

## CENTRAL FIGURE IN NOTED DREYFUS CASE, VICTIM OF HATE 40 YEARS AGO, DIES AT 75

Convicted As Spy Later Vindicated and Pardoned  
ed by French President.

PARIS, France, July 16—Death has written the final chapter in the famed, fantastic "Dreyfus case".

Though nightmares of the four tortured years he spent on Devil's Island and for alleged treason to France harrowed him in his last months, Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Dreyfus, died peacefully, members of his family about him. He was 75 years of age.

The bitter world-wide controversy Dreyfus' imprisonment stirred at the turn of the century was in sharp contrast to the almost hermit-like seclusion of his latter years.

He was convicted of selling France's military secrets to Germany and held captive on Devil's Island until the storm of protest moved the French President to pardon him.

Dreyfus' family, Mme. Dreyfus, and his son and daughter, Pierre and Jeanne, did all it could to avoid reviving bitter memories of 40 years ago but they remained indelible in his mind to the last.

### PARDONED 35 YEARS AGO

A year ago friends disclosed that nightmares of his imprisonment still often woke him from his sleep, though it had been 35 years since he was pardoned.

A young Jewish captain in the French army who served on the general staff, Dreyfus in 1894 was convicted in secret court martial of selling military secrets to Germany.

Four years later, such was the commotion his alleged "framing"

created, he was brought back from Devil's Island and tried again. Again he was convicted to the world's astonishment and sentenced that time to ten years imprisonment. The President of France pardoned him.

Eight more years—during which bombs were thrown, duels fought and families split assunder over the question of his guilt or innocence—were needed fully to vindicate him.

The Supreme Court annulled all the proceedings and proclaimed his innocence, the French Parliament restored Dreyfus to the army which immediately promoted him to the major and the Cross of Chivalier of the Legion of Honor was given him.

### WENT INTO SECLUSION

It was not enough, however, to wipe out the memory of his disgrace. He went into seclusion, emerging when the Great War began, to volunteer for service. He commanded one of the forts guarding Paris during the war years, and afterward resumed his cloistered existence, emerging only once more to join French intellectuals in pleading for clemency for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Four years ago the aged Dreyfus, steadily growing blind, suffered gland trouble. Another severe attack occurred last year. Since he had been almost continuously ill. His death which occurred at his home at 5 P. M., Friday was ascribed to an ailment of the bladder and the infirmities of old age. His daughter's husband, Dr.

Pierre Paul Levy, attended him in his last illness.

Dreyfus knew he was dying, those at the bedside said, and was conscious to the last, though he died without speaking. Mme. Dreyfus, who had been constantly with him during recent years said he had long been "very tired".

### SEVERE TREATMENT

His funeral was set tentatively for Sunday.

By ironic coincidence the Ministry of Colonies, even as Dreyfus lay dying, announced disciplinary action against keepers of the French penal colony off French Guinea for laxities, presumably "pampering" of prisoners and perhaps allowing them to escape.

While Dreyfus was there, he was supposed to have been the colony's worst treated prisoner, the Minister of Justice having ordered especially severe treatment for him.

The chief interest of the aged retired officer's last years was his nine grandchildren, for whom he collected stamps tirelessly and supervised school work. He also dispensed charity to children of the poor.

### DREYFUS CASE REVIEWED

Follows a resume of the famous case at the turn of the century:

Before long lines of soldiers drawn up as for parade on the drill ground of the Military School, all the insignia of his rank were removed—the epaulettes torn off, the buttons cut from his tunic, his sword broken in pieces, the scabbard thrown in the dirt. Then the disgraced officer was marched up and down the lines that the men he had commanded might see his shame.

Throughout the ghastly ordeal the pale, semitic face of the convicted man showed no signs of weakness. Again and again he protested his innocence, crying aloud, "Vive la France". But no one believed him.

Thus on January 5, 1895, was Alfred Dreyfus, an Alsatian Jew and captain of French artillery, degraded, and in a manner unnecessarily brutal and public, for treason, for selling military secrets to the Germans. One month later he went to serve out his sentence of life imprisonment on Devil's Island off the coast of Guiana S. America, known a century since as the "Dry Guillotine" of France.

It was only a few months before this terrible day that Maj. Henry, sub-chief of the French Military Intelligence Department had got hold — it was said he had taken it from the pocket of an attaché at the German Embassy—of a bordereau, a document proving that someone was selling military information to the ancient foe across the Rhine. Henry claimed that the handwriting of the bordereau was that of Dreyfus, and his opinion was verified by great Bertillon head of the Civil Criminal Bureau of Paris and famous as the author of the fingerprint system.

At his court-martial Dreyfus was convicted on the evidence of the bordereau and several super-secret documents that were shown to his judges, but which the defence was not allowed to see. For three years even the existence of such documents was unknown outside the very inner circles of the army. They had been forged by Major Henry, who was a fanatical anti-Semite.

So Dreyfus went to Devil's Island, and for a year, all France thought that the traitor had received a punishment richly deserved.

Then, in May, 1896, Lieut.-Col. Picquart, now head of the Military Intelligence Department came upon a short, innocent note from the German Embassy to Major Esterhazy, a soldier of fortune of an old Franco-Hungarian family, who had served in the Austrian and Papal Armies before joining that of France.

Becoming suspicious, the lieutenant-colonel dug up the documents relating to the Dreyfus court-martial, and came to the conclusion that Esterhazy had written the bordereau. He called in Bertillon; and this time the great detective decided that Esterhazy was the guilty man.

There was a furore in Army circles. It was all right to involve Esterhazy, but the Dreyfus case must not be reopened. Men high in office might be involved and that would never do.

"For the honor of the Army", Dreyfus must be sacrificed. There must be no scandal.

So Picquart was shelved and Henry succeeded him.

Meanwhile the convicted man in his

island of fever and swamps was writing nearly 1,000 letters a year to keep from going crazy. In France he had become a symbol.

Monarchists, Bonapartists, anti-Semites, reactionaries and conservatives of all sorts fanned racial prejudices and raised the cries against his defenders assuming as is the custom with such people, that they had a monopoly on all the patriotism in the land and spreading the name of traitor thick on their opponents. The radicals, among them Alexandre Millerand, now President of France and then a young Socialist Deputy, rallied to Dreyfus' support. People were killed in anti-Semitic riots. Georges Clemenceau, then a radical, fought a duel on the question. The vice-president of the French Senate, Scheurer-Kestner, came out for Dreyfus.

In January, 1888, a court-martial acquitted Esterhazy of having written the bordereau—and publicly congratulated him. The same day Picquart was arrested for publishing the papers of the Dreyfus trial.

Two days more and Emile Zola, the author, published his famous letter, "J'accuse" (I accuse), charging the courts-martial, which had convicted Dreyfus and cleared Esterhazy, of conspiracy to disgrace an innocent man and to let a guilty one go free. Convicted of libel, Zola was forced to flee to England. His name was erased from the rolls of the Legion of Honor.

Things looked hopeless for the man in the living death on the dry guillotine.

But the end of August found Maj. Henry a suicide in prison now known as the forger of the super-secret documents. "What I have done, I would do again; it was for the good of the country and the Army", he was quoted as having said. Only the bordereau remained against Dreyfus.

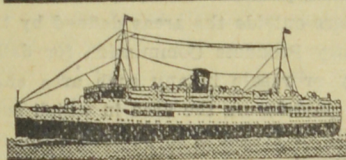
Then Esterhazy fled to England, admitting that he was the author of this. So after a civil court had quashed the conviction of 1894, Dreyfus was brought to Rennes for another trial by court-martial.

Although his innocence, was obvious, Generals, Ministers, ex-Presidents of the Republic, all came thither to testify against him. Maître Labori, the great counsel for the defense, was shot in the street and had to be away from the trial for days.

Finally, by a vote of 5 to 2, the court brought in the peculiar verdict of "guilty of treason with extenuating circumstances", and reduced the sentence to 10 years' imprisonment. This, of course, was highly unsatisfactory to all parties.

The fight raged until July 12, 1906, when a high civil court quashed the Rennes verdict and accused the court-martial of partiality. Nine days later "the traitor Jew" was restored to the Army, given the rank of major and publicly invested with the cross of the Legion of Honor on the drill ground of the military school—the scene of his disgrace.

In the World War, Dreyfus served the French Intelligence Department and was twice promoted for distinguished conduct.



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## Of Interest to Women

### Do Your Children Take a Pride In Their Appearance

It may be some time before a very young child acquires the knack of washing itself properly. When a little girl has first been given a face cloth and a toothbrush of her own, her attempts at cleanliness may be by no means thorough. Small fingers will be as clumsy and as relatively ineffectual as they were over first feeding efforts.

For a time all washing, tooth cleaning, and hair brushing will need to be supervised, for with the best intention in the world children are apt to scamper their washing, especially when it precedes anything really exciting in the way of an outing or favorite meal.

It is some years before a child is really able to bath itself properly, but it can in the meantime learn to wash face and hands, neck and ears, as well as attend to its teeth. Again, parting the hair present difficulties, but regular hair brushing may be encouraged. Toe and finger nail cutting must be left to mother, but a child may learn to keep fingernails clean with orange-stick and nail-brush.

Many mothers become worried because their children do not seem to have an instinct for cleanliness. "Watermarks" and nails in mourning are then often regarded as worse signs than they really are.

A child will often consider washing and kindred matters very grave waste of time, especially when important games are in progress. But a little tact works wonders.

The child who really seems to delight in getting dirty may be told that he may get just as dirty as ever he pleases so long as he washes properly afterwards. If youngsters are playing in the garden, digging or building out of doors, then getting very dirty may be their idea of having a good time. Let them have their good time then, but insist on a thorough clean-up afterwards.

Most children are reasonable when given the right sort of explanations, but most of them do want to know the reason why. Tell them why it is so essential that the hands should be washed before meals and at any time when they are likely to have been in contact with germs. Tell them that dirt and germs often mean illness, and illness means staying in bed and being deprived of games and freedom in the open air.

Explain why it is important that teeth should be cleaned after meals and why visits to the dentist become necessary. A little trouble saves a lot of trouble later on. Happily, however, children as a rule enjoy cleaning their teeth, particularly when a nice tasting toothpaste is provided. Teach the up-and-down tooth cleaning as well as the from side-to-side. The up-and-down movement of the brush gets well between the teeth and cleans more efficaciously.

As the children grow older, a dawning pride in appearance may be appealed to as well as the pride of possession. A colored toothbrush, one's own cake of soap, a pretty sponge or face flannel, and one's own sponge bag all add to the pleasure of cleanliness.

### If Not A Venus

If you are not a perfect Venus, it is easy to conceal the fact. A brief study of present-day fashions will show what styles to choose to hide defects. For instance:

The Flat-Chested Woman should wear flowers on the front of the corsage of her evening dress, or choose a style with gathers there. Gauging a style with gathers there. Gauging evening frock with gauging on the bodice is another style for her to choose.

The Very Tall Woman often wears flat-heeled shoes to make herself look shorter. In this she is mistaken, be cause shoes with quite flat heels make her feet look very large. A medium, slightly shaped heel will not increase the effect of height very much but will make her feet seem less ungainly. The Woman who has Thick Ankles

is frequently seen wearing a narrow, slit skirt. She should choose a style with pleats in the skirt, wear shoes one shade lighter than her suit or frock, or else in a matching shade. Her stockings should not be so dark as her shoes and will seem least conspicuous if they are about two shades lighter.

The Woman who has Large Hips usually has difficulty in choosing her clothes. She should aim to distract the eye from the hip by wearing something striking in the way of sleeves, scarves or trimmings. Some of the styles seen lately at dress shows and theatres might be adopted by the "larger-hipped" woman—

### Protruding Hips Special Problem

I note at this time of year a particular rush of queries about hip reducing. It takes the summer clothes to make a protuberance even more protuberant, and if it isn't planed down reasonably flat the light summer things aren't likely to be the success they might be. But before I give an exercise or two, I would like to make a plea in the name of every smart clothes designer, and in the name of a sometimes suffering public, not to forego a foundation garment of some sort. For your appearances sake you want it and need it just as much as you need a good protective cream under your makeup to make the make-up stay on and to make it look well.

Perhaps there are a few 15, 16 or 17 year olds so slim that they can brave the public eye without a foundation garment, but even these, designers tell me, would be still more effective if they adopted the garment of a controlled figure. The frock is given a better line. Anyway, few women over 21 can risk spoiling the frock with the figure uncontrolled. You may need an ever so slight foundation mold, but you can get them now to fit every figure from 16 to 60.

Now, first, there's a trick of carriage women must learn before they get anywhere with the flattened look below the belt in the back. When you stand your gym instructor will tell you to "think in" that protruding rear which is equivalent to flattening it in. Not by shoving the abdomen forward, however, but by contracting the muscles and drawing oneself in back there while she holds the abdomen flattened back. You must be almost fantastic about correct posture for, if you slump at all, and have this protuberance, you simply exaggerate it.

Here's one of the best exercises you can possibly do:

Sit on the floor, tailor fashion, with legs crossed under you. Holding the toes by a hand, rock forward and back. 20 times, 20 times to a stretch. Rock from side to side as many times, then forward and back again. It's bound to make the heavy flesh padding willing to leave you of sheer discomfort.

Now, stretch full length on the floor, on your back, and raise both legs together up and over to one side; then back and over to the other side. Five times each will be enough of this in the beginning. But do keep it up for its refining effect on that faulty lower back.

### Any Old Newspaper?

There are many ways of using up old newspapers. In addition to making window polishers and good substitution for stair pads, they make fire-lighters.

For this you need the large 'dallies,' keeping the sheets doubled. Lay flat on the table and turn the folded edge towards you. Now fold in half and half again, until you have a thick strip of an inch to one and a half. Wind this strip flat round three fingers, slip off, and tuck the end firmly inside. Now squeeze tightly, and you have a firelighter second to none.

When you lay your fire, you can dispense with firewood altogether. If you crumple some paper at the bottom of your grate (the small 'dallies' do for this), lay your firelighters on top, and press lightly down.

Be sure you use small knobs of coal to start off your fire, and you will find that it gives a cheery crackle just like the wood. Do not be tempted to poke until it has caught well; the fire will burn best when firmly packed.



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