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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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RESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

Able and Generally Conservative Document—State of the Country in Every Respect Satisfactory—Legislation On Various Subjects Needed and Recommended—Extension of Federal Control of Interstate Commerce Desirable—Same Control Should be Had Over Great Business Concerns Engaged in Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Special Attention Given Needs of the Army and Navy—Relations With All Countries Good

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can be truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess a greater energy and industrial stability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment; and it is English, when such is the case, for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises. In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or compass their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering ensues not only upon them, but upon many innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering, and, as a means of this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

HIGH CHARACTER OF AVERAGE AMERICAN.

In my message to the Congress on Dec. 5, 1905, I said:

"If the folly of man mars the general well-being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of some of the business community would hurt the whole business community; but such mortgage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run, the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wage-worker, business man or professional man.

INTERESTS INTERTWINED.

"In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man, by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself, must benefit others. Normally, the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the gaining may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally, the wageworker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Much can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able or less fortunate save as the results of policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient men who act decently; and this is in another way of saying that any policy which comes to the less able or less fortunate must of necessity be even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have risen, though unequally, prosper, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at, it will visit an even heavier load the one who does the blow. Taken as a whole, we must all go up or go down together.

EVIL OF NO RESTRAINT.

"But, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that there must be government restraint upon the exceptional man of the exceptional power, not in ways that shall hinder, but in ways that shall help, the common good. Through corporate organization are now so large, and vest such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy, and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

. . . The makers of our national Constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the general government. The arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even then overwhelming. But they are far stronger today, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusivey that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the national government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the Congress. . . . . Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

NO REAL INNOVATION.

"This is only in form an innovation. In substance it is merely a restoration; for from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized in the action of the lawmaking bodies; and all that I propose is to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the commonwealth abdicating the power it has always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England before and since this country became a separate nation.

LAWS ONLY NEGATIVE.

"It has been a misfortune that the national laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited, and have in part in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. . . . The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public, as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition."

I have called your attention in these quotations to what I have already said because I am satisfied that it is the duty of the national government to embody in action the principles thus expressed.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

No small part of the trouble that we have comes from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self-reliance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise, compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the Constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the natfonal government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax, and in either case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the national government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control.

AUTHORITY AMPLE.

This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the Constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form; but it does meanthat there should be an extension of federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely look looking facts in the face, and realizing that centralization in business has already come and can not be avoided or undone, and that the public at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of this business centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the national government by the Constitution itself. There must be no halt in the healthy constructive course of action which this nation has elected to pursue, and has steadily pursued, during the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of the Congress and the administration of the law by the department of justice. The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions.

MORE POWER NEEDED.

The law should be so framed as to give the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroad. As I stated in my message to the Congress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements, subject to these agreements being made public in minute detail and to the consent of the interstate commerce commission being first obtained. Until the national government assumes proper control of interstat commerce, in the exercise of the authority it already possesses, it will be impossible either to give to or to get from the railroads full justice. The railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come; the only question is as to what governmental body can most wisely exercies it. The courts will determine the limits within which the federal authority can exercise it, and there will still remain ample work within each state for the railway commission of that state; and the national interstate commission will work in harmony with the several state commisions, each within its own province, to achieve the desired end.

CONTROL OF THE GREAT BUSINESS CONCERNS.

Moreover, in my judgment there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to Congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not merely the unwisdom but the futility of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corporations, to all big combinations of capital, as to desire to put and end to combinations of labor.

HAVE COME TO STAY.

Corporations and labor unions alike have cometo stay. Whenever in either there is evil, it should be promptly held to account; but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put or keep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public immorality, by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions, so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon buisness success. To aim at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little, and often the doing of positive damage. In my message to the Congress a year ago, in speaking of the anti-trust laws, I said:

COMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL.

"The actual working of our laws has shown that an effort to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element in our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such forms as inevitably to threaten injury. * * * It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. * * * Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. * * * It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement, because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the willful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the willful wrongdoer into close association, and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level; for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in many ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than this contained in the words of the interstate commerce commission when, in commenting upon the fact that the numerous joint traffic associations do technically violate the law, they say: 'The decision of the United States supreme court in the transmissouri case and the joint traffic association case has produced no practical effect upon the railway operations of the country. Such associations, in fact, exist now as they did before these decisions, and with the same general effect. In justice to all parties, we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our interstate railways could be operated with due regard to the inetrest of the shipper and the railway without concerted action of the kind afforded through these associations.'

"This means that the law as construed by the supreme court is such that the business of the country can not be conducted without breaking it."

NOT HOTSILE TO CORPORATIONS.

As I have elsewhere said:

"All this is substantially what I have said over and over again. Surely it ought not to be necessary to say that it in no shape or way represents any hostility to corporations as such. On the contrary, it means a frank recognition of the fact that combinations of capital, like combinations of labor, are a natural result of modern conditions and of our national development. As far as in my ability lies my endeavor is and will be to prevent abuse of power by either and to favor both so long as they do well. The aim of the national government is quite as much to favor and protect honest corporations, honest business men of wealth, as to bring to justice those individuals and corporations representing dishonest methods. Most certainly there will be no relaxation by the government authorities in the effort to get at any great railroad wrecker—any man who by clever swindling devices robs investors, oppresses wage-workers, and does injustice to the general public. But any such move as this is in the interest of honest railway operators, of honest corporations, and of those who, when they invest their small savings in stocks and bonds, wish to be assured that these will represent money honestly expended for legitimate business purposes. To confer upon the national government the power for which I ask would be a check upon overcapitalization and upon the clever gamblers who benefit by overcapitalization. But it alone would mean an increase in the value, an increase in the safety of the stocks and bonds of law-abiding, honestly managed railroads, and would render it far easier to market their securities.

BELIEVES IN PUBLICITY.

"I believe in proper publicity. There has been complaint of some of the investigations recently carried on; but those who complain should put the blame where it belongs—upon the misdeeds which are done in darkness and not upon the investigations which brought them to light. The administration is responsible for turning on the light, but it is not responsible for what the light showed. I ask for full power to be given the federal government, because no single state can by legislation effectually cope with these powerful corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and, while doing them full justice, exact from them in return full justice to others. The conditions of railroad activity, the conditions of our immense interstate commerce, are such as to make the central government alone competent to exercise full supervision and control.

GRAVE ABUSES.

"The grave abuses in individual cases of railroad management in the past represent wrongs not merely to the general public, but, above all, wrongs to fair-dealing and honest corporations and men of wealth, because they excite a popular anger and distrust which from the very nature of the case tends to include in the sweep of its resentment good and bad alike. From the standpoint of the public I can not too earnestly say that as soon as the natural and proper resentment aroused by these abuses becomes indiscriminate and unthinking, it also becomes not merely unwise and unfair, but calculated to defeat the very ends which those feeling it have in view. There has been plenty of dishonest work by corporations in the past. There will not be the slightest let-up in the effort to hunt down and punish every dishonest man. But the bulk of our business is honestly done. In the natural indignation the people feel over the dishonesty, it is all essential that they should not lose their heads and get drawn into an indiscriminate raid upon all corporations, all people of wealth, whether they do well or ill. Out of any such wild movement good will not come, can not come, and never has come. On the contrary, the surest way to invite reaction is to follow the lead of either demagogue or visionary in a sweeping assault upon property values and upon public confidence, which would work incalculable damage in the business world and would produce such distrust of the agitators that in the revulsion the distrust would extend to honest men who, in sincere and sane fashion, are trying to remedy the evils."

ANTITRUST LAW SHOULD NOT BE REPEALED.

The anti-trust law should not be repealed; but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the government over these big concerns engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the bureau of corporations.

AS TO COMBINATIONS.

The anti-trust law should not prohibit combinations that do no injustice to the public, still less those the existence of which is on the whole of benefit to the public. But even if this feature of the law were abolished, there would remain as an equally objectionable feature the difficulty and delay now incident to its enforcement. The government must now submit to irksome and repeated delay before obtaining a final decision of the courts upon proceedings instituted, and even a favorable decree may mean an empty victory. Moreover, to attempt to control these corporations by lawsuits means to impose upon both the department of justice and the courts an impossible burden; it is not feasible to carry on more than a limited number of such suits. Such a law to be really effective must of course be administered by an executive body, and not merely by means of lawsuits. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations, instead of waiting until they are in existence and then attempting to destroy them by civil or criminal proceedings.

WHEN NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

A combination should not be tolerated if it abuse the power acquired by combination to the public detriment. No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is formed for the purpose of, or whose operations create, a monopoly or gen-

(Continued on page two.)

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE IN BRIEF.

THE NATION—None other has greater resources. Permanent prosperity depends on character of Americans.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE—Authority for federal control ample under Constitution. Should be national incorporation act or license.

GREAT BUSINESS CONCERNS—Should be more legislation for control of those doing interstate business. States cannot cope with them.

ANTI-TRUST LAW—Should not be repealed. Harmful combinations should be forbidden, but not beneficial ones.

CORPORATIONS—Congress has power to charter those engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. Complete publicity and protection of investors.

CURRENCY REFORM—Is needed. No special plan urged; secretary of treasury's commended.

TARIFF—Country committed to protective system. Tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized about every dozen years.

INCOME TAX—An income and inheritance tax should be part of federal system of taxation.

WEALTHY OFFENDERS—No complaint that they are not being proceeded against now.

INJUNCTIONS—Necessary part of machinery of courts, but would limit their abuse.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—Favors legislation for limited but definite compensation for accidents to workmen. Federal and state laws behind the times on this subject.

CAPITAL AND LABOR—Combinations of both have come to stay. Adjustment of their relations an intricate problem.

SCHOOL SYSTEM—Defective in putting premium on mere literary attainments. Farmer and mechanic should be put on higher plane of efficiency.

NATIONAL RESOURCES—Immediate action needed to conserve them.

IRRIGATION—Should be more extensively developed. Reclamation service a success.

LAND LAWS—The system is largely antiquated and has broken down.

THE FORESTS—They are fast being wasted; drastic action needed to preserve them.

MINERAL LANDS—Government should keep the fee of coal, gas and oil fields, but lease them for working.

PANAMA CANAL—The work is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner.

POSTAL AFFAIRS—Postmaster general's postal savings bank system favorably commended. Rural route parcels post recommended for consideration.

ALASKA—It should be given some form of local self-government.

HAWAII—Pearl harbor should be enlarged and the island suitably fortified.

BUREAU OF MINES—One should be created under the control of the department of the interior.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Work of state and city boards of health should be supplemented by increasing interest on part of the national government.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN EXPENSES—Corporations should not be permitted to contribute; should be publications of contributions and expenditures. Need for collecting great sums would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for legitimate expenses of the great national parties.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY—One should be established in Washington. Importation of works of art should be encouraged.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—Doing great work in behalf of our agricultural interests.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE—Condition is unsatisfactory. A great nation should carry its own mails.

THE ARMY—It is too small and is underpaid. Nation has always been shortsighted in providing in time of peace for its efficiency. No danger of militarism. Not enough officers.

THE NAVY—One battleship a year not enough. This year four should be provided for. Battle fleet should not be split into detachments until it is much larger than now. Voyage to the Pacific is to test the efficiency of the Atlantic fleet. Such voyages should be made every year or so.

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE—It did not accomplish all that was hoped for, but it made some important advances.

CUBA—Intervention has been justified. Expectation is to turn the island over to the Cubans within a year.

JAPANESE EXPOSITION—Invitation extended to the United States should be promptly accepted.

GERMAN TARRIFF AGREEMENT—It has removed a cause of much annoyance. The detective system of valuation, a cause of complaint, has been abolished by executive order.

CHINA—President asks for authority to reform the agreement by which the indemnity of 1900 was fixed.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA—Root's visit resulted in establishing closer relations. No pains spared to show most friendly feeling toward the United States.

MRS. ANNA BRADLEY IS ACQUITTED BY JURY.

Woman Who Shot Former United States Senator Arthur Brown in a Room at the Raleigh Hotel at Washington, D. C., Goes Free—Says She Will Move Back to Salt Lake—Admits She Deserves All That Has Been Said of Her—When She Wanted to Change Her Life, Always Found Herself Chained—Future Full of Terrors for Her—No One Knows So Well as She the Depths of Her Sin—Will Suffer Until Her Last Breath.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Being seen immediately after the jury rendered their verdict of acquittal, Mrs. Bradley said: "I shall move back to Salt Lake, back to the place and people that know me.

"It will be so much easier to go out there where everyone knows me than staying here or going to some strange place where only one side of my story has been told. My conscience hurts m so much that no matter how many truths they tell about me, how many thrusts they try to send because of my life, I only bow my head and say 'Amen' to them all. I deserve all they have said and all they will ever say as long as I live and I accept my part, but it is the little kindness, little acts of helpfulness and understanding which go to my heart and pierce it to its very roots. I have tried to change oh! so many times and I have wanted to change, but it seemed that I was always chained, always chained. It is the first step that turns one either to the right or left and after that all things come, oh! so easy, and so relentlessly. Until yesterday I scarcely gave a thought of the verdict, I scarcely took into consideration, as it seems that most every one else has done, the apparent attitude of the jury. I remember that all along Mr. Feeney, the foreman, appealed to me as being a man who could understand and do the ringt thing. Somehow I thought that he wanted to set me free; that he believed I had paid the penalty. I have not finished that debet, I shall never finish it as long as I live.

"Judge Stafford, too, has seemed to give me the benefit of the doubt right straight through, and somehow I felt as if I could depend on him to protect me from the tohusand and one little thrusts which come in so many different ways and he always did it. I feel as though he, too, understood that I am not the kind of woman which the prosecution has tried so hard to make me seem, and that it was the awful curse of a trust misplaced. I have put my faita in him right straight through the trial. So many people have asked me why I did not make up my mind to gd away from Salt Lake City, start life again under a new name and live down this terrible thing. If they only knew how impossible that is! I have my children to live for and what there is left to give them they shall have. The future is full of terrors for me, for I have them to face when they grew into manhood and realize this terrible thing. Some try to tell me that they will then understand my suffering and my torments; but will they? Will they all four of them give me the love they would have given if this terrible curse had not come into my life? I want to get away; I want to get somewhere, away from people for a time, and, oh! I never want to see my name in the newspapers again. Nobody knows how I hate myself for it all; nobody knows so well as I the depth of my sin and degradation and I shall suffer, I shall suffer until my very last breath. No one can cast a slur at me nor point the finger of scorn that I shall not bow my head and say 'amen' to it. What is there for me to live for except those little ones and when they understand and know will there be any place for me in the whole wide world?"

JURY SAYS MRS. BRADLEY NOT GUILTY.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 3.—"Not guilty" was the verdict rendered today by the jury in the case of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with the murder of former United States Senator Arthur Brown of Utah, at a hotel in this city on Dec. 8 last. Amid the applause of a crowd that filled the courtroom, Mrs. Bradley, with tear-dimmed eyes, was discharged from custody and a trial that has evoked national attention during the past three weeks was at an end.

HOW JURY STOOD.

Throughout its deliberations the jury, into whose hands the case was delivered by Justice Stafford at 4:17 o'clock yesterday afternoon, practically stood at 11 to 1 for acquittal until the final ballot, when the lone juror, who was holding out, for some form of punishment, Juror Julius H. Prigg, gave in and the verdict of acquittal was agreed on. Almost three-quarters of an hour before the time for the opening of court, at 10 o'clock, the court room began to fill with spectators, the majority of them women. A few minutes before 10 o'clock word reached the courtroom that the jury was ready to report. As the judge entered the courtroom the crowd stood while the court crier announced the opening of the court with the customary, "God save the government." There was a brief suspense, the door opened and the jury filed in. The room was so quiet that a pin could have been heard to drop. All eyes were fastened on the jury and all necks were craned in that direction.

Justice Stafford admonished those present to avoid any demonstration. Meantime the jury waited to deliver its verdict, Foreman James L. Feeney nervously clutching in his hand the document that meant so much to the frail and nerve-racked woman in the prisoner's chair.

"Gentlemen of the jury," asked the clerk, "have you reached a verdict?"

"We have," answered the foreman.

"What is your verdict; is the defendant guilty or not guilty?"

Every person in the courtroom, from judge to spectators, almost breathlessly awaited the answer.

NOT GUILTY.

"Not guilty," replied the foreman, and "not guilty" replied every one of the jurors. For a moment, in the intenseness of the excitement, not a word could be heard, then the suspense was over and a murmuring "thank God" from a group of women who sat on the front bench was heard through the court room and was the signal for a demonstration.

THE PRISONER RELEASED.

The prisoner, who had arrived at her cell in the city hall—a dark, ill-ventilated room directly under the criminal court—an hour before and remained there with her eldest son, Arthur, until just before court convened, sat directly back of Atty. Hoover, her counsel. She was dressed in black, and with suppressed excitement watched the jury. There were tears in her eyes, but she bore up bravely. Immediately after the jury delivered its verdict the court thanked the jury for the manner in which it had performed its duty, and the jury, in turn, through its foreman, expressed to the court and counsel its thanks for the consideration and courtesy shown them. The jury was then discharged and Mrs. Bradley was released from custody. She was immediately surrounded by men and women from among the spectators, who pressed upon her their congratulations.

RECEIVES A FEW VISITORS.

She retired to the cell from which she had come to hear the verdict, and there she received a few visitors. She thanked them for their congratulations and expressed her relief at the conclusion of her trial. Meantime an automobile was waiting at a side door and through a lane of curious spectators she was escorted to the car, where, joined by her counsel and several women friends, smiling and bowing to them as they called to her, she left the courthouse. The party returned shortly afterwards, but remained outside the building only a few minutes, and then left for the home of some of Mrs. Bradley's friends. Mrs. Bradley herself had little to say. She expressed gratitude over the outcome of the trial, which she had confidently anticipated, and when asked what plans she had, replied that there was very little mapped out. Atty. George Hoover, of her counsel, said that he felt the verdict was in accordance with the law and the evidence. He began work on the case almost a year ago, and the result, he said, was the culmination that he and his associates had expected. He had not had at any time, he added, any fear of the outcome. Judge Bowers, the senior counsel for the defense, left last night for Salt Lake City.

DIST. ATTY. BAKER'S COMMENT.

United States Dist. Atty. Baker, in discussing the verdict said:

"Mrs. Bradley was given a fair and impartial trial. Twelve men on the jury have declared her not guilty and that ends the case so far as the government is concerned."

Mrs. Bradley will leave here shortly for Goldfield, Nev., there to join her sister.

The final ballot of the jury was taken shortly before midnight.