlain's proposals regarding the right of franchise after five years' residence have been complied with.

A dispatch from Pretoria dated yesterday says the tension is apparently lessened, though the reason for this is not known. The dispatch declares that it is not likely President Kruger will attend the Cape Town conference.

A dispatch to the London office of the *Standard Diggers' News*, dated Johannesburg, yesterday, says it was rumored there that the Transvaal government had agreed to a conference with British representatives at Cape Town.

The Manchester Guardian's Johannesburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The Secretary of State and State Attorney inform us that warrants for the arrest of editors Pakenan and Money Penny were made out some time ago to be executed if the men tried to leave Johannesburg. Local officials determined the other day to serve these warrants."

Barberton, Sept. 5.—It is stated that the Swazis are ready to attack the Boers in case of war unless Great Britain forbids such action.

War Spirit in the Volksraad.

Pretoria, Sept. 5.—The Volksraad has accepted Jonkherr Coester's motion, which was previously withdrawn, asking the government why British troops are being concentrated on the borders of the Transvaal. It was unanimously resolved to discuss the motion Thursday. The government may postpone the discussion, owing to the crisis. Jonkherr Coester, in re-introducing his motion, made a passionate speech, in which he connected the present movements on the frontier with the Jamison raid. Other speakers blamed the English war party for the trouble. Many members of the House attacked Portugal for denuding Boer arms and ammunition at Delagoa Bay.

The Tension Seems Easier.

London, Sept. 5.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Standard* says it is believed the Transvaal's reply to the British proposals returns to the position occupied by the republic a month ago. Nevertheless, the tension seems easier, though the exodus continues. It is the almost universal belief that the real reason for abandoning the charges of treason against Editor Pakenan is that the Transvaal has suddenly decided to refrain from absolutely defying Great Britain.

The *Chronicle* announces that the First Army Corps has been warned that it may be required for service. This is a routine warning in any crisis, but has been exaggerated into a report that the government would call out the troops immediately.

Agitators Not Wanted in Brussels.

Brussels, Sept. 5.—M. Thebaud, editor of the *Paris Gaulois*, who is said to be wanted by the French police, and other followers of Paul Bercowski, has just arrived here. They will probably be required to leave, as public opinion is against Boulangists and anti-Dreyfusites.

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