AccueilRevenir à l'accueilCollectionLettres internationales envoyées à Émile ZolaCollectionAngleterre (Lettres de l'affaire Dreyfus en français à Émile Zola fonds Burns)ItemLettre à Émile Zola du 24 février 1898

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Auteur(s): X,

Les folios

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

6 Fichier(s)

Les mots clés

affaire Dreyfus, Journalisme

Relations

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

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X, Lettre à Émile Zola du 24 février 1898, 1898-02-24

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

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Présentation

GenreCorrespondance Date d'envoi<u>1898-02-24</u> AdresseLondres

Description & Analyse

DescriptionLettre d'admiration. Envoi d'articles du Daily Telegraph.

Information générales

Langue

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- Français

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- Un bifeuillet original.
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Contributeur(s)Macke, Jean-Sébastien (édition scientifique) Notice créée par <u>Jean-Sébastien Macke</u> Notice créée le 24/08/2020 Dernière modification le 26/08/2020 Londres 24 feir

toute superiorité. lette haine à la lite comme dernier argument contre une race qui vous à donné cette juinesse studiense (?) dans les Moise et ses lois éternelles, sur les quelles toutes les sociélés modernes rues, celle lique patriolique, qui hurle la france aux français sont basies the Christ qui a Tola est un Statien (si vous l'éle Taile de réformer et & moder à moitir c'est que vous êtes et niser ces anliques evayances, el cette race don't Sallile étais Spinoga et autre gran Philoso Pendant l'empire, qui a auverte et pur se muove ; per solials les partes de la France à lous brillants, qui n'ant jamais les hommes de génie, les Meier_ vus les canons, pas ceur de Beer, les Offenback, les Maley Monnomi et pas les leurs. Meine Borne ont mis leurs les 12 épiciers qui s'appellant le Talents à vos piers, les Rachel, people français on le jury val gairment. les Drummones qui Sara Bernhard, Malibrane main er main over la ligne et un millier Vantres encore. patriotigue! Jocalent tuer of jing Tant in s'est diroulé sous not you les juifs, pour faire de la effrages, c'était tellement réalistique France une Espagne nouvelle nous ne pouvious plus dormi mais plus terrible, car maintenent og ants, que nous tomberio ce n'est plus une jaierre de religi Tous Jans cet abyme, mais une querre d'envieux contre

a veiled lady to Major ESTERHAMY; yet the Major was not arrested for having it in his possession, was not arrested for having it in his possession, were any of those responsible for its safe nor were any of those responsible for its safe was among the body that condend Draytus, was among the body that condend Draytus, and was, presumably, sworn to secreey like his and was, presumably, sworn to secreey like his and was, presumably, sworn to secreey like his not leave to a fact that the prisoner was convered to the fact that the prisoner was converted on the strength of a document which he had never seen; yet no action was taken he had never seen; yet no action was taken brilliant French officers, the Chief of the Informabilithath French officers, the Chief of the Information Bureau, was speed and shadowed as soon tion Bureau, was speed and shadowed as soon to shadowed as soon tion Bureau, was speed and shadowed as soon to shadowed as soon tion Bureau, was speed and shadowed as s

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LONDON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

The forecast again indicates cold weather for to-day, accompanied perhaps by local fogs. The maximum solar temperature yesterday was 67deg and the minimum 34deg. Over two hours' sunshine was registered. To-day the sun rises at 6.57 a.m. and sets at 5.29 p.m.

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one can fitly ascribe a form to a veritable chaos of eloquent philippics, hystorical appeals, and brutal threats, was not merely singular, but unparalleled in the records of civil or military justice. M. Zola had publicly asserted that the court-martial by which Major Esperanzz was acquitted of high treason had deliberately bolstered up the illegality of the Dreyves trial, simply in obedience to superior orders. This was an insult offered to men of unblemished reputation, and the clever writer whose zeal had outrun his discretion was prosecuted in consequence. He pleaded justification, and was DREYFUS trial, simply in obedience to superior orders. This was an insult offered to men of unblemished reputation, and the clever writer whose zeal had outrun his discretion was prosecuted in consequence. He pleaded justification, and was asked for proof. What he should have done in order to make good his charge was, in the first place, to show that the DREYFUS trial was, in truth, illegal, and then that this illegality was knowingly upheld by the court-martial which acquitted M. ESTREMAYZ. But the moment his counsel called witnesses in support of the first allegation, the presiding Judge refused to admit any evidence against the chose jugée, and announced that so long as the proceedings lasted, no person should under any pretext whatever, be allowed even to allude to the traitor DREYFUS or his trial. Yet it is only a few months since another chose jugée, equally sacred, by which a perfectly innocent man had died a convict in Cayenne, was revised, and his memory tardily rehabilitated, and at this very moment a similar chose jugée is, about to be quashed, which consisted in the condemnation by a court-martial, and the execution, forty-six years ago, of a man whose innocence has long since been analy demonstrated by the real criminal who confessed. However this may be, the Court declared that it would brook no mention of DREYFUS or his trial, and this decision, right or wrong, is perfectly intelligible. Utterly incomprehensible, therefore, is the fact that the moment the military witnesses came upon the scene they laughed to soorn the ruling of the Judge, inveighed bitterly against DREYFUS, gave their word of honour that he was guilty, and when confedence in their judgment was shaken by contradictions among themselves, they actually sprang upon the audience a new document in support of his guilt which had come into their possession nearly two years after his condemnation. The Court unhesitatingly admitted all this as relevant evidence; yet when M. Zola's counsel sought to examine these voluble witnesses he was s

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Very favourable opinions are entertained in the City respecting the arrangements for the loan of 216,00,000 to China. In Berlin, says our correspondent, the conclusion of a loan under Anglo-German auspices is regarded with satisfaction as evidencing better relations between the two Powers.

No further news was forthcoming yesterday as to the situation in West Africa. Our Paris Correspondent, again deals with the state of public feeling there, which he describes as tranquil.

After a trial lasting fifteen days M. Zola was convicted of libelling the Esterhazy Court-martial, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of £120.

During a great storm which raged in Canada four persons were killed at Quebec. Railway traffic is almost entirely suspended.

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Damages amounting to £120 were awarded Miss Emily Schrader, residing at Trinity-square, Southwark, in an action for breach of promise of marriage against a post-office sorter, named Albert R. J. Davenport.

In the Queen's Bench, Mr. Robert William Paul recovered £150 from the Alhambra Company for breach of agreement engaging plaintiff to show his animatographe for eight weeks.

The theatrical divorce case of Jarman v.

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The theatrical divorce case of Jarman v. Jarman and Reed (co-respondent) resulted in a decree nisi being pronounced, and the husband being awarded £250 damages. Mr. John Monk, the co-respondent in the suit of Silvester v. Silvester, was ordered to pay £350 damages.

Before the Consistory Court, the Rev. Charles William Alfred Brooke, who was a licensed curate of Camden Town, appeared to answer charges under the Clergy Discipline Act.

Heavy fines were inflicted upon Mr. Richard Bourn, a pawnbroker, of High-street, Plaistow, for failing to enter in his pledge-book particulars of certain transactions.

In the Stock Exchange Consols declined ½, to 112½. Home railways closed weak, Americans flat, and Canadian, Mexican, and Argentine lines steady. Foreign Government bonds generally improved. Minnes showed irregular movements. Rupee Paper was quoted 63½, §, and silver 25½ d per ounce. Money was in strong demand at 2½ per cent., discount being firm at the same rate.

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Nominations of candidates for the coming London County Council election were received yesterday in all the divisions. In nearly every case there will be a straight party fight between Moderates and Progressives.

News is to hand of a very sad double boating calamity on the Norfolk coast. Her Majesty's ship Alarm, which was visiting the coastguard stations, arrived off Wells and signalled to the shore to send out for stores. A crew of five coastguards-men put off in a heavy sea, the boat was capsized, and all lives were lost. Yesterday morning, a gig, containing six men belonging to the Alarm, was despatched from the vessel to land the stores, but this, too, was swamped and its occupants drowned.

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WE regret to say that the part played by the chiefs of the French Army in the dramatic trilogy which has culminated in M. Zola's condemnation is far more creditable to their patriotic feelings is far more creditable to their patriotic feelings than to their judgment on less prosaic matters. Thus, they called upon their countrymen to accept their uncorroborated word that the prisoner was guilty, yet they themselves abandoned the proofs which they had deemed convincing at the court-martial, and appealed to a document which was not even penned until Drayrus had spent over eighteen months on the Devil's Island. They solemnly pledged their word that they could reveal nothing that had taken place at the trial without endangering the safety of the Republic, and they flourished the interests of the national defence, like a Medusa's head, to frighten off the men who hungered interests of the national defence, like a Medusa's head, to frighten off the men who hungered and thirsted after justice, and at the very same time they were confiding the main facts of the trial to journalistic friends for the purposes of polemics, and allowed the most secret documents to be copied, and even photographed. They averred that they would permit the light of publicity to fall on every detail which did not jeopardise the welfare of the State, yet when requested to give their word that DREYFUS had not been illegally convicted on the strength of a document which he never saw, they were significantly silent. They privately assured DREYFUS in his prison cell, before his trial, that his accomplices were known and would be shortly arrested, and publicly they boasted that the treason of one wretch who was M. Zola has been condemned to a year's imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs, Major Esterhay has been raised to the level of a military hero, and the chiefs of the French Army, having definitely succeeded in setting themselves above the civil law and the political administration, are now the paramount, and practically the omnipotent power in the Republic. Such are the main results of the deplorable exhibition of racial hatred, religious fanatcism, military ambition, and aggressive patriotism known as the Zola case, which has for the past fifteen days aroused every wild passion of the French heart. The form of the trial, if war, was abstracted last autumn and banded by LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

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question underlying it was the real point of in-terest, and impartial people of all nations who have wearily waded through this legal chaos look with incredulous amazement upon the grim reality which lurks beneath the glit-ter of forensic fine phrases. For the main issue which was tried turned really upon the legality of Derrys's condemnation, and some interesting facts which came out during the present trial throw a flood of light upon this ques-tion. Thus, he was arrested on sussicion of a tion. Thus, he was arrested on suspicion of a treasonable act which he had no conceivable motive to commit, and on the strength of an undated and unsigned document, the writer of which apparently communicated secrets to Germany of which DREXFUS could have had no knowledge. which Dreyfus could have had no knowledge. The case against the prisoner was prepared by Major Sanpherre, aman who hated the very name of Jew, and who was then suffering from softening of the brain, of which he afterwards died. In presence of these facts the Judges were about to acquit Dreyfus, when the War Minister, General Mrecure, laid before them a secret document, which he concealed, not only from his own Ministerial colleagues, but from the prisoner and his counsel. This document, which is now admitted to have been in the War Office eight months before, and to have no direct application to Dreyfus, turned the scales of justice, and the prisoner was condemned to a punishment worse than death. We can hardly wonder that General June should have stigmatised the trial as an abomination, that Lieutenant-Colonel Proguar should treat it as a mockery, and that three Cabinet Ministers, MM. stigmatised the trial as an abomination, that Lieutenant-Colonel Proguars should treat it as a mockery, and that three Cabinet Ministers, MM. Trarieux, Thevener, and Guyor, should unanimously condemn it as illegal. To all questions and protests the military chiefs replied pledging their word that Dextrus was guilty, and refusing to speak of the proofs offered, lest the national defence should be prejudiced. The evidence of the Military Chief of the Secret Information Department given at M. Zola's trial, however, shook everyone's faith in the secret "proof," and then Generals Pellizura and Gones, apparently without previously consulting the War Minister, appealed to a third secret document, which, they alleged, had fallen into their hands nearly two years after the prisoner's condemnation, and invited their countrymen to accept that as proof of his guilt. Now, even if this paper be genuine, which, judging by its wording and by the circumstances of its discovery, is highly questionable, what it proves is that the trial of Dexistent delay. This conduction is further borne. tromanel, what is proves is time the trial of DEF-FUS was grossly illegal, and should be revised without delay. This conclusion is further borne out by the fact that whereas the ex-Captain's alleged crime consisted in the communication of important secrets to the German Military At-taché, the German Government has declared in the most solemn and emphatic terms that neither directly nor indirectly had DENFUS any dealines. the most solemn and emphatic terms that neither directly nor indirectly had Derryus any dealings, criminal or innocent, with any of its agents. The one clear, certain, and tangible result of the investigation, in which M. Zora has been as tircless as a sleuthhound, would seem to be that, whether guitry or innocent, Dreyrus was condemned by a military court, which, acting doubtless with the best of motives, set at naught the indefeasible rights of a fellow-citizen, and rode roughshod over the fundamental principles of civil and military law.

We regret to say that the part played by the

tion of the shareholders.

Damages amounting to £120 were awarded
Miss Emily Schrader, residing at Trinity-square,
Continued in an action for breach of promise of
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