

FATHER IN TEARS; BOY IS UNMOVED

Dramatic Scene at the Thompson Trial.

HEART PLEA OF BROKEN MAN

Career of Scion of Family Afflicted With Insanity.

FEW DRY EYES IN ROOM

Will H. Thompson, Father of the Slayer of Judge Emory, Lays Bare the Skeletons in His Family History.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 14.—(Special.)—For three hours and forty minutes Will H. Thompson stood before the 12 men today who are to try his son, Chester Thompson, for his life, and detailed from the boy's birth to the present time his strange and eccentric career in a narrative which for pathos has never been equaled in the criminal courts. It was a great, earnest heart plea of a crushed and broken father, and at its conclusion, when the aged attorney, with choking voice and tear-stained face, and head and shoulders bowed with the weight of his great grief, felt his way to his seat, there were few dry eyes or clear throats in the courtroom.

"Whatever your verdict, gentlemen," almost sobbed the parent, "I have lost my boy, I have lost my boy."
Women cried audibly behind their handkerchiefs, and strong men, attorneys used to scenes of grief in courtrooms, turned away with their eyes and swollen lumps in their throats. Maurice Thompson, with tears streaming down his face, made his way to the back of his father's chair and put both arms over the drooped shoulders. Oscar Thompson, showing equal emotion, remained by the side of the accused and struggled for composure.

Slayer Shows No Emotion.

Chester Thompson was in all that through the least moved. Never once did he look toward his parent, and not even when his father was describing the last movements of the paralyzed mother and repeated her injunction, "Take care of our Chester," did his expression change.

The opening statement of J. E. Miller, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for King County, was very brief. He recited the facts of the killing and declared that murder was born in Thompson's heart when Judge Emory refused to permit Chester to again call upon Miss Whittlesey. When Mr. Miller closed, Will H. Thompson arose and addressed the jury, saying in part:

"Insanity has been in our family for many generations. Chester's great-grandmother was insane, with lucid intervals, from the time her first child was born until her death. Two of his aunts were insane all their lives. Joel Lee, an uncle, upon his mother's side, was insane all his later life. Joel Lee's sister was insane from the time she was a girl. Ella West was married at the age of 30 and shortly afterward became insane, and is now in an insane sanitarium at Colorado Springs.

Uncle's Mind Affected.

"My brother Tom was afflicted through his life. He died at the age of 40, and never was able to learn to read and write.

"My brother Maurice, a man of splendid intellect and a literary toiler all his life, was for two years a sufferer from insanity, but recovered and did his best work afterward. He was of that high-strung nervous temperament which has been both a blessing and a scourge in our family.

"Chester was born at a time when financial calamity had overtaken me. The mother was in great distress. Whether this affected Chester I do not know. But the boy was born healthy."
Mr. Thompson made no argument whatever, but simply recited the strange doings of the boy from his babyhood, when he was a forward, interesting child, to his later days when he was so shy and diffident, melancholy and indifferent that not one member of his family could get out of him more than a mere yes and no, and when the consuming desire of his life was to sit at a distance and look at Charlotte Whittlesey.

Tomorrow the first witness for the state will be called.

GREATEST OF LINGUISTS

Death of Jeremiah Curtin, Learned in Seventy Languages.

BRISTOL, Vt., Dec. 14.—Jeremiah Curtin, the distinguished linguist and philologist and well-known as a translator of Russian and Polish novels, died here today of Bright's disease, aged 64 years. He was professor in 70 languages, excelling as a linguist, it is said, any other man.

After his graduation from Harvard in 1855 he became secretary of the United States legation in Russia and later acting consul there. For many years he was actively engaged in special work for the Smithsonian Institution, visiting many countries and

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WOULD LEASING CURE EVILS? Western Man Says It Would Only Buttress Monopoly.

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WILL INCREASE ITS CAPITAL Northern Pacific Announces Issue of \$93,000,000 New Stock.

GIVES UP DOWER RIGHT Mrs. Dowle Assigns All Interest in Zion City.

OSLER'S MOTHER A CENTENARIAN. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A message from Toronto says that Mrs. Featherston Osler will celebrate her 100th birthday today. She is the mother of four distinguished sons, Judge Osler, of the Ontario Court of Appeals; E. P. Osler, M. P.; Dr. William Osler, regius professor of medicine in the University of Oxford, and the late B. E. Osler, who was a prominent lawyer. Dr. Osler gained public notice recently by a statement credited to him that the end of human usefulness comes at the age of 99 years.

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STANDARD CASE HANGS ON THREAD

Hiatus of One Day May Kill Indictments.

FEDERAL LAWYERS IN COUNSEL Did Rate Law Repeal Elkins Law on Passage?

IF SO, TRUST IS IMMUNE Roosevelt Summons All Legal Forces to Prepare Reply to Octopus' Claim of Pardon for All Past Offenses.

STANDARD'S CLAIM FOR FORGIVENESS. The Hepburn rate law, as passed, took effect immediately, that is on June 29, 1906. It repeals the Elkins anti-rebate law and substitutes new provisions against rebating.

A joint resolution was passed on June 29 providing that the Hepburn law should take effect 60 days after passage, that is, August 28. The Standard Oil Company was indicted under the Elkins law on August 27, one day before the Hepburn law replaced the Elkins law.

The Standard attorneys maintain that the Elkins law was repealed immediately upon the approval of the Hepburn law on June 29 and was not revived until the President signed the joint resolution of June 30, but that its revival could not affect offenses committed prior to June 29.

The Government maintains that the Hepburn law and the joint resolution were one legislative act and that therefore the Elkins law was not repealed until August 28 and was continuously in force until then.

If the court decides for the Standard, all the indictments at Chicago, Jamestown, N. Y., St. Louis and elsewhere will be void. If the Government wins, the prosecution will go on.

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District Attorney Edwin W. Sims and James H. Wilkinson, special counsel for the Government in the Standard cases, were directed by telegraph from Washington today to go to the National capital to attend the conference and to talk over personally the details of the situation, which admittedly has created consternation in administration circles. Telegrams flew back and forth between Chicago and Washington all day relating to different phases of the question.

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EXTREMES ALLIED AGAINST KAISER

Clericals and Socialists Oppose Him.

HE APPEALS TO FATHERLAND Hostile Majority in Next Reichstag Larger.

CLERICALS HOLD CONTROL Defeat on African Budget Due to Their Defection and Contest With Pope May Result—Constitutional Crisis Near.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—(Special.)—A contest between the Kaiser and the Pope, overshadowing the Russian convulsions, will result from the dispute between Emperor William and the Reichstag. This is the prediction of political prophets on the outcome of the new elections.

Forecasters assert that the anti-government majority in the next Reichstag will be stronger than in the one just dissolved. The opposition will obstruct the Kaiser, step by step, bringing on a deadlock not only in the colonial bureau, but also in the foreign, naval, military, and domestic departments.

Germany is plunged into what is universally regarded as the greatest crisis in its imperial history by the revolt of the Reichstag in refusing to pass the Southwest African military budget.

The Kaiser's fearless stroke in calling upon the Fatherland to elect a new Reichstag was filled with a proper sense of patriotism. The step was a momentous one, as the Emperor has no assurance that the country will respond to his call. If it does not, and if the voters again hoist the flag of Catholicism and Socialism above the Reichstag, the Kaiser will find himself in the anomalous position of being unable to continue a constitutional government along the lines on which he thinks it should be conducted.

One-third of Germany's 68,000,000 inhabitants are Catholic. This minority by standing together in a solid phalanx has for years been able to control Parliament. In fact, it has been the Clerical party to which the Kaiser has looked for support of most of his policies.

The Kaiser wished to keep 8000 troops in Southwest Africa, but a majority in the Reichstag, by a vote of 173 to 163, refused to vote more money than was needed to support a force of 2500 men.

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR TALK All Germany Prepares for Election of New Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Emperor William lunched with Prince von Bismarck at the Chancellor's palace today, and presumably they discussed the political situation brought about by the dissolution of Parliament. The Emperor and Chancellor have been in complete accord throughout in the treatment of Colonial questions and in the desire to relieve the government from dependence upon the imperial party.

The Clerical party and the Vatican have got along fairly well since the beginning of the late Prince von Bismarck's Chancellorship, but the critical attitude of the Center or Clerical party of recent years has been annoying to administrative and court circles. It is not intended to completely break with the members of the Center party, but only to show them that they are not indispensable. The leaders of all the party groups and many of their followers have held caucuses in the committee rooms of the Reichstag today.

Pay Taxes for Religious Teaching.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The House of Lords has reversed the decision of the Appeals Court in the West Riding case in regard to the payment of rates for religious instruction and holds that the county councils are bound to pay for the whole curriculum, religious as well as secular. The law Lords thus uphold the original interpretation of the act of 1902, under which the "passive resistors" headed by Rev. Dr. Clifford, were fined and imprisoned. Had the decision been otherwise the levy of rates for the payment of religious instruction would have been illegal and the Nonconformists would have gained one of the many of the points for which the president of the Board of Education, Mr. Hurrell, is fighting, with the education bill, and would thus have made them more or less indifferent to the fate of the educational measure.

King Haakon to Visit Kaiser.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—King Haakon, Queen Maud and Crown Prince Olaf, of Norway, left London this morning for Germany. They will spend a couple of days with Emperor William, at Berlin, before returning to Christiania. King Edward, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian Ministers and others gathered at the station to bid farewell to the royal travelers.

Death Still Hovers Over Shah.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A private telegram from Teheran announces that the Shah's condition continues critical.

