

# HAU FOUND GUILTY, SENTENCED TO DIE

End of the Notable Trial in  
Germany Came Early  
This Morning.

## HE SHOWS NO EMOTION

Crowds Show Sympathy for Him and  
Troops Charge Them—Many  
Arrests Are Made.

KARLSRUHE, Tuesday, July 23.—Karl Hau, the brilliant young law professor of Washington, D. C., was condemned to death early this morning after a five days' trial for the murder of his wife's mother, Frau Molitor, a wealthy resident of Baden-Baden, in that city Nov. 6 last.

The prisoner heard the verdict of the jury with perfect composure, and chatted smilingly with his counsel after the Judges withdrew to fix his sentence. Upon the return of the Judges, Hau arose, and, standing erect, with folded arms, listened to the sentence without moving a muscle. A moment later he was hurried away to prison by half a dozen policemen.

The sentence is unpopular with the street crowds which have been demonstrating more and more openly for several days in Hau's favor and against the Molitor family.

After the adjournment of the court for an hour's recess at 8 o'clock last evening, the women of the Molitor party were compelled to remain in one of the offices of the court house because it was dangerous for them to appear in the streets. A carriage waited for them in the court yard and it was several hours before they were able to leave.

### Troops Charge the Crowd.

Meanwhile enormous crowds had assembled in the streets adjacent to the court house. Cordons of police kept them in check for an hour or more, but then lost control of them, the masses pushing and crushing forward to the doors with the evident intention of storming the entrance.

There were many shouts of "Hau is not guilty," the voices penetrating to the courtroom.

Finally two companies of infantry and a squadron of mounted police appeared on the scene and drove the rioters before them. The infantry with fixed bayonets cleared all the streets within 300 yards of the court house. A large number of arrests were made. One old woman was trampled down by the horses, and it is reported that several other persons were wounded.

The demonstration in favor of Hau appears to have been due largely to the same maudlin sentiment which has made a hero out of many another accused of a daring crime. To the unthinking people Hau's daring trip to Baden Baden made him a hero.

Another reason for the demonstrations appears in the State Attorney's manner of conducting the prosecution. It is further explained by citizens that the Molitors are unpopular in Karlsruhe, having lived here until 1899.

The condemnation of Hau does not end the case, Dr. Dietz, his counsel, having practically given notice of appeal.

### Long Session of the Court.

Court was in session, with only brief recesses, from the usual opening hour yesterday, until early this morning. The Judges were determined to end all proceedings before the sitting concluded.

Wieland, the man who was in the employ of the Molitor household as a servant at the time of the tragedy, appeared as a witness at the morning session. He hurried here from Kiel upon seeing newspaper reports that the defense was throwing suspicion upon him. Hau stated before Wieland's testimony was taken that he attached no importance to it, as he had never suspected this man. Wieland told a straightforward story of his movements in the critical quarter of an hour, and named the several places where he had discharged errands.

At the close of the afternoon session an important admission was brought out from Hau. After the presiding Judge had closed the testimony he put various questions to the prisoner, asking him, among other things, what had become of the dark gray overcoat he wore at Baden-Baden on Nov. 6 last. Hau replied that he threw it overboard between Calais and Dover. The Judge asked him why he did so, and he said that he did not want his wife to see it.

This reply is considered of great significance, because Hau bought it in Frankfort in order to avoid the necessity of wearing his brown overcoat, which was known in Baden-Baden and which he left with his valises at the Karlsruhe station.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the rehearing of several witnesses and the reading of documents, including letters exchanged by Hau and his wife in a European visit in the Summer and Autumn of 1906.

The will of Hau's wife was also read. It made provision for changing her child's name to one chosen from her side of the family. Mr. Hau was to have the right to see the child when he so desired. By the will \$2,500 was left to her husband, to be paid upon his release or to revert to her family in the event of his death.