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THE CHIEF FAILS

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICER LARISON REFERRED TO POLICE COMMITTEE.

FOUR AFFIDAVITS READ

PRESENTED BY CHIEF AND OFFICERS ACCUSING LARISON WITH NEGLIGENCE.

COMPANY TO REDUCE GRADE

Street Car Company Directed to Lower First Street Tracks at Once.

An attempt on the part of the chief of police to have Patrolman Jack Larison summarily dismissed from the force was delayed by the council last night and the charges preferred against him referred to the police committee for investigation. An affidavit of the chief of police was read by the clerk which set forth a number of charges of neglect of duty. Larison was sent to Old Town for the first time Aug. 20 and was given the night beat there. On that same night, according to the affidavit, the chief of police saw him come into town on No. 3 southbound, which arrives at midnight. Larison got off on the west side of the train and walked north along the track. About this time the chief met D. W. Brown and the two men mounted guard around Larison's house, and were gratified to see some one enter the house about one o'clock in the morning and not leave. The chief and Brown then went to North McAlester and failing to find Larison there they patroled his beat until morning.

The affidavit further sets forth that on Saturday night, and also on Sunday night last, the chief diligently watched and was rewarded each time by seeing the recalcitrant officer come into town on No. 3. On Saturday night John Redpath accompanied the chief to North McAlester and helped him patrol that district. On Sunday night, the affidavit declares, the poundmaster was sent to North McAlester to take the night beat, when as usual, Larison came to town on No. 3.

To the affidavit of the chief of police was attached the sworn statement of Officer Crossley in which he declared that he saw Larison come in on No. 3 on Tuesday night, August 20, and on one other night. On this second night Larison is said to have stayed around the station an hour and then jumped a freight back toward North McAlester. Saturday and Sunday night Crossley was on the watch around the Katy depot for the express purpose of discovering whether or not Jack Larison was neglecting his duty and each time they were successful in the search for evidence against the officer.

John West made affidavit that he took Larison's beat in North McAlester on the 22nd and saw nothing of Larison during the night. John Redpath swore to the same experience on the 24th.

D. W. Brown, in his affidavit said that on August 23 he saw Larison on the station platform. Later he went to Larison's house and after a long virgil saw a man enter the house and not leave again. Brown then accompanied the chief to North McAlester and patrolled the town the rest of the night, seeing nothing of Larison during that time.

This ended the chief's part of the discussion and the aldermen were not slow in taking the charges up and picking them to pieces. Alderman Farmer asked if the chief had taken the matter up with the police committee and Mayor Chaney replied that the charges were preferred before him and he thought that that was all the law required.

Alderman Farmer expressed it as his opinion that it was the duty of Crossley to take a little more interest in keeping the offenders off his beat and less in trying to spot a brother officer. Officer Zike followed up with the bald declaration that the charges were all trumped up and were the project of a prejudiced mind, nothing else.

It was brought out that Officer Larison had the permission of the police committee to come down every night to get lunch, the reason for the betag that the Katy lunch room makes no charge to officers on duty. "If the chief," said Mr. Zike, "and the other officers had nothing else to do or can't do anything else but watch Jack Larison, it is they that should be suspended. The chief is absent from his duty fully half the time and officers who wish to find him never known where to look for him."

Alderman Tucker said that the charges should be looked into. He said that when the people elected a chief of pol they did so with the idea of h m responsible for the conduct rce. It was a policeman's dut orders. He said the polfco co had no authority to suspend of police and disregard the especially as they were made the form of affidavits and sworn to. The proper course would be, he said, to refer the charges to the police committee with instructions to investigate them and refer them back to the council for action.

Mayor Chaney stated that the police committee had no authority to allow an officer to come to McAlester for lunch.

Alderman Farmer declared that the chief should be [illegible] with [illegible] especially considering the prejudice that the chief is known to have against Larison.

Alderman Hess wanted to know if officers were not placed where they would do the most good, and if they were, why Crossley was given Larison's beat in McAlester when Larison was making more arrests than any officer on the force. The mayor suggested that the chief was authorized to place his officers where he thought they would do the most good, but it was important to change them around every so often so that they would not get too well acquainted with the beat so as to prevent their taking the necessary interest in running down offenders. The matter was finally referred to the police committee and Larison reinstated pending investigation of the charges.

Immediately after the council convened, Mr. Schreiner was given the courtesy of the floor to ask that the street car company be asked to have the grade of the First street line established at the intersection with Monroe avenue. The matter was referred to the street and alley committee.

Alderman Arthur Zike offered a resolution regarding the paving of the intersection of Grand and First streets, providing that the traction company reduce the grade at once. The resolution was adopted.

The city engineer was instructed to inspect all material used in paving to see that it comes up to specifications.

A communication was read from Seasongood & Mayer, brokers of New York, advising the city that the semi-annual interest on the sewer and water bonds was due. It was voted to appropriate the money and the clerk was instructed to forward it.

The matter of the construction of a steel bridge over the Katy tracks at Park avenue was referred to the street and alley committee for a report at the next meeting.

The street and alley committee reported that the street work of A. Shirmer on West Cherokee was not up to specifications and recommended that payment be withheld pending the proper finishing of the work.

The street car company presented a petition through the mayor asking for permission to reduce the grade of the line on First street over the hill. Permission was granted to do the work under the supervision of the city engineer.

A number of bills were allowed, including the salaries of the city officers for the month of August.

The postmaster was given permission to set iron posts for mail boxes within the curb lines wherever necessary, under the supervision of the city engineer.

Frank Genung, Chris Springer and Fletch Arnold were unanimously elected members of the board of equalization.

The matter of a fire station in North McAlester was discussed and finally referred to the fire and water committee. The council then adjourned.

A MOB IN PENNSYLVANIA

An Assaulter Narrowly Escapes the Infuriated Throng.

Eaton, Pa., Aug. 27.—William Hanley, an alleged assaulter of a woman, was arrested after a revolver fight in which he killed Policeman Shumka and narrowly escaped lynching last night at the hands of a mob which battered for several hours at the jail door and tried to induce the authorities to give up the prisoner. The police were firm and hid the man and at the first opportunity hurried him from town.

BRYAN VS. TAFT

THE NEBRASKAN ANSWERS THE SECRETARY'S OKLAHOMA CITY SPEECH.

CALLS HIM A STRADDLER

ON NERLY ALL THE IMPORTANT ISSUES BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THEN PROCEEDS TO SEAR HIM

And Lets the Gas Out of the Speech That Has Caused So Much Comment in the Country.

Bryan's reply to the speech of Secretary Taft at Columbus, O., was given out last night. Secretary Taft is condemned as a "straddler" on nearly all the important issues and criticized for not taking advanced ground in reform. Mr. Bryan complains also that his own position has been misrepresented by the secretary.

Mr. Bryan says:

"Secretary Taft's speech will prove a disappointment to those who expected a clear bugle note in favor of reform. There is not a single question on which he takes a strong advanced position.

"On the railroad question he is in favor of preventing watered stock, opposes the consolidation of competing lines and the duplication of directorates. So far so good; but he does not advocate the ascertaining of the values of the roads or the reduction of rates. He even defends the president from the charge of favoring the reductions made by the states. The railroads may object to his rhetorical denunciation of abuses but they will hardly be scared by his remedies.

"On the trust question he thunders at unlawful trusts but not only does not recommend new legislation but takes the position that a monopoly may not be harmful. He seems to lean toward the idea that it must be convicted of some harmful act—and this throws the burden of proof upon the government.

"He recognizes that restraint is more difficult when one corporation swallows up a lot of other corporations; that it involves enormous labor on the part of the government to prosecute such a combination because the proof of the gist of the offense lies underneath an almost limitless variety of transactions, and yet he is imposed to the license system, which would enable the government to absolutely prevent a monopoly.

"In other words he gives the benefit of the doubt to the corporations instead of to the people.

"He thinks that putting one or two trust magnates in the penitentiary would have a healthy effect, but he uses so many qualifying words that one is left in doubt as to what he really favors.

"After submitting an argument in support of an inheritance tax and a gradual income tax he concludes by saying that he is not in favor of adopting either of them now. At some future time he may adopt them if they are needed.

"He comes out strong in favor of government by injunction, but does not take any position on arbitration and election of senators by the people.

"He takes a rap at socialism, denounces the initiative and referendum and presents an argument against government ownership or rail roads. He is stronger in stating what he favors, and he—unintentionally of course—misstates Mr. Bryan's position on several questions.

"He makes out a strong case in favor of tariff reform, but when he gives the remedy he goes no further than the republicans have gone in further campaigns. He wants enough tariff to carry the difference in cost of labor here and abroad—the excuse given for the present tariff—and he wants the tariff reformed by its friends. Tariff reform by the friends of the tariff is a farce and a fraud and the secretary runs away from the conclusions which would naturally be drawn from the statistics which he presents.

"The conservatives may object to his speech because it admits many democratic contentions, but no real reformer will find encouragement in it."

FAVOR THE CONSTITUTION.

American Federation of Labor Takes Action at Shawnee.

The American Federation of Labor having indorsed the constitution spoke for statehood and declared for the democratic condidates, the several organizations composing the Federation are now taking the same action. At the meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in annual session at Shawnee, the following resolutions were adopted:

The Brotherhood of Local Engineers adopted the following:

Shawnee, Okla., Aug. 20, 1907.

The legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, in convention assembled, unanimously endorse the constitution of Oklahoma and most earnestly request our members to do all they can in their power to see that it is adopted. Believing, as we do, that it is the best document ever written for the benefit of the working [illegible]

Be it further resolved, that we call on all other railway organizations in the state to use their best efforts to have their members to support the constitution, as in our judgment it is the best document ever written for our protection.

Be it further resolved, that we extend to all railway organization, the Farmers' Union, the Miners' Union and the Twin Territory Federation of Labor, our sincere thanks for their efforts to assist us in our work before the constitutional convention in our efforts to have suitable legislation passed.

Be it further resolved, that we extend a vote of thanks to the Hons. Peter Hanraty, W. A. Hendricks R. L. Williams, C. N. Haskell, M. J. Kane, Sam Hayes and others, who so ably assisted us while members of the constitutional convention in passing suitable legislation for the benefit of the industrial class of people

Be it further resolved, that we extend a vote of thanks to our representative, W. T. Fields, for the good service rendered us while at the state capital.

(Signed) M. LUND, Sec'y Treas.

Approved:

W. T. FIELDS, Chairman.
J. A. HARLEY, Div. No. 630.
W. L. Blessing, Div No 609
S. H. Egenbright, Div. No. 721.

Correct.

FOUR ARE BURNED TO DEATH

A Serious Fire Occurred at Oklahoma City This Morning.

Oklahoma City, Aug. 27.—Searching for an exit from a death trap that confronted them, and hemmed in on all sides, four persons were burned to death early this morning in a fire here. The dead are:

[illegible]
VERGIE WALLACE.
SADIE WARD.
WALTER WARD.

The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

SECRETARY TAFT ON THE TRAIN

He Will Arrive in Kansas City This Evening.

Kansas City, Aug. 27.—Secretary of war, Wm. H. Taft is today traveling for Springfield, Mo., to Kansas City. He is not booked to make a speech here and the program includes a reception and a drive about the city. The reception will be an informal one.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF IRISH

Jimmy Farrell and Forty Others on Trial on Grave Charges.

Long Ford, Ireland, Aug. 27.—James P. Farrell, the Irish nationalist member of parliament for North Long Ford and forty others were arrested early today and are now being tried on the charge of taking part in "the unlawful assembly likely to cause riot."

Farrell had been holding meetings throughout his constituency at which exciting scenes occurred between the nationalists and members of other parties. In addition to this many cattle have been driven from the grazing lands, which act the prosecution alleges, was encouraged by Farrell and other speakers. Large forces of police are here and trouble is momentarily expected.

LAWYERS BUSY

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION LISTENS TO A BUNCH OF REPORTS TODAY.

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS

THEY RECOMMEND VARIOUS CHANGES IN THE LAW FOR PEOPLE'S PROTECTION.

SUGGEST LEGAL EDUCATION

They Find Many Things Not Exactly Right and Make Suggestions to Congress.

[illegible] day of the American Bar Association [illegible] to the reading of reports of standing and special committees. Among the reports read were the following:

Education Committee's Report.

The report of the committee on legal education and admissions to the bar contained many recommendations in the direction of regulating the conferring of law degrees. They include one urging the adoption in each state and territory and in the District of Columbia, of a uniform law on the subject of law degrees. In this connection the committee presented an outline of an act which would provide that the degree of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Civil Law may be conferred by an institution which maintains a course of law for undergraduates which course extends over three academic years of at least eight months in each year, provided the institution requires of applicants for admission to its classes an education equivalent to that possessed by one who has completed a course required for graduation from a high school and, in addition, requires candidates for such degrees to carry at least ten hours of classroom work a week throughout each academic year in that institution or in some other institution qulified to grant such degrees; that the degree of Bachelor of Law may be conferred by an institution which maintains a course in law but which does not meet the requirements prescribed in the preceding section; that the degree of Master of Laws may be conferred only by institutions authorized to confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and shall be granted to persons who have studied law for not less than one full academic year after obtaining the Bachelor's degree in Law and prosecuted such study in residence at the institution conferring the degree; that institutions authorized by the act to confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws may confer the degree of Doctor of Civil Law and Doctor of Law but such degrees shall be granted only to persons who have previously obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws and a degree in Arts or Science, or, in lieu of a degree in Arts or Science, have received an education equivalent to that required for such a degree, and who shall thereafter complete two full academic years of work done in residence at the institution granting the degree, or at some other institution qualified under this act to grant it; that the degree if Doctor of Laws shall not be conferred upon examination, but only causa honoris; and that no correspondence school of law shall confer any degree mentioned in this act.

The association also was asked to adopt resolutions recommending to the bar association in those states and territories in which boards of examiners have not yet been established that they take active steps at an early day to secure the appointment of boards to have supervision of all examinations for admission to the bar; the adoption of a rule making it a necessary condition of admission to the bar that the candidate shall have an education equivalent at least to that required for graduation from a high school, requiring candidates for admission to the bar to have studied law for three years if graduates of law schools and for four years if not; expressing strong disapprobation of the practice which prevails in some states of admitting to the bar on law school diplomas; and approving the action of certain night schools in making their course one of four years.

Report of Committee on Copyrights

The proposed copyright bill now before congress as now framed is quite complete and if passed will mark a distinct advance, in the opinion of the committee on proposed copyright bill of the American Bar association. The report of the committee was presented to the meeting today. The report says:

"The two bills now pending, one before the house and one before the senate, differ slightly in some particulars. The senate bill is somewhat broader and more comprehensive than the house bill. The proposed legislation includes certain general features which are worked out in detail in the bill. These features may be summarized as follows:

(1) A broadening of the subject of copyright, to include all classes of works, which can be included within the constitutional term "Writings of an Author."

(2) The recognition of a right of property in all the works of an author before as well as after publication, provided a notice of claim of copyright is impresse upon or attached to the work at the time of publication.

The requirement for registration of title is dispensed with, but two copies of the best edition are required to be deposited in congress, due notice of copyright is given. The right to call for these copies if they are not so deposited, and a penalty is imposed upon the copyright proprietor for failure to comply with such notice.

(3) The extension of the subject of copyright to include "all forms of record in which the thought of an author may be recorded and from which it may be read or reproduced."

The intention of this language is to include all means of reproducing copyright music, such as phonograph discs and pianola records.

(4) The character of the notice required by the statute is greatly shortened and simplified.

(5) The remedies provided for infringement of copyright are consolidated, simplified and expanded. Formerly the infringers of dramatic works and musical works were punished criminally, while the infringers of books, works of art, and other subjects of copyright are not so punished. Now all classes of infringement are placed on the same footing, and willful infringement is made a criminal offense. Civil remedies are also provided of a comprehensive nature.

(6) The rights of aliens are enlarged to the extent that any person resident in any part of the world may obtain American copyright by first, or contemporaneously with its first publication in a foreign country, publishing his work within the limits of the United States.

This places the United States law of copyrights upon a par with that of Great Britian and some other foreign countries.

This bill as now framed is comprehensive and quite complete, and it is believed that if it is passed it will mark a distinct advance in the protection of this class of property.

Both of the bills were reported to congress at the last session. It is the contention of those interested that the bills should be passed at the congress convenes and to press them for passage.

The principal difference between the bills lies in the fact that the senate bill included specifically the protection of musical copyright against reproductions by phonograph discs or pianola records. While the house bill does not extend the law in this particular, this difference was due not to any differences of opinion between the committees as to the propriety of protecting musical copyright to this extent, but the house committee felt that the language of the present law, which they have adhered to, might be broad enough to include such copies, and as there is now pending in the supreme court a case involving this question, they preferred to wait until the court has expressed its opinion before attempting to change the statute in this particular. The senate committee felt that the proposition was inherently right, and that therefore it could do no harm to express it in the statute.

The bills will be pending again before the next congress, and your committee may be able to aid in securing its passage; therefore, the committee would be glad to be continued.

GOOD TIME TO GO ABROAD.

The Steam Ship War is On in Full Force.

New York, Aug. 27.—The steamship war continues to grow every day and has developments now on every line as one line after another cuts rates. The lowest rate to Europe for years is now in effect.

Clayton Rubey, of Dallas, Tex., registered at the Busby's a business visitor in the city today.