

DAVID S. MURRAY
COMMITTS SUICIDE

GRAVE CHARGES
AGAINST CHOATE

Former General Manager of the Bell Telephone Company Leaps From Building.

DESPOBENT BECAUSE OF FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

Known as Expert in Chosen Field and Was Most Genial of Men.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 31.—Lawyers attending the American Bar association meeting here were astonished at the publication in an afternoon newspaper of the report that sensational charges had been preferred in the association against Joseph H. Choate, New York, former ambassador to Great Britain.

All agree that the charges have been made at least twice before in meetings of the association, but most of the delegates were in ignorance of their presentation at today's session.

George W. Chambliss of Tennessee on the floor of the convention today announced that he had a petition to offer. President Libbey replied that the petition would be received. This petition, which was received without being read in the convention, contained the charges against Mr. Choate, prepared by James R. Watts of New York City.

Not Before Committee.

The charges have not been presented to the grievance committee, in fact, the grievance committee has had no meeting here, as there were no grievances to come before them. But two members of the committee are present, and they have heard nothing of the alleged charges. The members present are Fred Chapman of St. Louis and George R. Peck of Chicago.

President Libbey was asked tonight for a statement in regard to the matter. He replied:

"There is no reason for me discussing this affair, as there is no such question before the association."

Had the charges been referred to the grievance committee, no action could have been taken within a year.

The charges are that Mr. Choate has violated the confidence of his clients, James R. Watts and wife, that he violated canon of ethics of the American Bar association, has been guilty of divers and many offenses, in violation of good morals, fair dealing and has brought dishonor and disgrace upon the American Bar association of the United States of America.

Details of Charges.

The first charge has to do with certain litigation entrusted to Mr. Choate by the firm of Everts, Choate & Beaman of New York City and in an associate partnership with Treadwell Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1885 Watts engaged the firm of Everts, Choate & Beaman to bring suit against Walter Weston and Alfred Weston, former business associates, for \$250,000 damages. This suit was filed. The petition alleges that not long afterwards Mr. Choate and his firm, in violation of the canon of ethics of the American Bar association, and in violation of good morals, fair dealing and has brought dishonor and disgrace upon the American Bar association of the United States of America.

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and the left leg was broken and the bones jammed into the body. The wound was otherwise mutilated.

All of Tuesday night Mr. Murray walked the streets, and growing more gloomy as the hours went on. Early in the morning he went to sleep in a chair at the Seaton hotel. When he awakened he went directly to the bank building, where he walked the skylight and gained the roof. He walked to the front of the building and plunged head foremost into the concrete sidewalk below.

Mike Woods, a crippled newsboy, heard the crash of the falling body and saw the alarm. Soon a number of persons gathered at the spot. The body was removed to the undertaking establishment of O'Donnell & Co., where it now is, awaiting arrangements for the funeral. Mrs. Murray and her daughter, who have been in California, are expected to arrive in Salt Lake Friday, they were on the point of leaving Los Angeles Wednesday, anticipating a joyful reunion with Mr. Murray, when the news of his tragic death reached them. Mrs. Murray is expected to arrive in Salt Lake today (Thursday), accompanied by her brother-in-law, J. A. Murray.

Advancement Is Rapid.

Mr. Murray was born in Kentucky, he was about 45 years of age. At the time of his death he was in California, with his uncle, Governor Eli Murray, who was appointed to the territorial governorship of Utah in 1880 and was appointed in 1884. Young Murray's success in the Pacific telephone and the climatic conditions here bore him and he decided to remain. His first employment was in the position of manager of the American District Messenger company, which had offices in the building where Wednesday's suicide occurred. Mr. Murray remained with the messenger company a few months and then entered the employ of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company as a collector. His promotion to general manager was rapid. He first became manager of the Butte exchange, and then was made superintendent of the Montana division. Later he returned to Salt Lake and was made general superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone system. Thus he held until he was made general manager. In his latter capacity he served for a period of ten years.

At this point in his lifetime it became necessary that Mr. Murray have change. He readily obtained a position with the Pacific Telephone and telegraph company as plant manager at San Francisco. His capacity for achieving results in that place was commensurate upon widely in the telephone world.

Leaving the Pacific company's employment early in 1909, Murray, with others, organized the Northern building company at San Francisco, the purpose was the erection of homes. The plan was to extend this company to Salt Lake City, but it never materialized.

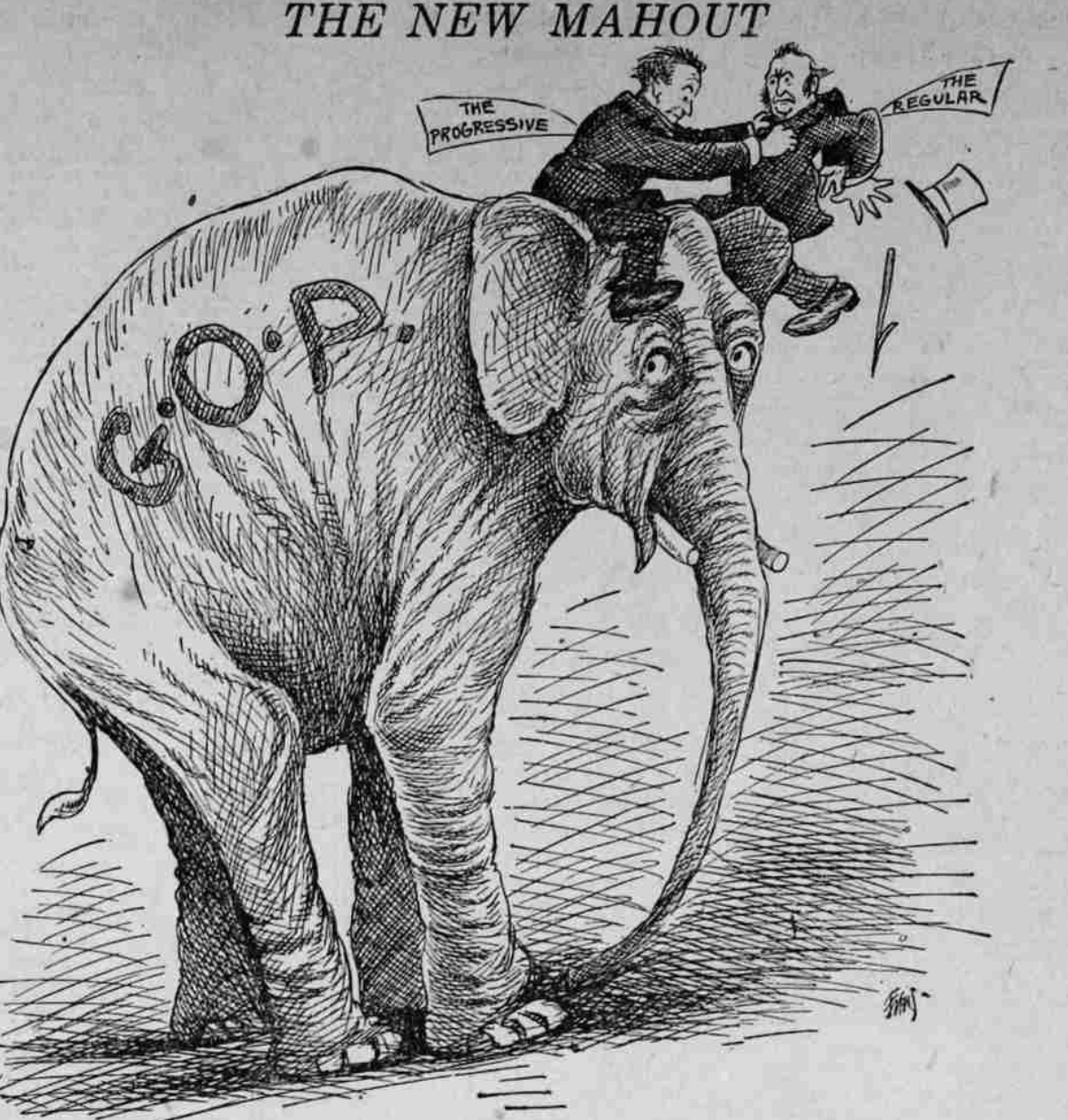
Mr. Murray returned to Salt Lake in February of the present year. He took his home at the Cullen during the absence of the family in California. His later activities were confined to promoting some interest in a newly-invented electric water heater and to his service with the Equitable Life.

Despondent and Brooding.

With the progress of time Mr. Murray's resources became lessened, and constantly under increased financial strain, the gloom that had settled upon his spirits became overmastering, and he took the step which

Continued on Page Three.

THE NEW MAHOUT



PROGRESSIVE—"GET OFF—I'M GOING TO BE DRIVER NOW!"

CAR REPAIRING
GRAFT IS GOOD

Former Chief Clerk of the Ostermann Company Tells Some Official Secrets.

ORDERS FROM CHIEF
TO IGNORE INSPECTOR

Scheme Was to Get From \$300 to \$400 in "Repairs" on Each Car.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Clarence H. Polly, formerly chief clerk of the Ostermann Manufacturing company, was the chief witness for the prosecution today in the hearing of conspiracy charges against Frank P. Harriman, John M. Taylor and Charles L. Ewing, in connection with the Illinois Central railroad car repair fraud.

Polly's testimony was as sensational as that given on Monday and Tuesday last, when he was used by the railroad's car inspectors, and that he frequently stamped bills to be presented to the railroad for payment.

Inspection Didn't Count.

"Did the Ostermann company ever depart from the car inspectors' records in submitting repair bills to the Illinois Central?" asked Attorney Walter L. Fisher for the prosecution.

"Yes," the witness replied.

"Under whose orders?"

"Henry C. Ostermann's," replied Polly.

"What were the orders given?"

"To get as much on the cars as we could," he replied.

"What was the average amount of the bills?"

"They varied from \$300 to \$400 a car," he replied.

"Did you give instructions as to the change of average?"

"Ostermann, in 1908 it was \$325 and in 1909 it was \$350," he replied.

"Were there any records in the office of the company whereby the actual work done on the cars was shown?"

"Yes," the witness replied, "but they were never referred to."

Polly was shown a memorandum which said to have been kept by William Scheffer, one of the Illinois Central's inspectors at the Ostermann plant. This memo contained the numbers of about 400 cars.

"What was said about those numbers?" asked Attorney Fisher.

"Graft Down to System.

"These numbers," said Polly, referring to the book, "are the numbers of cars for which Ostermann said to make bills for and run to the limit."

Attorney Fisher asked Polly whether the stamp of "R. Rother, Inspector I. C. R. R." indicated that the latter had inspected all the repairs made upon railroad cars.

"Did he always put the stamp on the bills?" asked Attorney Fisher.

"Well, sometimes he did and sometimes he did not, and then I did," was the response.

"What was the occasion of your O. K. upon the bills?"

"Sometimes Rother was pretty lively and told me to do it," was the reply.

Polly said that he did not think the inspector, whose name he signed or stamped, ever made an inquiry to determine whether the material set forth in the bills was supplied.

Postoffice Cut Out.

SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The postoffice at Bradford, Rich county, Utah, was discontinued, effective today. Mail will go to Laketown hereafter.

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HEINZE FORMALLY
ADMITS MARRIAGE

Montana Copper Magnate Weds Mrs. Bernice Golden Henderson, Actress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—At a dinner given tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria, F. Augustus Heinze, the millionaire copper man, announced his marriage today to Mrs. Bernice Golden Henderson, an actress. The engagement was recently published.

"This was the announcement," said Mrs. F. Augustus Heinze and Mrs. Bernice Golden Henderson were married this afternoon at the home of Rev. E. A. Handel of Brooklyn, who for many years was a personal friend of Mrs. Henderson. Mrs. Golden, the bride's mother, gave her away, and Mr. Charles Warfield of Rutte, Mont., officiated as best man.

"After the wedding the party proceeded in automobiles to the Waldorf-Astoria, where a wedding supper was served. Only the immediate family and a few of Mr. Heinze's western friends were present at the ceremony."

Only a few hours before he was married, the American will say tomorrow, Heinze was served with a summons and complaint in a suit of Mrs. Lillian Hobart French to recover \$25,000 in bonds, which she says that Heinze gave to her but refused to return when she loaned them to him during the panic of 1907.

Mrs. French has figured in the newspapers lately, and has declared repeatedly that she, and not Mrs. Henderson, would be Heinze's bride.

GREECE AND TURKEY
MAY PART COMPANY

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—An early rupture of diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey is possible, M. Gryparis, the Greek minister, today seriously drew the attention of Rifat Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, to a recrudescence of the boycott movement against Greek goods and to the threatened expulsion of Greeks from Saloniki.

The Turkish press speaks of Greece and Bulgaria as disturbers of the peace in the interior of Turkey, and suggests the necessity of giving a good lesson to "those malevolent neighbors."

TEDDY'S PULL
SHOCKS BARNES

New York Republican Leader Says It Is Too Bad to Move Against Sherman.

GRISCOM SAYS SHERMAN
OUGHT TO WITHDRAW

Declares He Is Being Used by One Faction to Further Their Interests.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The announcement of friends of Colonel Roosevelt that they will offer his name to the state convention in opposition to Vice President Sherman for the temporary chairmanship came in for much discussion at the Republican state committee rooms when William Barnes, Jr., dropped in from Albany today to confer with Chairman Woodruff. The state chairman had nothing to say but Mr. Barnes said:

"I am shocked to learn that certain forces in the Republican party in this state contemplate an attempt to undo the action of the state committee in recommending Vice President Sherman to be temporary chairman of the state convention. Such a proceeding as this, threatening affront to the man between whom and the presidency of the United States there stands but a single life, should meet with universal condemnation and defeat by the convention."

Griscom's Statement.

Lloyd C. Griscom, to whom President Taft recently addressed his letter in regard to the selection of temporary chairman, made the following statement this morning when he learned what Mr. Barnes had to say:

"No one deplores more than I that the vice president of the United States should have permitted his name to be used in an effort to perpetuate the power of a particular faction of the Republican party in this state or that he should have disregarded the advice of the president to consult with Mr. Roosevelt. I still confidently hope that Mr. Sherman and his best friends will see that he cannot accept an election surrounded by such deceit. Mr. Barnes and his friends have drawn Mr. Sherman into an untenable position and I can well understand that they would like to make further use of him."

UNKNOWN MAN PAYS
WOUNDED GIRL'S BILLS

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—At the hospital the following statement was given out tonight:

"Mrs. Fitch had a very comfortable day and is resting easy tonight. She was visited by her mother and sister and a woman friend this afternoon, who found her in good spirits, and also by Mr. Conger this morning."

A middle-aged man called at the hospital late tonight and paid two weeks in advance for Miss Fitch. He declined to give his name.

COMMITTS SUICIDE IN
PRESENCE OF BRIDE

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Aug. 31.—Before the eyes of his bride of three months, Fred W. Cheney of Manchester, N. H., 26 years old, shot himself in the head here tonight. He will die, according to physicians who were summoned.

Cheney is said to be the son of a former president of the New Hampshire Mutual Fire Insurance company.

TEDDY RECITES
POLITICAL VIEW

Declares Main Issue of Day Struggle of Men Against Special Interests.

WOULD ENLARGE POWERS
OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

"New Nationalism" Phrase Used by Former President to Define His Stand.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., Aug. 31.—In clear and emphatic fashion Theodore Roosevelt announced his political creed here today. It was a creed of progressive Republicanism. It aligned him definitely with the progressive movement within the party as a whole. It placed him on record as an advocate of some policies which find favor with the insurgents and as an opponent of every "special interest" which he believes exercises a sinister influence on the affairs of the people.

Colonel Roosevelt declared himself in favor of a wide increase in the power of the national government so that it might assume greater activity in control of the corporations, and in working out the policies which he believes should be adopted. He declared for the "new nationalism" as he termed such an increase in governmental power.

Defines Issue of Day.

Colonel Roosevelt characterized the issue of the day as "the struggle of free men to gain and hold the right of self-government as against the special interests, who twist the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will."

The issue is joined and we must fight it," said he.

The ex-president declared himself in favor of these principles:

Teddy's Platform.

First—Elimination of special interests from politics.

Second—Complete and effective publicity of corporation affairs.

Third—Passage of the law prohibiting the use of corporate funds, directly or indirectly, for political purposes.

Fourth—Government supervision of the capitalization not only of public service corporations, but of all corporations doing an interstate business.

Fifth—Personal responsibility of officers and directors of corporations which break the law.

Sixth—Increase in the power of the federal bureau of corporations and the interstate commerce commission to control combinations in industry more effectively.

Seventh—Revision of the tariff, one scheduled at a time on the basis of information furnished by an expert tariff commission.

Eighth—Graduated income tax and graduated inheritance tax.

Ninth—Readjustment of the country's financial system in such a way as to prevent repetition of periodical financial panics.

Tenth—Maintenance of an efficient army and a navy large enough to insure for the nation the respect of other nations as a guarantee of peace.

Eleventh—Use of national resources for the benefit of all the people.

Twelfth—Extension of the work of the department of agriculture of the nation and the state governments and of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, so as to take in all phases of life on the farm.

Thirteenth—Regulation of the terms and conditions of labor by means of comprehensive workmen's compensation acts, state and national laws to regulate child labor and the work of women, enforcement of better sanitation conditions for workers, and extension of the use of the safety appliances in industry and commerce, both within and between the states.

Fourteenth—Clear division of authority between the national and the various state governments.

Fifteenth—Direct primaries, not associated with corrupt practices and acts.

Sixteenth—Publicity of campaign contributions, not only after election, but before as well.

Seventeenth—Prompt removal of unfaithful or incompetent public servants.

Eighteenth—Provisions against the performance of any service for interstate corporations or the reception of any compensation from such corporations by national officers.

While Colonel Roosevelt's speech is regarded by many of those who heard it as carrying him further than before with the progressive movement, the colonel coupled with his declaration a warning against the extremist, injecting an extemporaneous remark on the subject into his prepared speech.

Warning Against Extremist.

"I do not want our people to follow men whose intentions are excellent, but whose eyes are a little too wild to make it safe to trust them," he said. Another sentence which Colonel Roosevelt put into his speech extemporaneously, brought forth applause from the crowd. He said:

"No man should make a promise before election that he does not intend to keep after election, and if he does not keep it, hunt out."

The people gave his words an interpretation of their own and the burst of cheering which broke out when they heard them was one of the wildest of the day.

The speech was delivered in a grove on the battlefield today where John Brown fought the Missouri raiders on August 30, 1855. The setting was picturesque. Thousands of people had gathered for the dedication of the battlefield as a state park today. Colonel Roosevelt stood on a table which was placed on the platform, and towered high above the dense throng which surged about him on every side. The crowd was so great that only a small part of the people could hear what was being said, but they all cheered. The cheering was so enthusiastic that Colonel Roosevelt was interrupted constantly and had to hold up his hand in

AS LONG as you are in
business, just that long
will you need good advertising.

HAWLEY HEADS
IDAHO'S TICKET

Has No Trouble in Beating Rice as First Democratic Choice for Governor.

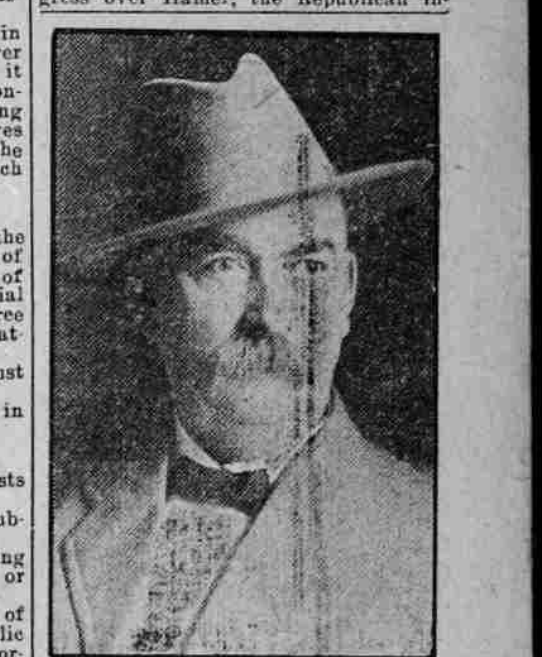
CLOUD LOOMING UP
IN BRADY'S POLITICAL SKY

Rumor Persistent That He Exceeded Legal Limit of Campaign Expenses.

SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE.

BOISE, Ida., Aug. 31.—Complete returns of the direct primary election yesterday are not in as yet. So far as received, Brady seems to have won by a choice. If he should fail of the requisite first choice votes, Clagstone may be the winner in second choice votes for the Republican nominee for governor.

French seems to have won for congress over Hamer, the Republican in



JAMES H. HAWLEY,
Democratic Nominee for Governor of Idaho.

cumbent, probably on account of the insurgents fighting among Idaho Republicans. Sullivan is the Republican nominee for supreme judge, Switzer for lieutenant governor. Probably Whitney of Boise wins over Hyatt, although this is uncertain, and will be a second choice nomination. Morrison seems to have a lead over McDougall for attorney general, although this is still in doubt. Miss Shepperd is in the lead for state superintendent, and will probably win over Miss Chamberlain in first choice, and if not in first, in second choice votes. Allen has certainly defeated Hastings, incumbent, for treasurer. Bell appears to have the lead over Moore for mining inspector.

Easy for Hawley.

Hawley is the easy winner over Rice for the Democratic candidate for governor. Brown has won over Seawell for congress. Hunter for lieutenant governor, Bradley for secretary of state and Jones for state auditor. F. L. Moore of Moscow is the Democratic nominee for attorney-general, and Car-south, a Mormon of Blackfoot, has a lead over Rice of St. Anthony for treasurer. C. Zizek appears to have won over Lawless for mining inspector, and Gertrude Noble, the nominee for state superintendent.

"Wet" candidates on the Republican ticket have all won in Ada county, but outside of Ada, the legislature appears to be dry. Wood won Ketchikan for his own successor as Republican nominee of this district by 150 votes.

Chance for Trouble.

An ugly rumor is persistently circulated here that Clagstone has in his possession proof conclusive that Governor Brady has expended money in excess of the \$750 limit fixed by the state primary law as the maximum he could expend as a candidate for governor. This situation throws a cloud over the candidacy for Governor Brady should he be the new nominee of his party for re-election as governor, and the probability of his receiving the aid of the Clagstone supporters in the primary at the November election.

Seventeen straight Brady votes were rejected here by the judges in one precinct because no second choice candidate was supported. The second choice feature of the district primary is even better condemnation. The defeat of Hamer by French is the significant feature of the direct primary. Hamer had stood with Cannon as a pronounced "stand-patter," and as such had actually done more for Idaho in one term than French in his three subsequent terms. But French announced that he was against Cannon and with the insurgents of his party, and the people trusted him in this protestation.

Hon. James H. Hawley of Boise is the Democratic nominee for governor of Idaho, through the expressed choice of his party at the initial direct primary election yesterday.

Mr. Hawley is a noted lawyer. He has been and is now at the head of the legal fraternity in Idaho. His identity with the people of this young state dates back to 1862, 48 years ago.

Jim Hawley is a rattling good fellow. He is a mixer among the boys, and his honor as a citizen, a gentleman or a lawyer has never been questioned.

His party is in the minority, but James H. Hawley is far stronger in Idaho than his party.

May Be Contest.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 31.—Reports from the Idaho primary election of Tuesday indicate that scores of unsuspected

Continued on Page Two.