

HIS POWER MAY BE REDUCED.

CONGRESS LIKELY TO CURB CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

His Right of Appointment and Removal in the Bureau Absolute and He Fixes Receivers' Fees. Office That Usually Leads to a Bank Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—It is not unlikely that at the next session of Congress an inquiry will be directed into the affairs of the office of Comptroller of the Currency and into the necessity for legislation amending the national banking act and overhauling the entire plan of administering failed banks and examining going financial institutions that have a charter from the Federal Government.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency was organized by an Indiana man, Hugh McCulloch, one time Secretary of the Treasury and the first Comptroller of the Currency. He was a banker of experience, and the members of his family are still in the banking business at Fort Wayne. The office is a peculiar one. The tenure of the Comptroller of the Currency is five years, while the usual term of a public officer in the Federal service is four years. He is not subject to removal except on charges or by impeachment. Appointed nominally by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in theory accountable to that Cabinet officer, the Comptroller of the Currency is really appointed directly by the President "on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury," and he exercises an authority and power that is arbitrary.

Until the second election of President Cleveland the office of the Comptroller of the Currency had been filled without exception by experienced bankers. James H. Eckels of Illinois was the first Comptroller of the Currency who came to that office without experience as a banker. He was a lawyer and when appointed admitted that he had never read the national banking act, which he was expected to administer, and that he had never even had a bank account, "and yet it is generally conceded that Mr. Eckels made one of the best Comptrollers in the history of the office. He was a good lawyer, whose legal attainments were not unknown to President Cleveland, who as Governor of New York had met Mr. Eckels as a student at the Albany Law School.

In the first three months of Mr. Eckels' administration more national banks failed than had become insolvent in all the previous history of the office. It was a serious trial for the new administrator, but he came through it with a good record. President Cleveland explained that he had selected a lawyer for the office because the questions arising in the office were mainly of a legal character and not of a financial one. The President felt that a good lawyer was needed in the office. Since Mr. Eckels retired two of his successors have been lawyers and one a banker without any legal experience. The present Comptroller, Lawrence O. Murray, is a lawyer and has had a banking experience.

The Comptroller of the Currency is the head of one Government bureau who may make his appointments and remove them at will. He is the head of the civil service law. National bank examiners are not within the classified service. Receivers of failed banks and their assistants and the legal counsel are all appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency without any limitation as to his discretion in the matter. The law fixes the compensation of bank examiners, receivers and assistants. The Comptroller fixes the compensation of receivers arbitrarily and has the last word as to the pay of all assistants and clerks. A receiver is paid as to the compensation for legal counsel.

The question has come up repeatedly in recent years in Congress as to whether there should be a uniform rule regarding this power. Many men in Congress believe there ought to be some standard or rule that would insure some uniformity in the fixing of the salaries of receivers and lawyers other than the judgment of the Comptroller of the Currency. It has been pointed out that the power is one which the holders of it have abused. It has been abused and that politicians have been permitted to reap large fees as national bank receivers and attorneys for receivers. Fees that were not warranted by the services rendered.

But this is not the only ground of complaint that has been made against the administration of the office. The complaint is heard that it affords too great an opportunity for personal aggrandizement. One fact is the fact that every Comptroller of the Currency, with one exception, on leaving that office has commanded a high salary as an officer in a national bank. It is less of whether or not he had had banking experience before he entered the office.

One exception was Charles G. Dawes, who is now the president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois. Mr. Dawes always maintained that he could not really command a high salary from any national banking institution, because the information as to the solvency and internal affairs of the national banks is so confidential that it is simply invaluable to a big national banking institution. It was for this reason that Mr. Dawes always argued that he would not accept the office of Comptroller of the Currency.

His immediate successor, William Barrett Ridgely, resigned as Comptroller to become the president of a national bank in Kansas City. The bank had been closed by the Comptroller under the authority of law and was later reorganized and Mr. Ridgely was invited to become its president and accepted. He prescribed the conditions in his official capacity as Comptroller of the Currency on which the Kansas City institution could resume business.

The complaint in Congress is that the exercise of such a power as is possessed in the Comptroller of the Currency under the law might easily make it possible for an unscrupulous man to dictate the terms of his employment by an institution whose destinies were entirely in his hands as an officer of the United States Government.

James H. Eckels went from the office of Comptroller of the Currency to be president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. He was absolutely without any banking experience at the time he entered the Comptroller's office, but he was thought competent after a term in that office to direct the affairs of an institution that had a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

Edward S. Lacey, who filled the office of Comptroller of the Currency under President Harrison, was the president of the Bankers National of Chicago at the end of his term as Comptroller. His immediate successor, A. B. Hepburn, who served for a short time in the Comptroller's office, went to the Third National Bank of New York and later to the National City Bank of New York.

Numerous receivers and examiners have quit the Federal service after acquiring valuable information as Government officers concerning the affairs of national banks and are now comfortably ensconced in the upholstery of national banking offices and the enjoyment of fine salaries. It is not clear how the information has been passed to a Comptroller of the Currency or an officer connected with that bureau of the Government from accepting an advantageous offer of private employment at any time, but

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RICHESON CASE NOT READY

NEITHER STATE NOR DEFENSE PREPARED FOR ARRAIGNMENT.

Many Rumors of Newly Discovered Evidence Run Down by Both Sides and Found to Be Groundless. Richeson's Church to Accept His Resignation.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The Rev. Clarence V. L. Richeson probably will not be arraigned to-morrow morning before Judge Sanderson in the Superior Criminal Court on the indictment charging him with the murder of Miss Avis Linnell, the Hyannis music student.

A postponement was asked for yesterday, and so far as can be learned no order had been received at the Charles Street jail for the appearance of Richeson in court to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

It was authoritatively announced this evening that the arraignment of Richeson has been indefinitely postponed to give his attorneys time to prepare for the hearing. The prosecution is diligently picking up the loose ends of its case against the accused minister. Thomas D. Lavelle and Daniel V. McIsaac, assistants to District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, are familiarizing themselves with the case, the witnesses and the things to which they will testify.

On their visit to Hyannis yesterday they saw several persons whose names have been mentioned in connection with the murder. The people on whom they called had little to say after the officers left and all declined to discuss the object of their visit.

It was learned to-day that the officers went to Hyannis to investigate rumors that Mr. and Mrs. William T. Saint of that town had reported that they had seen Richeson and Avis together in Boston on Friday, October 13, the day before Miss Linnell's death.

Mr. Saint denied that he had said he had seen the couple together on the day in question. What Mr. Saint did say was that on that day, while he and Mrs. Saint were in Boston shopping for a while, he and his wife saw Mrs. Saint and her mother in a store. This is admitted by Mrs. Linnell, but it is of no importance to the prosecution.

The officers called on Dr. John R. Baxter, a Hyannis dentist, because it had been reported that he had said that Mr. Saint had told him after his return from Boston that he and his wife had seen Avis and Richeson together on October 13. Dr. Baxter told the officers that he had not seen Mr. Saint since his return from Boston on October 13 until yesterday.

Dr. E. C. Hinkley, a Hyannis physician, also received a call from the State officers. Later he refused to say what the purpose of their visit was.

Edward J. Chase, father of Gladys Chase, a young woman who it has been reported said she had met the accused minister and Avis together in Boston on Saturday, October 14, the day after the murder, was also visited. While the automobile of the officers was being driven in front of the Chase house Mr. Chase refused to admit that the officers had called on him.

Many rumors are in circulation concerning important evidence in the hands of the prosecution and defense, but none of them can be confirmed. The story is that District Attorney Pelletier has a single keelson containing a white powder, which is at the chemical laboratory at Harvard medical school for analysis. This keelson is one of the articles said to have come into possession of the State when they searched the room at the Carter house in Cambridge formerly occupied by Richeson.

Looks of hair and a score of letters, postmarked for the most part in the week among the things said to have been seized in Richeson's room.

Should the keelson prove to be of any use to the prosecution, there will be no opportunity, it is said, for the defense to establish suspicion that it was put in the room for ulterior purposes.

The prosecution is also being carefully concealed, but it is believed that the information they have given to the police has led to the recovery of some articles.

Another report which has been widely circulated is that the attorneys representing Richeson have in their possession a letter written by Miss Linnell to a man in which she declared that if he did not marry her she would commit suicide with poison.

Richeson's lawyers have the letter as reported it would in a measure account for the confidence they have expressed in the innocence of the clergyman and their certainty that he will be acquitted.

At the service in Immanuel Church this morning the Rev. W. J. Stewart of Woburn preached on "Man's Place in the Plan of God." He said that such business as is beyond regulation by the Georgia State Commission. The action of the Governor followed the receipt of a letter from President J. W. Thomas, Jr., of the N. C. & S. L. denying that there is anything in the lease contract between his road and the State which requires the adoption of Georgia's regulations as to its interstate business. President Thomas says:

"The Federal Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over interstate traffic on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and it would be useless for me to recognize such jurisdiction in the Railroad Commission of Georgia."

The contention of the State of Georgia is that the entire Western and Atlantic Road is State property and that the State Railroad Commission under the act of 1889 has power to regulate the railroad as a whole and fix the tariffs to be charged by it throughout the length of its line.

PEGGED COPS TALK. Complaint From the West End Avenue Region About Disrupted Silence. The fixed post cop is in for more trouble. He is accused of talking out loud while standing on his "peg."

A letter containing several pages of detailed instances, giving the when and the where in each case, was received by Police Commissioner Waldo one day last week. The complaint appertained to the upper West Side, along West End Avenue particularly, where the guardians of the town stand according to the letter, in large groups discussing the news of the day.

The letter was passed along first to Inspector Hayes, who read it over to Capt. Thomas Palmer of the West Sixty-fifth street police station and caused him to blush. He could not believe the complaint, but he investigated it and it is whispered that the tip went out and that the peg post orators have desisted for the time being.

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PRaises CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CONGREGATIONAL PREACHER SAYS IT CURED CANCER.

Mentions His Sister in Sermon as One So Battered—Describes Anonymously Other Cures—Delegation of Scientists Hears and Thanks the Pastor.

Somehow word got around Saturday night that the Rev. Willard F. Ottarson of Bethany Congregational Church, Tenth Avenue near West Thirty-fifth street, would preach on Sunday on Christian Science. It was also reported that Mr. Ottarson's wife or some near relative had been cured by Christian Science and that the Congregational minister would shortly resign his charge and join the ranks of Mrs. E. J.'s followers.

So when services opened yesterday morning in Bethany Congregational Church there was a few of reporters and quite a representation of Christian Science faithfuls and practitioners. Among the latter was Eugene Cox, chairman of the publication committee, and Practitioner Willis Vernon Cole.

In a talk with the newspaper men after the services Mr. Ottarson denied any intention of resigning from the church or leaving the Congregational ministry and asked to be excused from speaking for publication about his family affairs. His sermon was on "The Church and Healing."

He mentioned anonymously several cases which, he said, had come under his personal observation, where persons had been cured of cancer and other organic diseases by Christian Science.

"Death and disease," said the preacher "would not be present except for sin. All the evil in the world is the result of sin and as we believe that sin can be destroyed it follows that death will be destroyed also. Our fathers used to believe that we were necessary just as so many now believe that we are sick from necessity. I believe that men will assume dominion over disease, for all truth will come to its own despite opposition. Man may be able to reject disease, accident and death."

"We believe that God can cast out sin, but we don't believe that He can cast out disease. We have become bond slaves to drugs and a large part of the money a workman brings home goes out to the druggist for medicines a large part of which is alcohol."

The minister then went on to speak of the cures of Christ and the early church. There was as much need for them now as then, he continued, and it seemed to him that the church of to-day had lost its healing powers and it might be that the new era now coming on would see them restored. All truth, he said, is not possessed by any one generation or church.

Coming to cures by prayer Mr. Ottarson recalled instances in his own experience. "A New York pastor" was one who had done a great deal of good by prayer, and a woman "bedridden from paralysis for twenty years" had been made well in a few days. "My sister had a cancer of her face," he stated, "she told me that she had been to famous doctors and they explained to her that there was no help. Then she prayed and had members of her church pray for her. Her cancer was cured and that was fifteen years ago. I have seen the slight scar on her face where it was."

"When I heard news of Christian Science," Mr. Ottarson here mentioned Christian Science by name for the first time in his discourse—"I do not laugh to wonder if God is revealing something to them. Jesus said: 'Ye shall know them by their works.'"

The pastor then went on to give instances of a well known New York woman whose brother is very prominent, and who was cured almost of total blindness by Christian Science. She was a woman who had been cured of cancer and another cancer cure, where the patient had been given up by the most skillful physicians in New York.

When Mr. Ottarson reached the doors of the church to greet the departing congregation he was introduced to the scores of Christian Scientists who had attended the service.

"Wasn't it splendid," said one of them grasping the pastor's hand, "that you had the courage to deliver such a fine sermon?" "There was nothing unusual about my sermon," said Mr. Ottarson.

MOTOR CYCLIST INJURED.

Dashes Into Rear of Automobile Truck Loaded With Ballot Boxes.

Frederick Morio, 40 years old, a mechanic of 110 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, was taken to Bradford street hospital last evening suffering from injuries of a serious nature after a motorcycle on which he was riding at high speed crashed into the rear of an automobile truck at Etna street and Euclid avenue, Cypress Hills.

The truck, owned by L. Curth & Son of 180 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was being used to transport ballot boxes to the various voting places in East New York for election work. The truck was turning from Etna street into Euclid avenue when the motorcycleist speeding up from behind dodged another which crashed into it.

Morio's machine was smashed to pieces and it looked as if he were dead when picked up. He sustained internal injuries, severe cuts on the head and limbs and concussion of the brain.

NAVY YARD INTRUSIONS

And a Missing Man Who Helped Celebrate a Great Victory.

Two young men who came to THE SIX building last night reported as missing a third young man, whose name they were unable to give, but who will be certified to properly upon presentation at the Astor House, where he checked an overcoat shortly before the Princeton and Harvard game on Saturday.

The Astor House porter told him only because later, a good deal later, he returned and after trying to recover two overcoats on his check for one, went away complaining bitterly because he could not get an \$8 hat. He was a graduate of Miami University. The Astor House says it never saw his hat.

The missing young man, whose nearest friends or relatives have not been notified, because it is not even known if he had any, is described as 6 feet tall, with a hoarse voice and a generous way about him. The two who were looking for him last night say that they met him at the Astor House on Saturday afternoon and saw him check the overcoat he later got back. Then all three scattered to the four corners of the navy yard late shortly after word of Princeton's victory came in on a ticker and it was immediately decided to enlarge the scope of the entertainment.

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John Jameson Whisky the Whisky of Quality Looks Good Tastes Good Does Good It is Good W.A. Taylor & Co. Agents, New York

MULHEARN'S BIG MISTAKE. Went Into a Police Station to Get a Drink After Hours—Lands in a Cell. Lieut. Michael Fleming was behind the desk in the Bedford avenue police station, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning when the front door opened softly and a man who proved to be James Mulhearn, a clerk, 31 years old of Grand street entered. He thrust up the desk and leaning against the brass railing whispered to Fleming: "Easy, easy, I know it's after hours, but just put out your booze and let me have two hookers with a little soda as a change." Fleming looked up and asked his visitor if he knew where he was. "Come off your perch, I'm all right," replied Mulhearn. "I'm from the West and in a hurry."

Mulhearn dropped two dimes on the desk and James Fleming, Police No. 87, entered the station house. Fleming directed Stoop Mulhearn the front door. Mulhearn became ugly and declared he would remain on the floor in a cell. In a twinkling he was in the grip of the policeman and after a charge of intoxication was made against him he was taken to the station.

"Believe me, your Honor," said Mulhearn when he was arraigned before Magistrate Dodd in the Manhattan Avenue police court early yesterday morning, "I was in a duff when I got into that police station."

Sentence was suspended with a reprimand.

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MARRIED. CAGIATI-COOKSEY—On November 4, at the Oratory, London, by the Rev. J. B. McKee of the Federal Church, Gustav Cooksey, a clerk of New York and the late Italia Cooky, to Gaetano Cagati of Rome, Italy.

DIED. ALLEN—On Saturday night, November 4, Mrs. Anna Louisa, aged 23, oldest daughter of George and Mrs. E. P. Allen, formerly of Woodland, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at the present residence, 624 Second st., near 9th av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, November 7, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

BAMBER—On Thursday, November 2, 1911, Mrs. Durand, wife of William C. Bamber and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Durand. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, Hotel Berezford, 81st st. and Central Park West, on Monday, November 6, 1911, at 11 A. M.

BELLEW—At Salt Lake City, on Thursday, November 2, 1911, Kyrle Bellew, in the 56th year of his age. Interment private.

DAVIES—On Saturday, November 4, 1911, at her residence, Burlington, Vt., Martha Maudie Davies, widow of Col. J. Mansfield Davies and daughter of the late Alfred Broadhead. Funeral services at Fishkill-on-Hudson, on Tuesday morning, November 7. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 9 A. M.

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