Morning & Oregonian.

ROOSEVELT'S ACT APPROVED BY AL

Has Already Restored Confidence.

LETTER STOPPED RUN ON BANK

Many Applications for Debt Certificates.

NEW LAW TO BE PASSED

Members All Agree on That Point, Though Not on Nature of Bill. Wheeler Sums Up Situation on Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.-President Roosevelt throughout the day on the gratulated throughout the day on the wisdom and success of the financial relief measures launched yesterday by the Administration. Many telegrams from all parts of the country, including New Chicago and other large cities have been arriving all day at the White House, and after being read by the President, have been referred to Secretary Cortelyou at the Treasury Department. The callers at the White House, who have been numerous, have each added an opinion on the optimistic side of the sitnation.

The President was informed from Buffalo that his letter expressing confidence in the financial soundness of the country had been printed in several lan-guages in Buffalo and distributed among depositors who were making a run on a bank there, with the effect of checking

Merits of New Certificates.

Before the business day of the Treasury had ended, many applications arrived for the new certificates of indebtsiness. The fiscal uses to which these pertificates may be put will make the demand for them very general, according to the opinion of experts in the department. They may be registered in the Treasury and partake of the virtue of a Government bond, and as such be depos ited as security for National bank circulation or deposits. Whether or not reg istered, it is predicted they will circulate secretly as currency. The interest on a \$50 certificate will amount to 12% cents : month, and a holder may easily obtain credit for the amount of interest he is entitled to at his bank. Assurance was given today that the gold reserve of the Government was behind these certificates and this fact, added to their interestbearing feature, will make them eagerly

New Currency Law Sure.

The hint contained in the President's letter that financial relief was assured resulted in many inquiries during the day to develop the exact situation. It is admitted that the President has con houses of Congress by mail and in person, but just what is the present status of the legislative plans is withheld. One point of unanimity is certain. Every Senator and member of the House of Representatives who has called at the White House during the financial distress has been free to say that financial legis lation would be the first business of the next session of Congress. Beyond this point the unanimity has ceased and many men have proposed plans.

The President has been heartly sec

onded by every comment today in his statement of the soundness of the country's finances and that the vanishing As indicative of the state of mind in Congress, it may be stated that in a gathering of six Republican Senators, go chiefly to the National banks to be everything." Messrs. Foraker, Lodge, Warren. Scott. Bulkley and Warner, all expressed the decided opinion that some financial legislation is necessary, and will be enacted gress, but there was much variance of opinion as to what could or should be 000 of 4 per cent coin bonds payable after done. No Democratic Senators were present, and consequently there was no opportunity of securing the Democratic

Say Roosevelt Revived Confidence.

In the House there is a disposition to demand that the financiers reach an agreement before asking Congress to act. The general impression there, as in the Senate, is that there should be legislation, but more is made of the difficulty of arriving at an agreement as to the form it

Senator Long, of Kansas, believes the President has done all in his power to restore confidence in the action taken yesterday, and that the result will exceed expectations.

The President was congratulated on his relief measures by Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri. He said that St. Louis particularly appreciated the action taken, because the banks there had been exceptionally conservative. The letter of the President, Mr. Barthold: said, would restore confidence, for the lack of which there had never been any excuse

Senator Borah, of Idaho, believed the relief measures would accomplish the dered result. The Senator has just reached Washington from the West and said that the financial situation in his state had not reached an acute stage.

Senator Bourne, of Oregon, said on leaving the White House today that he had not had an opportunity to read the | because

President's letter on the relief measures proposed, but believed they would ac complish much good.

No Parallel to 1893.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, who was a aller at the White House today, inforsed as most excellent the relief measgres of the Administration.

ures of the Administration.

I want to say a few words about this panic. I have just come across the continent from California, and there is not one condition resembling the barrenness of 1893. California, like the rest of the Western states, is abundantly prosperous. The banks are full of money, everybody has been making money, crops are good in every line and valuable. The panic came like a blow from the outside. It is evidently purely a currency panic, touched off in New York, and is the result of too much 23-story banking is the result of too much 23-story banking in that city. Most of the country is all right and I think we will be back in normal condition on a sound business busis in a month and that we shall be better for the fright and shock, because we will be a little

Applications for the new certificates reached the Treasury in considerable numbers this afternoon, but no allotments have yet been made.

The law conferring upon the Secretary the right to issue Treasury cer-tificates is in section 32 of the Spansh War revenue act, approved June 15,

The authority so conferred was not use of during the Spanish War, but its legality in the present situation is not questioned by the law officers of the Government, who have for several days given the matter their close scrutiny.

The Panama bonds are in the Treaspry vaults and will be ready for distribution immediately upon acceptance of the bids, November 30.

WILL DRAW OUT THE HOARDS

New Securities Welcomed by Bankers-Will Check Gold Imports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.-Satisfaction was general in banking circles today because of the Government's plan of relief to the market by the Issue of \$50,000,000 in Panama Canal bonds and \$100,000,000 in oneyear treasury certificates. The issue of short-term certificates was more of a novelty and as such attracted more discussion. The general opinion was that both measures would tend to draw idle money from private hoards and thereby break the premium on currency and restore normal conditions in the money market.

So strong was this feeling that it was understood that gold engagements would practically cease after today. International bankers declared that the gold already engaged is as much as New York can justly take from Europe under the strained conditions which prevail there and to take more will only compel its return at a later date. It is not considered desirable to force the Bank of England to the German rate any higher than 74 per cent, which it has already reached. If more gold were desired, the issue of the sort of security which the Bank of France has been disposed to insist upon the recent negotiations though Mr. Morgan's house

Will Stop Gold Imports.

The shipment of gold to New York of \$15,000,000 made to London at the time of the Baring panic in 1890. This loan was secured by the deposit with the Bank of France of exchequer bonds issued to the Bank of England by the British government in 'exchange for National debt stock. Exchequer bonds represent a form of short-term obligation which is issued very frequently by the British government. The issue of short-term obligations has been less frequent with the American Government, but bankers declare that they will meet admirably the demands of the present occasion, because they can be taken up and paid for at the expiration of their term from the treasury cash balance which can then be withdrawn without danger from the custody of the National banks. An excess of cash will be on deposit in the banks, according to all past precedent, even if business depression is acute, because after the first fright is over cash accumulates in periods of depression, for which there is little call for investment in new enterprises.

Demand for New Securities. The response from the public to the offer of new securities is expected to center Panama bonds, paying only 2 per cent and used as a basis for circulation. If the experience of the popular loan of 1896 is tificates, they will be over-subscribed several times. Secretary Carlisle on that 30 years. the conditions of demoralization prevail-ing at that time, both in the money mar-ket and in the political situation, whether

TRYING TO PROVE WOMAN INSANE

Defense of Mrs. Bradley Brought Out.

LOOKED WILD AND HAGGARD

Mind Impaired, but Not to the Point of Insanity.

OPERATIONS BREAK HEALTH

Newspapermen and Policemen Tell of Actions After Arrest-Doctors Describe Physical Ills and Weakening Effect on Brain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.-Foundation as laid today for the plea of the dethe trial of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with the murder of ex-United States Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah. That plea, hereafter made evident, will be insanity, or, more accurately, perhaps, mental irresponsibility of the

prisoner at the time of the tragedy. As on previous days of the trial, the courtroom was thronged with interested spectators. Outside there was a steady downpour of rain. Within, the dramatiscene being enacted had a setting dark and somber. The prisoner, frail and weak almost to the point of collapse, sat behind her counsel, manifesting comparatively little interest in the proceedings. Occasionally she exchanged a few words with the attorneys, but at rare intervals. During the afternoon she sat with her face buried in her hands, without

Looked Wild and Haggard.

The evidence adduced today tended to throw light upon Mrs. Bradley's condition at the time of the tragedy. Newsraise its discount rate of 8 per cent, as papermen and physicians occupied the has been talked of in London, nor to force stand during most of the two sessions of the court. In each instance the newspapermen testified that at the time they saw Mrs. Bradley, shortly after the short-term certificates would afford just shooting, she was greatly agitated, and two of them declared she was wild and haggard looking. Physicians ,who knew her before the murder and who subsequently examined and treated her, testified that her physical condition was such as likely to produce mental aberration,

or at least irresponsibility for her action Mrs. Bradley's aged mother, Mrs. M. E. Maddison, told of an accident which her daughter had sustained when sh was a small girl. One of her playmates accidentally struck her on the head with a hoe. She was ill for several weeks and Mrs. Maddison testified that subsequently she suffered greatly from severe head-

The last witness of the day, Colonel M. testified that Mrs. Bradley visited him at his office in Salt Lake City and told him that she must talk to somebody or she would go crazy, and that she wanted

Objection being made to the line of ter timony being adduced, Justice Stafford torneys for both sides, at the conclusion of which he adjourned the case until tomorrow.

Suspected She Was Insane.

viewed Mrs. Bradley at the police sta-tion on the night of the tragedy, was the first witness of the day. fendant, he said, appeared pale, haggard and very much agitated. She was con of the financial flurry has arrived. largely on one-year certificates. The stantly moving about the room at the station, wrung her hands and remarked selling at a premium, are expected to that she felt she was "far away from

He had cautioned her that anything she said would be printed. She did not repeated, however, in respect to the cer- talk connectedly, and he had to question her repeatedly. She had two thildren, she said, and Mr. Brown was their fathoccasion invited subscriptions for \$100,000,. er. She denied that she came to this city to kill Brown. She declared she was There was grave doubt, under a disgraced woman, ruined and an outcast, and therefore should not expect to have any friends or any help. Once during the interview she turned to the po-

noise in another part of the station, and told the reporter she would go mad if the noise did not stop. "Did you form an opinion as to her mental condition?" asked Judge Powers

"I could not say whether she was sane or insane. She evidently, however, was in a pretty had fix." "Did you suspect that she was insane?"

asked District Attorney Baker. "Yes, I had my suspicions, but I could not say whether she was insune or not," Did Not Think Her Insane.

Charles Cottrell, of the Associated Press, who interviewed Mrs. Bradley immediately after the tragedy, testified that the prisoner seemed unable to collect her thoughts. She told him she arrived here from Salt Lake practically penniless. She dld not volunteer anything, merely answering questions.

Asked by the defense if he had no ticed anything peculiar about her eyes, witness stated that he observed she had a vacant stare.

Mr. Cottrell testified he asked Mrs. Bradley if she had just before the tragedy asked Brown to marry her. plied that she had, but that Brown's only answer was to put on his overcost and start to leave the room. Mrs. Bradley told the witness she abhorred acts of this kind, meaning the shooting, but in this case she believed it was justified. The witness testified he did not think Mrs Bradley was insane.

Loved Ground Brown Walked On. Sergeant Harry Lohman, in charge of police station when Mrs. Bradley was brought there after her arrest, testi fied that she talked in a rambling man-She was very anxious to know

Brown's condition Witness stated Mrs. Bradley told him she did not intend to shoot Brown; that she loved the ground he walked on. She discussed her relations with Brown, said she was not married to him, but that he was the father of her two children and she wanted him to make her his wife.

He did not then form an opinion as to her sanity. She was nervous and excited and realized she had killed Brown. Witness thought the prisoner was sane. Policeman Humert, who accompanied Mrs. Bradley from the hotel to the police station, said she seemed to be bewildered and had a scared look, but afterward, at the station, appeared rational and collected. He expressed his opinion that Mrs. Bradley was sane, and the defense noted

exceptions to this testimony. Operation Affected Brain.

Dr. E. W. Whitney, of Salt Lake City, testified that he attended Mrs. Bradley when her two children were born, and later treated her for a premature miscarriage, his treatment on this latter occasion continuing for about two weeks in November, 1961. On August 4, 1902, she again came to his office.

"State who came with her." "I object," said the District Attorney, "to collateral evidence immaterial to the issues in this case"

The objection was sustained. On the date mentioned he sent her to a hospital. She told him she had suffered a premature birth. The premature birth, he said, occurred four days after her entry at the hospital, where she was. kept until early in September. On May 1905, at her residence, 215 West Temple street, Salt Lake City, Dr. Whitney stated he again treated her for a miscarriage. She denied that diagnosis at the time, and witness described the colloquy that followed. Later she admitted the diagnosis was correct.

Effect of Blood-Poisoning,

The defense brought out from the witness that the blood poisoning that ensues M. Kaign, a lawyer of Salt Lake City, in cases like that of Mrs, Bradley affects the whole system, including the brain, and, like all poisoning, must leave some permanent injury to the system.

L. H. MacMahon, a newspaper reporter.

to talk to him because he was a friend told of Mrs. Bradley being bewildered and agitated at the police station. She denied to him, he said, that she came to Washington with the intention of shooting held a prolonged conference with the at- Brown. He said she appeared as "one whose brain had been shaken to the

> The Government immediately objected and the objection was sustained. His opinion was that her mental condition was very much disturbed and that in such a state of shock she might have

Operation After Arrest.

After the recess Dr. Shute, one of the physicians who attended the prisoner in the United States jail, testified that he had met Mrs. Bradley about five days after her arrest last December. He found her fragile, pale and care-worn. She had a normal pulse, but not a strong one. She had a poor appetite. Dr. Shute made an examination of Mrs. Bradley. She weighed 97% pounds and was suffering from lacerations which probably were due to miscarriages. By his advice and on his recommendation an operation was performed on the prisoner at the local hospital to relieve the lacerations. He found subsequent to the operation no

ENNESSEE TO BE THE FIRST IN LINE

Delegates Pledged for Roosevelt.

PRESIDENT IS SAYING NOTHING

Generally Known, Though, He Wants No Third Term.

OTHER STATES TO FOLLOW

West Strongest for Roosevelt-Some States Are Booming Favorite Sons and Will Instruct Delegates to Convention for Them.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 18.-The new Republican leaders in Tennessee are anxious that their state shall be the first to elect an instructed Roosevelt delegation to the next National Convention. The faction that has recently come into control is led by Representative Hale, who is a persistent third-term boomer. Mr. Hale says that 90 per cent of the voters of Tennessee, irrespective of party, want to see Roosevelt renominated and they are planning to lead the procession. The Republican National Committee will meet here in December and the Tennessee Republins propose to select and instruct their delegation in January.

Among the third-term advocates it is declared that other states will follow the lead of Tennessee in rapid succession and that delegation after delegation will be instructed to vote for Roosevelt. It is also declared by these men that there will be no interference with their plans on the part of the President for they ussert that he will never again relterate his election-day statement.

President Does Not Commit Himself

As a matter of fact no one was authorized to speak for the President on this matter. It is a subject which he apparently does not discuss even with his most intimate friends, or rather it is a subject on which he does not commit himself in the President, and who have talked National politics with him, come away from the White House giving the Impression that the President stands by his former announcement and cannot be persuaded to accept a renomination. Others wh their conference that they believe he will hearken to the public demand and accept a renomination. Nevertheless they always admit that they are not authorized to speak for the President, but are mere ly voicing their individual views.

Strongest in the West.

If the President says nothing but allows the political situation to work itself out, Tennessee will not be the only state to instruct its delegates for Roosevelt. Of course, the President would be strongest in the West, as the West has always stood by him, and unless he himself discourages the movement there will be a good many instructed Roosevelt delegations sent to the convention from that section. But there will be very few from the East and probably few from South. New York leaders are opposed to an instructed delegation and of late years New York has not instructed its dele gates. The Pennsylvania delegates if. instructed, will be for Knox; there is no Mystery of Pendleton's "moonshine" whisky explained. Page 6. likelihood of a solid delegation from Ohio; and Indiana will of course support Fairbanks. From present indications the Illinois delegates will receive orders to vote for Cannon. Sentiment in New England has not crystallized around any candidate, and unless there should be a change, the New England delegations will be uninstructed.

Does Not Want Another Term.

The advocates of Roosevelt's renomina tion are frank enough to admit that the want another term. They say that he has taken no part whatever in the movement to bring about his renomination and is not in any way encouraging them in their efforts to fix the nomination upon will remain silent and let the convention

do what it deems best. And it is this silence on the part of the President and his failure to relterate his position tha gives them so much confidence

PLATT PICKS TAFT AS THE MAN

Says Roosevelt Will Decline in Fr vor of Less Radical Secretry.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ngton, Nov. 18.-Senator Platt, of New York, although he has lost his position a a political leader, still retains some of h old-time political judgment and for that reason his views on the National situa tion are still of interest. Senator Platt I no longer a factor in Republican Nationa politics, but he knows what is going or n New York and in the country at large He was interviewed a few days ago and was asked:

"Do you think that President Roosevel will consent to a third term?"

"I do not," he replied. "I believe, with others, that he cannot afford to take another nomination in view of his declar ation that he would not do so. It is true that he is impulsive, but I cannot think that he would go back on the declaration he has made."

"Who do you think will be the nex Republican candidate for President?"

"I think it will be Secretary Taft," wa the reply. "It is evident to me that President Roosevelt would not have placed Secretary Taft in the field unless he pur posed to stand by him. It is true that the political aspirations of many men too soon, but I think Secretary Taft's have been killed by starting their boor case is somewhat different. President Roosevelt will undoubtedly dominate the convention, and if, as I believe, he is sincers in his advocacy of the nomination of Taft he will nominate the Secretary of War as his successor."

Senator Platt seems to think that the New York state delegation would prob ably vote according to the ideas of the President.

"Do you think that the President's alleged opposition to Governor Hughes is caused by the fact that he believes the Governor would not carry out the Roose

welt policy?" "Not altogether. It is because the Gov-ernor stands in the way of his friend Taft. I do not believe that Secretary Taft would be so radical as the President, if he should get into the White House. He would be a much stronger candidate than the President for that reason. If the President should be forced to take another nomination it would be a tremendous fight. The Bast, largely on account of financial troubles, would be opposed to bim, while the West would be almost solidly for him."

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TAX REDUCTION IS **VAINLY PETITIONED**

Corporations Assail the Assessor's Figures.

SIGLER SUPPORTED BY BOARD

Three Railroads and Telephone Company Receive Hearing.

ONLY RECOURSE IN COURT

O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific Declare They Could Rebuild for Less Than Assessment, but the Valuations Are Sustained.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific vainly asked that assessment tracks and right of way be reduced from \$44,000 a mile, claiming that

road could be built for \$25,000 The Southern Pacific asked that its assessment be reduced from \$30,000 a mile for main lines and \$20,000 a Of the O. R. &. N. \$25,000,000 surplus,

\$19,000,000 has been spent on lines to Lewiston, Puget Sound, Condon, Pilot Rock, Grange City and east of Lewiston and on Ilwaco extension, not including lines to Wallowa, Shaniko, Coos Bay and St. John ex-

For projected line to Puget Sound, nearly \$14,000,000 of O. R. & N. surplus has been expended.

For these expenditures the O. R. & N. holds accounts against the Union Railroud assessment is based on

capitalized net earnings (commercial value) of lines, but companies insist it should not exceed cost of rebuild-The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company asked that \$250,000 fran-

chise assessment be taken off rolls because company pays 2 per cent gross earnings tax to state. Equalization Board decided to sus tain valuations of Assessor and deny

Seeking reduction of taxes, four public ervice corporations unsuccessfully ar gued before the County Board of Equal-

ization yesterday that Assessor Sigler's valuations are too high. Three raficoads wanted his valuations on their tracks and rights of way lowered. The O. R. & N. complained against assessment of \$16,000,000 on its moneys, notes and sereduction of an \$818,000 assessment on its Albina carshops. The Southern Pacific objected to the figures put on the Congresssional lands of the Oregon & California Rallroad. The O. R. & N. wanted lower figures on 107 acres, south of the Portland Lumber Company, in South Portland. The telephone company insisted that the assessment of its Portland franchise puts on it a double tax,

which is illegal. After the hearing the Board held a private conference, at which its three nembers-County Judge Webster, County Clerk Fields and Assessor Sigler-decided to retain the figures of the assessment The recourse now open to the corporations is a contest in the courts. No threats of this were made before the Board yesterday, but it is considered a likely outcome.

Strong Counsel for Corporations.

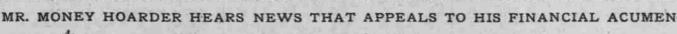
Representing the Southern Pacific and he O. R. & N. were W. D. Fenton and A. C. Spencer, attorneys; James W. Morrow, tax and right of way agent; J. B. Pope, a civil engineer in the employ of the O. R. & N.; Ralph Blaisdell, auditor of the O. R. & N. The Northern Pacific was represented by Jay Sedgwick, of Tacoma, assistant tax commissioner of that company. C. H. Carey spoke for the telephone company. Other public service corporations were absent, notably the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, the Home Telephone Company, the terminal company and the telegraph companies. These companies have made no fight on the Assessor's figures.

Against the \$44,000 per mile assessment on the tracks and rights of way (not including \$3000 rolling stock), A. C. Spencer, for the O. R. & N., prothe O. R. & N. lines in Washington would be only between \$20,000 and \$21,000-this being the estimate of H. P. Gillette, expert engineer for the Rallroad Commission of Washington, Spencer put J. B. Pope, an engineer for the O. R. & N., on the stand to estimate the cost at between \$25,000 and \$26,000.

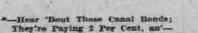
This did not appeal to the Board, however, for the reason that the Aa2 sessor has based the 1907 valuation not on cost of rebuilding the lines, but on their commercial value. The Oregon Tax Commission estimated the commercial value of all the railroads in Oregon In 1905 at \$43,600 per mile. In 1904 the Census Bureau estimated the commercial value 10 per cent higher. The valuations include not only those of track, right of way and rolling stock, but also that of franchise.

Assessment of franchise should not be imposed, according to the idea of

(Concluded on Page 7.)











That Cinch.'