

FREE TIME DAYS, JOHN WALSH DIES

Heart Disease Claims Paroled
Banker, Who Sickened in
Federal Prison.

SON-IN-LAW MOST BITTER

President and Attorney-General
Blamed for Shortening Life of
Chicago Man for Whom Par-
don Was So Long Sought.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—John R. Walsh, released only last week from the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, where he was under sentence for illegal banking deals, died today of heart disease.

Walsh had been in bed most of the time since his arrival here from Leavenworth October 15. He had been attended constantly by physicians. Intermitting reports of Walsh's falling health during his incarceration had been denied at the penitentiary. On his release, it was plain that he had aged and he gave up plans for a resumption of his position as a financial leader and took to his bed.

Ride From Prison Chills.
After his release Walsh was thought to have been still further weakened by a long, cold automobile ride from the prison to Kansas City. When he arrived home on the morning of October 15, Walsh was so ill and weak that he went at once to bed and remained there until his death.

The former banker was surrounded by all the members of his family when he died. He was stricken with a sinking spell about noon yesterday. Physicians remained with him all night, but he never regained consciousness. When day broke this morning it was announced by the physicians that he could not recover. "Death was caused by myocarditis, an inflammation of the heart muscles," said Dr. Joseph Lovett, who attended him. "When Mr. Walsh returned from the penitentiary his legs and muscles were swollen badly from the disease."

Return Home Cheers Him.
"We could not prevail upon him to stay in bed any longer, though, until Wednesday. He was so glad to be home, he insisted on being up around the house."

He is survived by a widow, three daughters, Mrs. L. Blanche Baldwin, Mrs. Orville Babcock and Miss Mary Walsh, and his two sons, John and Richard.

Son-in-Law Blames Taft.
A sensational sidelight on the banker's end was thrown by Orville E. Babcock, a son-in-law, who declared that Walsh's death was due to delay in obtaining the latter's release from prison.

"They wanted the last ounce of blood," said Babcock.

"Whom do you mean by they?"

"Why, President Taft and Attorney-General Wickham," he replied.

"We presented them with statements made by physicians, stating Mr. Walsh was dangerously ill and further confinement might mean his death. They simply ignored these medical statements and the law of the penitentiary, where he had served one year, eight months and 25 days of a five-year sentence on a charge of misappropriating the funds of the bank to the use of other enterprises."

Health Fails in Prison.
Walsh's health failed soon after his entrance to the penitentiary. A movement to obtain his release on a parole was at once begun by members of his family. Mrs. Mary L. Walsh and his two sons, Richard W. Walsh and John W. Walsh. At that time the examining physician at the penitentiary said Walsh was suffering with hardening of the arteries.

Walsh was born in Cork County, Ireland, and had lived in Chicago for more than 40 years. He was of humble origin, and on his arrival here worked first as a newsboy, gradually holding better positions until he became attached to the bank. Later, when he had acquired wealth, his chief business concern was his group of Chicago banks, the Chicago National, the Equitable Trust Company and the Home Savings Bank. Among his other properties were the Bedford Quarry Company, the Chicago Southern Coal Company, the Southern Indiana Railway, the Chicago Chronicle and the Northwestern Gas, Light & Coke Company.

Son Employed Paroled Banker.
Withdrawal of money from his banks to finance other enterprises resulted in an indictment following the closing of the banks in 1907. He was found guilty, and on December 3, 1909, was placed in custody.

Members of the family announced, after the former banker reached home, that he had given up all hope of regaining his lost position among the leaders of finance, and said he would spend his days at home. Walsh's son, Richard, to whom he was paroled, became his nominal employer, under the Government proviso that the "first friend" of a paroled man must guarantee employment.

LIABILITY LAW FAVORED

Commission to Recommend Railway
Employees' Insurance Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Employees' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission practically decided today to recommend the enactment of a law providing for the insurance of employees of interstate railroads against injury by accident, by requiring the roads to make payments for any injury inflicted.

No binding vote was taken, but it was admitted that the Commissioners were unanimous in favor of the direct payment plan and to confining the operation of the proposed law to employers on roads engaged in interstate commerce only.

The plan adopted prevails in Great Britain and requires direct payment from the employer to an injured employee.

MOTHER CREMATES FAMILY

Farmer's Wife and Children Are
Burned to Crisp.

BRADDOCK, N. D., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Axel Johnson, wife of a prosperous farmer near here, locked herself and six small children in their house and set fire to the house after saturating the room with kerosene.

They were burned to a crisp.

FORMER BANKER WHO DIES WEEK AFTER BEING RE-
LEASED FROM PRISON.



JOHN R. WALSH.

BELIEF NO BARRIER

Important Ruling Is Made in
Los Angeles Times Case.

FIVE TALESMEN EXCUSED

Secretary of Chicago Federation
Visits McNamara Brothers and
Is Said to Have Evidence
of Value to Them.

(Continued From First Page.)

The close of court when Talesman William F. Oliver, purchasing agent for a meat-packing concern, answering a question by Darrow, said he knew of no reason why laboring men should strike.

Darrow Raises Objection.
"Do you mean that strikes are not required or are not proper?" asked Judge Darrow.

"I object to your question, your honor," said Attorney Darrow emphatically. "I am examining this man."

"I think the question is a proper one and the objection is overruled," replied Judge Darrow.

"Well, I think the question conflicts with my line of examination."

"Oh, no, your ground I'll ask it," said the court. "I was simply getting at his state of mind."

Five Are Excused.
C. E. Robinson and A. R. McIntosh were excused at the morning session of court because of their assertions that they would not render a verdict of guilty on circumstantial evidence.

Later in the day Oliver and P. C. Thompson were excused because of views opposed to the death penalty under any conditions.

E. C. Hauser, vice-president of a meat-packing company, was excused for bias, after he had said that his belief in the Times building was destroyed by dynamite was a matter of personal observation. His case differed from McKee's for the reason, among others, that McKee's information was based on indirect information such as newspapers and common report afforded.

These sources of information are explained in the statutes, but belief founded on personal knowledge or inspection is not.

That the ruling in McKee's case will expedite the task of obtaining a jury was the expressed belief of opposing counsel.

Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, arrived here today and called upon the McNamara brothers. He talked a long time with John J. McNamara, brother of James, and indicated jointly with him for murder. It was said that he brought evidence which he believed of value to the defense.

Oliver Gives Views.
When court convened at 2:10 Attorney Darrow continued his questioning to determine further Oliver's views on labor strikes.

"I've always taken the view that capital and labor are two elements that are necessary, and I have never found it necessary to take any position to protect myself one way or another," explained Oliver, and Attorney Darrow directed attention to the strike which was in progress when the Times building was destroyed.

"Your feeling was antagonistic to the strike?"

"As much as I know of them, I have no prejudice against labor unions," said Oliver.

"Does your firm belong to the Merchants & Manufacturers Association?"

"Yes."

"I looked it up in the records."

"Why did you do that?"

"Oh, in a suspicious way," said Oliver.

"Did your firm contribute to the fund for the investigation of the Times explosion?"

"I do not know."

Excuse Is Sought.
Oliver admitted that he had looked up his firm's connection with the Association so that he might ascertain "if

there was any reasonable excuse" to prevent him from serving on the jury. "You know that the Merchants & Manufacturers Association has been fighting the labor unions here?"

"Yes."

"Would that be a matter which would influence you in any way?"

"None whatever."

"Were you deeply impressed from the beginning of the time of the arrest with the guilt of the defendant?" asked Darrow.

"We object on the ground that the question seeks to know in advance the mind of a juror," interrupted Assistant District Attorney Horton, "and the question is improper at this time, as a juror has not been challenged. The rule is to that effect."

"I never heard of the rule," said Darrow.

"What is not clear on that point, either," commented the court.

Question Is Withdrawn.
Citations were furnished by Mr. Horton, stating that a challenge must be interposed in the first instance before the examination on the guilt or innocence of the defendant can be begun. Mr. Darrow withdrew the question.

"You believe in capital punishment, do you not?" suddenly asked Darrow.

"No, sir."

"Do you mean you could not render a verdict of guilty where the death penalty is involved?"

"I would perjure myself if I went into the box."

"That isn't the question. How long have you entertained that opinion?" asked the court.

"For 17 years."

"You may be excused," said Judge Darrow, and then admonished talesmen in the box not to shape their answers to fit their desire to serve or not.

"I say this not by way of suspicion," added the court, "but by way of caution."

E. C. Hauser, vice-president of a meat-packing company, was examined by LeCompte Davis for the defense.

Interrogation revealed that the packing company had trouble with labor unions, a strike having occurred several years ago.

"Your firm were exponents of the open shop?" asked Davis.

"Yes."

"For that reason there has been some feeling between you and organized labor, has there not?"

"Well, I don't know how organized labor feels, but as to ourselves we never give it a thought."

"Do you employ union men?"

"We never ask the question as long as they can do the work."

"You share the views of the Times against organized labor?"

Objection to the question was sustained.

"Your firm is a member of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association?"

"Yes."

"You know the Merchants & Manufacturers Association took considerable interest in and contributed large sums to ferret out persons who may have destroyed the building?"

"I can't say that I know exactly."

"Did your firm contribute toward the prosecution of this defendant?"

"I don't know positively."

"If you had been solicited for funds would you have contributed?"

Objection to the question was sustained.

"I believe that when one man is working for another man and believes he is not getting enough salary or is dissatisfied, he should quit and go elsewhere. I don't believe he should call out all the other men," explained Hauser.

"I don't see how we can resist the challenge, then," said District Attorney Fredericks, and Hauser was excused.

Talesman P. C. Thompson, manager and stockholder of a stone company, was next examined. He admitted a prejudice "against labor unions as a whole," founded on his experiences with them. Thompson finally said he had conscientious scruples against capital punishment and was excused. Court adjourned at 5 o'clock.

FIE OF CHINESE REBOLT SPREADS

Secession of Northern Provinces
of Empire Are Ex-
pected Now.

PEKIN IN DANGER ZONE

Imperial Troops at Capital and Tientsin
Sufficient Only to Pro-
tect Quarters Occupied
by Foreigners.

PEKIN, Oct. 23.—The revolutionary spirit is now manifesting itself in the north as well as in the south. Those who heretofore have believed the northern provinces might rally around the government are now of the opinion that secessions will follow in rapid succession.

The precautionary measures taken in Manchuria, where the government does not permit mention of the revolution, show the anti-government spirit in the far north.

There are persistent reports that risings have been planned for the next few days in the immediate vicinity of the capital. It may be that these will not be fulfilled, but they indicate widespread sympathy with the revolt.

Garrisons Are Small.
The diplomatic corps has discussed the necessity of maintaining communication between Tientsin and Peking. The military commanders report only sufficient troops to protect the legation quarter in Peking and the foreign settlement in Tientsin, which number approximately 1900 and 1200 respectively. Consequently, in a serious emergency, only Japanese would be immediately available from the garrisons at Port Arthur and Dairen.

The Manchus, when desperate, might endeavor secretly to encourage the ignorant multitude to attack foreigners and thereby attain foreign intervention, which would militate in their favor, they being the only established dynasty.

It is argued that such machinations would prove more dangerous to the Manchus than to anyone else, because it is known that the rebel organization elsewhere is able to restrain its adherents.

Press Is Defiant.
The increase in the activity of the press shows either defiance of relaxation of the censorship, whether in the form of sympathy or the part of the police is not known. The newspapers publish reports of rebel victories which have not yet been suffered, and in so doing they are displaying a greater degree of temerity than usual.

General Yin Tchang, the War Minister, seems to have pushed his troops through the passes on the Ho-Nan-Hu-Pei border without resistance. Some therefore are of the opinion that he intends to attack promptly. He has, however, fewer troops under his command than heretofore supposed. It is not generally believed he has more than 15,000, of which two battalions are Manchus. They are guarding the railway in the north. Other troops intended for the Hankow campaign have not been sent, owing to the fear of their desertion. There was also necessity for the retention of a strong force near Peking.

The British and American attaches left here for Shanghai yesterday, intending to proceed to Hankow up the Yangtze Klang.

Yin Tchang Wants Fight.
It is believed that Yin Tchang, Manchuk-like, desires to give battle, although the half-hearted spirit of his troops deter him. On the other hand, Yuan Shih-kai, who is in the north, is endeavoring to reach a compromise between the rebels and the throne on the basis of immediate constitutional government.

The foreign customs commission at Chang Sha has telegraphed the Inspector-General of Customs here McCulloch, asking him to inform the Chinese government that it is unable to rely on the subject of indemnities, which is so complicated and important that China has better approach the individual government direct.

COAL CASES TO BE ARGUED
E. C. Hughes, of Seattle, Arrives in Washington, D. C.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—E. C. Hughes, of Seattle, is here to make argument before the United States Supreme Court this week in the Munday coal land cases, involving coal lands in Alaska.

Mr. Hughes, who is also counsel for the Cunningham case, said today that the appeal has been taken to Secretary Fisher from decision of the General Land Office in the Cunningham coal cases, and while it is expected the Secretary will approve the findings of the Land Office, the case will, if possible, be taken into court for final adjudication.

There is now some question whether the case can be appealed to the courts from the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, but the decision of the Supreme Court in the Munday case probably will determine the legal question involved in the Cunningham case.

DR. SHAW IS RE-ELECTED
(Continued From First Page.)

First ballot Miss Shaw received 216 votes; Mrs. Catherine W. McCall, of Chicago, 27; Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Ky., 13; Miss Kate H. Gordon, of New Orleans, 6; and Miss Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., 1 vote.

Dr. Shaw Pledges Power.
Mrs. McCulloch immediately moved that the informal ballot be declared formal. The motion carried unanimously.

Miss Shaw pledged "every power of body, mind and heart" to the work, asked for suggestions from any suffragist and referred feelingly to the diamond-encrusted suffrage flag passed on to her after the death of Susan B. Anthony.

Miss Laura Clay, who received 84 votes for first vice-president against Mrs. Thompson, finally said she had no objection to Mrs. Addams' election being declared.

unanimous, which was carried with cheers.

Other Officers Elected.
The other officers elected follow: Second vice-president, Miss Sophronia Breckenridge, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Ware Bennett, New York; recording secretary, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Boston; treasurer, Miss Jessie Ashley, New York; first auditor, Miss Belle La Follette, Madison, Wis.; second auditor, Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, New York.

A section of the revised constitution which provided for monthly meetings of the official board, composed of National officers, occasioned sharp exchanges. The section, amended so as to call for meetings of the board at least once in every two months, finally was adopted. Inasmuch as the question involved the proposed headquarters transfer, it provoked heated debate.

Expense Money Donated.
Most of the debate followed an announcement by Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of the Bryn Mawr College, that three women had offered to supply expense money to defray traveling expenses of officers going to the bi-monthly board meeting.

Evidently mistaking the point, one delegate intimated criticism of the administration of what has been known as the Susan B. Anthony \$50,000 fund. Several arose to protest, but Miss Shaw recognized none, and answered ex cathedra the insinuation of injudicious use of the money and with tears in her eyes explained the circumstances in detail.

ESKIMOS DIE OF HUNGER
GOVERNMENT VESSELS REPORT
TRIBES DISEASED.

Schools Have Been Provided When
Bread Is Needed—Natives Are
Without Shelter.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Oct. 23.—Starvation and disease are stalking among the Aleuts and Eskimos of Alaska, according to reports brought by the United States cutter Thetis, arriving today. Disease and pestilence have, during the past few years, nearly depopulated a number of thriving and populous villages on the Aleutian Islands and now that fur-bearing animals have been nearly exterminated and restrictions placed by the Government against killing sea otter, the natives are deprived of any means of livelihood and many are now suffering for food and clothing and before the winter ends many deaths will occur. The Government has provided the Aleuts with schools, but has neglected to furnish provisions.

The cutter Bear found a village of Eskimos, numbering 56 men and their families, near Nome, in destitute condition and transported them to Nuladiv, a small island in the Bering Sea, where there are a few caribou in the mountains on which the Eskimos feed, have to depend for their winter food. They were landed on the beach without shelter and they will have to construct dugout houses to protect themselves from the frigid temperatures.

Other Eskimo villages are in destitute condition and, according to recent arrivals, if assistance is not rendered before ice forms in the Bering Sea, the toll of death will be large.

**Craving for Liquor
Disappears**
My Nerves Grew Steady and I Feel
Like a New Man.

THE NEAL TREATMENT
ENDORSED.

It only took three days, and it reminds me of the pleasantest three days I ever spent. The amount it cost me was the best investment I ever made, thus spoke one of the most prominent lawyers of this section of the country to a group of men in front of the Court House a few days ago. "Gentlemen," says he, "if you are addicted to strong drink or drugs, take my advice and call at the Neal Institute, at the corner of Hall and Park Sts., this city. It will only take you a few minutes to be convinced that what they did for me can be done for you. I am not only speaking for myself, but I know of at least 40 other cases right here in your community who are as well satisfied as myself. You will find a pleasant, homelike place, conducted on the most admirable business principles. All transactions are confidential. You will get a guaranteed bond that your money will be refunded in case you are not satisfied. It beats anything I ever heard of, and believe me, gentlemen, I have been to all the other so-called cures and retreats. I advise you, if you are a sufferer, to try it at once and be forever rid of that confounded craving and desire for the vile stuff. I withhold my name, but if you wish a private interview my name and address will be furnished upon application to the Neal Institute. Yours for eradication of all vile habits. Phone Marshall 2400.

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