

Lettre de J.A.I. Perry à Madame Zola du 25 février 1898

Auteur(s) : **Perry, J.A.I.**

Les folios

En passant la souris sur une vignette, le titre de l'image apparaît.

2 Fichier(s)

Les mots clés

[affaire Dreyfus](#), [Australie](#), [Journalisme](#), [La Débâcle](#)

Relations

Ce document n'a pas de relation indiquée avec un autre document du projet.□

Citer cette page

Perry, J.A.I, Lettre de J.A.I. Perry à Madame Zola du 25 février 1898, 1898-02-25

Centre d'Étude sur Zola et le Naturalisme & Institut des textes et manuscrits modernes, CNRS-ENS ; projet EMAN (CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne Nouvelle).

Consulté le 12/01/2026 sur la plate-forme EMAN :

<https://eman-archives.org/CorrespondanceZola/items/show/1278>

Présentation

Genre

- Correspondance
- Presse (numéro de revue)

Date d'envoi [1898-02-25](#)

Adresse 16, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, Australie

Description & Analyse

Description Lettre de sympathie à Émile Zola suite au verdict du procès.

Information générales

Langue[Anglais](#)

CoteAUS 1898_02_25

Éléments codicologiques Un bifeuillet original et un article de presse.

SourceCentre d'étude sur Zola et le naturalisme

Informations éditoriales

Éditeur de la ficheCentre d'Étude sur Zola et le Naturalisme & Institut des textes et manuscrits modernes, CNRS-ENS ; projet EMAN (CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne Nouvelle).

Mentions légales

- Fiche : Centre d'Études sur Zola et le Naturalisme & Institut des textes et manuscrits modernes, CNRS-ENS ; projet EMAN (CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne Nouvelle). Licence Creative Commons Attribution - Partage à l'Identique 3.0 (CC BY-SA 3.0 FR).
- Image : Document reproduit avec l'aimable autorisation des ayants droit d'Émile Zola. Toute reproduction du document est interdite sans autorisation des ayants droit. Les demandes peuvent se faire à l'aide du formulaire de contact.

Contributeur(s)Macke, Jean-Sébastien (édition scientifique)

Notice créée par [Jean-Sébastien Macke](#) Notice créée le 19/12/2017 Dernière modification le 21/08/2020

J. A. I. PERRY,
SOLICITOR.

TELEPHONE NO. 1889.

New South Wales

16 ELIZABETH STREET,

NEAR HUNTER STREET,

Sydney, February 25 1898

Dear madam, 9B.

I was exceedingly grieved to read by todays cable that your husband had been sentenced to 15 months imprisonment and in addition fined 3000 francs. As one who has read and re-read his works (I have now la Révolte Supreme) I feel that his

incarceration is a national calamity and you have my deep sympathy. I send you article from our leading paper on the subject

Believe me
Yours sincerely

J. A. Perry

Mrs E. M. Zola
Paris

No one will be surprised at the result of the trial of M. Zola, and considering, perhaps, the forces ranged against the distinguished author, his sentence may be considered a light one. It seems that officialdom and the rabble went hand in hand during this celebrated trial; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the former skilfully worked on the ever-impressionable feelings of the Paris mob. "Down with the Jews" was a splendid cry to cover up the *laches* of the bureaucracy, and when added to this weapon in the hands of the prosecution there was the knowledge that ordinary lenience to the accused might inflame the Army beyond control, it is not surprising that every effort was successfully used to keep out the mere mention of damning evidence. And perhaps for these efforts French statesmen in the highest places are not to be blamed. They know their countrymen much better than any foreigner can, and they know that in times gone by the fear of treachery in its own ranks has driven a French army to desperate courses. It may be that many of the most humane and patriotic of Frenchmen did not care to inquire into the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus if that inquiry meant—as it appears that it must have—a searching examination of the inside of military and official administration. France stands in hourly dread of a death-grapple with an enemy, and even a momentary cry of "We are betrayed!" from her soldiery might be the signal for attack. In the circumstances the trial of Zola was one of suppression, and the result is that the guilt of Dreyfus is still undecided, and Zola retires for a year and pays £120 fine. Whether the matter will end here remains to be seen. Already the extraordinary affair seems to remind us of the truth about murder—it will "out." Dreyfus was drummed out of Paris, amidst the execrations of the soldiers and the people, but protesting his innocence and shouting, "Vive la France!" His dishonoured name has been dragged from his living tomb to excite, during many days, Paris to paroxysms of fury, and to send the most distinguished French man of letters to prison. But Paris is not France, and it may be that the conscience of the nation will yet insist that more shall be heard of Dreyfus.