

# EDISON WISHED FOR DEATH, PHYSICIAN REVEALS

## CAPONE FACING PRISON TERMS IN TAX VERDICT

May Continue Battles for Two Years, Lawyers Estimate

### SENTENCE PASSED

Gangster Still Free Despite Contempt Sentence Already Passed

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—(AP)—Al Capone's 12-year career as boss of Chicago gangdom has been marked for the first time by conviction on a penitentiary offense.

He faces a maximum sentence of 17 years' imprisonment and fines totalling \$50,000 for failure to pay income taxes on profits from liquor, gambling, vice, and other underworld enterprises. Motions on the verdict will be heard Tuesday by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, and Capone may be sentenced at that time.

Attorneys said today that long legal arguments are probable over the verdict against the gang chief, returned last night by a federal court jury, on five of 23 counts in two indictments charging him with attempting to cheat the United States government.

Three of the counts on which Capone was convicted charge he evaded taxes for the years 1925, 1926, and 1927. A maximum sentence of five years in the federal penitentiary is provided for each count.

The other two counts charge he failed to file an income tax report for the years 1928 and 1929, and constitute misdemeanors on which the highest sentence would be two years in the county jail.

Other Charges  
The scarred gang chief was charged with tax evasion in 1928 and 1929, as well as the three previous years, but the defense brought out during his trial that he was in jail during most of 1929, and he attempted to settle his income tax liability for those years.

Capone received the verdict, read in a tobacco smoke filled courtroom shortly before midnight Saturday with a grin. Told that he did not look as if he felt badly, the gangster replied, "I'm perfectly fine, but my feet hurt in these new shoes, so I guess I'll go home."

Assistant United States Attorney Jacob I. Grossman, one of the prosecutors, at first objected to the verdict on the grounds that it might be "inconsistent," but after conference with his colleagues announced the verdict acceptable to the government.

"The verdict speaks for itself," District Attorney George E. C. Johnson, who directed three years of investigating which resulted in Capone's indictment, said.

Defense Attorney Albert Fink said he believed the verdict to be "conflicting," and requested Judge Wilkerson for an arrest of judgment. Judge Wilkerson denied that request, and asked if the defense wished to make a motion for a new trial.

"No, I want to make no motion now," said Attorney Fink, "but I wish time to think it over."

Judge Wilkerson then announced he will consider a motion for a new trial, and any other motions presented, at a hearing Tuesday at 10 a. m. He indicated sentence would be passed on Capone at that time.

Legal authorities said Capone's attorneys probably can keep the case in the higher courts for appeal for two years, so even if the verdict is upheld, Capone may not enter prison before 1933.

The three felony counts on which Capone was convicted charge he had an income of \$257,285 in 1925, \$135,676 in 1926, and \$218,056 in 1927, and attempted to evade and defeat taxes on the income. No attempt was made to prove the exact amounts, however, the court instructing the jury to return a guilty verdict if it decided Capone had an income of more than \$5,000 for each of the years in question.

## Thomas A. Edison, His Moods and the Vigorous Philosophy Which Moulded His Life



"... Hard work contributes 90 per cent and talent 10 per cent to success. Three things insure success: ambition, imagination and the will to work."



"... The man who is 22 years old and intelligent can do anything he makes up his mind to do. Many who have passed through college I find amazingly ignorant."



"... A man can be most useful after the age of 36, and efficient up to 80 or 90. I never intend to retire. It isn't healthy."



"... Further development of the machine age will increase the opportunity of the individual for development, and increase his leisure."



"... The average person should give six hours to sleep, eight hours to manual labor or 10 to 12 hours to mental work."

## ACQUIT CLARK IN DEATH CASE

Jury Says Not Guilty When Plea of Self-Defense Is Entered

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—(P)—The month-long second trial of David H. Clark, former deputy district attorney, for the slaying of Herbert Spencer, magazine publisher, ended in acquittal at 11 a. m. today (P. S. T.) nearly twenty-four hours after the jury had retired.

Clark, who testified at both trials that on last May 20, while he was a candidate for municipal bench, he shot Spencer and Charles Crawford, wealthy politician, in self defense at the height of a political quarrel, received the verdict without a change of expression.

His pretty young wife, Nancy, who attended nearly every session of the trial, rushed into his arms with a cry of relief.

The jurors said they voted eleven to one for acquittal in three ballots yesterday, one of the men jurors holding out for second degree murder. Resuming deliberations at 9:30 today they took one deciding ballot, and asked the bailiff to summon Judge H. W. Falk.

Clark has never been formally accused of the Crawford death, the prosecution announcing before the first trial that it wished to hold a possible charge in reserve until the nature of the defense was learned. A grand jury indictment would be necessary to try Clark for killing Crawford.

Municipal politics, Crawford's religious affiliations and the under-world figured largely in the two trials. Clark, who received 60,000 votes for municipal judge while he was in jail awaiting trial, claimed that Spencer and Crawford offered political support in exchange for aid in placing Chief of Police Roy Steckel in a compromising position.

When he refused indignantly, Clark said, Spencer and Crawford threatened him with pistols and he shot both in Crawford's Hollywood offices.

Clark's original \$100,000 bond was revoked at the start of the first trial last August and he remained a prisoner until the jury disagreed eleven to one for acquittal. He was at liberty during the second trial under \$30,000 bond.

The absence of weapons which might have belonged to Spencer and Clark was a point of contention. (Continued to Page 10, Column 4.)

## Friends of Great Inventor Tell Incidents of His Life

Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone Pay Tribute to Man Who Changed Whole World With Amazing Inventions

DETROIT, Oct. 18.—(P)—Deeply moved by the death of Thomas A. Edison, for nearly 40 years his close friend, Henry Ford today paid tribute to the inventor as one who "changed the face of the world in his lifetime," and whose work "will influence all the future."

"Great as an inventor, he was greater as a man," he said. "Mr. Edison believed that the essential individual life survived the change called death. We often spoke of it together."

"He has just gone, I believe, to get new facilities to continue his work. But the sense of personal loss is very heavy. There was only one Edison."

Edison's fame, Ford said, "is independent of the fluctuating judgments of history; it is etched in light and sound on the daily and hourly life of the world."

"He was the chief hero of my boyhood and he became my friend in manhood. That experience must be rare—to have one's early hero for one's later friend."

Ford told how Edison had given him the first encouragement he had received during his early efforts to develop a gasoline propelled vehicle and added:

"He knew the secret of work. His persistence amounted to genius. However much he originally owed to inspiration for his ideas, he developed them through tireless experiment and downright hard work."

Made Life Better  
"His guiding principle was to make life better for human beings. His honesty was rugged; he had great courage and a lively sense of humor, but so rounded was his character that no trait stood out above the rest."

"Mr. Edison was a deeply religious man in the highest sense of that word. He knew so much of the marvel and mystery of the universe that he revered it and the purpose behind it. He did some work for which the world is not yet ready. In foresight and insight he was a prophet."

"Latterly he turned his mind to economic questions because he believed the present system hindered the best in man."

"Faith in him was a real evidence of things not seen. Mr. Edison himself did not grow old. He was like a young driver in a worn out car."

"There was only one Edison."

Ford was preparing today to leave for West Orange in time to attend the funeral services there.

## PRESIDENT PAYS FINAL RESPECTS

Hoover's Statement Carries Highest Praise for Work of Genius

ABOARD THE U. S. ARKANSAS, Oct. 18.—(P)—President Hoover eulogized Thomas A. Edison as the greatest inventor the nation has ever produced and as the benefactor of all humanity when word of Edison's passing was flashed to him today while en route to the Yorktown celebration.

The President let it be known he desired to attend the inventor's funeral if government affairs will permit. Lacking information as to when or where services will be held, however, he withheld definite decision.

Of Mr. Edison, the President said: "It is given to few men of any age, nation or calling to become the benefactor of all humanity. That distinction came abundantly to Thomas Alva Edison, whose death in his 85th year has ended a life of courage and outstanding achievement."

"His life search for truth fruitfully in more than a thousand inventions made him the greatest inventor our nation has produced and revolutionized civilization itself."

"He multiplied light and dissolved darkness. He added to the whole wealth of nations. He was great not only in his scientific creative instinct and insight but did more than any other American to place invention on an organized basis of the utilization of raw materials of pure science and discovery. He was a rare genius."

"He has been a precious asset to the whole world. Every American owes a personal debt to him. It is not only a debt for great benefactions which he has brought to our country by his own genius and effort."

"He rose from a newsboy and telegrapher to the position of leadership amongst men."

"His life had been a constant stimulant to confidence that our institutions hold open the door of opportunity to those who would enter. He possessed a modesty, a kindness, a staunchness of character rare among men."

"His death leaves thousands bereft of a friend, the nation bereft of one of its notable citizens and the world bereft of one of its greatest benefactors."

"I mourn his passing as a personal friend over a quarter of a century."

## REPUBLICAN SOLON DIES IN PLAINFIELD

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 18.—(P)—Congressman Ernest R. Ackerman, of the Fifth New Jersey district, died early today after a week's illness. He was a Republican and was serving his seventh term in the national House of Representatives. He was 68 years old.

He first was elected to represent Union and Morris counties in the Sixty-sixth Congress, and had been reelected for the succeeding sessions.

## Einstein Praises Inventor's Work With Statement

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—(P)—Dr. Albert Einstein, famous German scientist, paid tribute to Thomas A. Edison, who died today, in the following words:

"In Edison, one of the great technical inventors to whom we owe the possibility of alleviation and embellishment of our outward life, has departed from us."

"An inventive spirit has filled his own life and all our existence with bright life. Thankfully we accept his legacy, not only as a gift of his genius, but also as a mission placed in our hands. For to the new generation falls the task of finding the way for the right use of the gift given to us. Only if it solves this task will the new generation be worthy of its inheritance and become really happier than the former generations."

## WORLD LEADERS LAUD INVENTOR

Comment Shows High Place Held by Wizard of Menlo Park

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Glowing words of tribute to the part Thomas A. Edison played in the development of modern life, and expressions of sorrow over his death today were voiced by leaders in all walks of life and in all parts of the world. Among them was President Hoover, who termed Mr. Edison "One of the greatest men our nation has produced."

The President, aboard the U.S.S. Arkansas, en route to Yorktown, Va., radioed the following to Mrs. Edison:

"Mr. Edison was as great in his brave fight for life as he was in the achievements which had made the whole world his debtor. I mourn his passing not only as one of the greatest men our nation has produced, but as a personal friend. On behalf of the nation, I express the profound sympathy of all our people, and Mrs. Hoover and I personally extend our deepest sympathy to you and yours in your irreparable loss."

Other comment follows: Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York—"He was not merely a great inventor—he was a great citizen who was constantly thinking in terms of the good of our country."

Bishop William T. Manning—"His life was a great example of what can be accomplished by genius combined with indomitable courage and purpose."

John C. Merriam, president of Carnegie Institution of Washington—"Edison was truly one of the great Americans. His contributions to science have been outstanding."

Ernest J. Berggren, former office boy to Mr. Edison in his laboratory—"His endurance and tenacity for work were marvelous. During the period of experimental work on his electric lamp at Menlo Park his ability to outlast his assistants was uncanny. His laboratory was his 'world' in which he was happiest."

Prof. Michael Pupin of Columbia—"At the dawn of the electrical age, Edison appeared like a heaven-sent pioneer. His burning enthusiasm and undaunted courage and perseverance succeeded in creating in 1882 the incandescent electrical lighting system, which has not experienced an essential change since that time. This was his greatest achievement and entitled him to immortality."

## GREATEST INVENTOR SCORNED LIFE WHICH COULD NOT HOLD WORK, ACHIEVEMENT, PROGRESS

## DOCTOR TELLS ABOUT ILLNESS

Efforts to Save Life Told by Man Who Attended the American Genius

By DR. HUBERT S. HOWE  
The Late Thomas A. Edison's Personal Physician  
(Copyright, 1931, By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, CITY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—(P)—When Thomas A. Edison realized that his complete recovery was improbable he did not wish to live.

He told his family that his work was finished and assured those dear to him that he would rather leave the world than keep the burden and disabilities of age and illness on his devoted wife and children.

He knew that his body was at last showing infirmities of old age and that if one organ should recover another soon would show signs of weakness and inefficiency. If he could not work effectively life had no further object; so he grasped the situation clearly as he had always done and fearlessly prepared to die.

The immediate cause of death was uremic poisoning. This was the result of nephritis which first became actively manifest at the time of his illness with pneumonia two years ago. He also had a diabetic condition which had been present to a greater or less extent for 35 or 40 years.

For twenty years he had attacks of acute pain in his stomach and other symptoms of gastric ulcer. His blood pressure had always remained normal. For a man of 84 years his blood vessels showed remarkably little change, and his heart was exceptionally strong, his pulse was slightly irregular, but this never caused him any inconvenience.

Knew Medicine  
Mr. Edison always had a profound knowledge of medicine. He had for many years always read everything pertaining to diabetes and stomach disorders. His interest in chemistry was not limited to his industrial experiments, but included an unusual knowledge and understanding of physiological chemistry and of pharmacology. He was familiar with the actions of most drugs and their chemical properties. During his last illness he was slightly anemic and it seemed advisable for him to take iron. He understood that the chloride and certain other salts of iron were more difficult of assimilation than the double salt, iron ammonium citrate, which had been prescribed.

He had thoroughly studied his stomach condition, even to the determination of the kind of gases formed during digestion. He experimented with different diets to determine the effect of food on his stomach pain. He always ate sparingly, and never seemed to enjoy eating.

Diet Of Milk  
Several years ago he discovered that his gastric pain could be relieved by drinking milk, so he gradually increased the amount of milk and reduced the other foods until three years ago, when he gave up all other food entirely. His diet then consisted of a pint of milk every two hours.

He disliked water and while on (Continued to Page 10, Column 1.)

## JAPAN RAPS PLANS OF LEAGUE MEETING

TOKYO, Oct. 19.—(Monday)—(P)—The League of Nations council's terms for settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute over Manchuria, asking that Japan give assurances that evacuation of the controvcrsed areas will be completed within three weeks and that China and Japan begin direct negotiations before-hand, were said by official circles today to be entirely unacceptable to Japan.

The council's recommendations, as called to Tokyo by Kenkichi Hoshizawa, Japan's spokesman at Geneva, provide that the negotiations be held in the presence of neutral observers, in addition to nine other recommendations, "all of which," Tokyo authorities declared, "are quite unacceptable."

## ELINOR SMITH HURT IN AIR FIELD FAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—(P)—Elinor Smith, the aviatrix, suffered a sprained back today when in getting out of her plane she fell to the concrete apron in front of the grandstand at Floyd Bennett Field. She slipped and fell backward, striking the left wheel of the landing gear and then falling to the pavement. The injury forced her to abandon her plan to take part in the aerial show for the benefit of unemployed.

## President May Attend Funeral Services of Genius

## FORMAL NOTICE GIVEN

Last Farewell Said by Family and Servants As End Nears

By FRANK GERVASI  
WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18.—(AP)—Thomas A. Edison died peacefully before dawn today at the hilltop estate where he labored to give light, work and recreation to millions.

The 84-year-old inventor, who lay deep in a coma at the end, did not wish to live, Dr. Hubert S. Howe disclosed, when he realized his complete recovery was improbable.

His wife and six children, close in attendance during the last stages of the 11 weeks' sickness, had been told by Mr. Edison that his work was finished. He would rather leave the world, he said, than burden them with the disabilities of age and illness.

In the quiet of the early morning on the Llewellyn Park estate a formal notice of Mr. Edison's passing was brought to newspaper men by Arthur L. Walsh, vice president of Thomas A. Edison Industries, Inc.

Pale and visibly shaken, Mr. Walsh walked down a tree-lined path from the home to press headquarters in the Edison garage to read the bulletin.

Bulletin Read  
"Thomas Alva Edison quietly passed away at 24 minutes after 8 a. m., October 18, 1931. (Signed) Dr. Hubert S. Howe."

Almost instantly the message circled the globe by telephone and telegraph systems which were a part of the industries valued at \$15,000,000,000 to which Edison contributed major inventions.

Mr. Edison's body will lie in state tomorrow and Tuesday in the library of his laboratory.

The final tribute, however, will be reserved to the family and the most intimate friends. A simple funeral service, strictly private, will be held at Glenmont, the Edison estate, Wednesday.

President Hoover let it be known he would attend the service if affairs of state will permit his absence from Washington. A personal acquaintance of Mr. Edison, once he went with the inventor and the latter's two cronies—Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone—at the Edison winter home in Fort Myers, Fla.

Experiment Left  
On the benches, on the desk, on the shelves of the library of the laboratory, where Edison's body will lie, are evidences that death interrupted a last experiment. They are species of plants from which the inventor extracted juices to determine rubber content.

Here, in the place where Mr. Edison translated his thoughts into action for mankind's welfare, the public will be admitted each day from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. His employees and their families will be privileged to pass the bier at 8 a. m.

Before the end, the Edison family had maintained a 24-hour vigil at the sick bed. Mrs. Edison, the inventor's companion for 45 years and the last person he recognized, bore up bravely.

Last Tribute Paid  
Immediate relatives and the household servants paid a final tribute to the living Edison yesterday afternoon.

In silent procession, they filed through the room in which he lay, his breathing scarcely noticeable. Even his four grandchildren—the oldest 14 and the youngest only a year old—were in the group.