

BUREAU CHIEFS NOW AID ECONOMY DRIVE

Find Harding and Dawes Mean Business and Begin Cutting Their Staffs.

5,000 OUSTED IN MONTH

Brown's Bill to Realign Executive Functions to Save Money Is About Ready.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 10.
In sharp contrast with the Government spending participated in by almost every agency in Washington during the last four years, the economy brakes already have been so firmly set that the following developments stand out to-night:

Government bureau chiefs, perceiving that the Administration means business with its economy programme, actually are looking for ways to cut expenses rather than to incur them and are cutting their staffs down to a minimum.

Walter E. Brown, chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee on Government Reorganization, will return from Toledo to-morrow with virtually a complete bill providing for a realignment of executive functions for the sake of efficiency and lower costs.

Consideration is being given to the enforcement of an old law docking Senators and Representatives

Week's Talk in Congress Shows Economical Trend

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 10.
"STOP talking and save money"—Representative Alice Robertson. Here is the score by words of 1921 week in the two Houses:

Day	Senate	House
Monday	No session	No session
Tuesday	42,500	34,000
Wednesday	51,000	34,000
Thursday	47,500	32,000
Friday	35,000	32,000
Saturday	No session	45,000
Total	176,000	183,000

Cost of printing, \$6,000.
Grand total both Houses, 279,500 words.

Grand total week before last, 412,000 words.
* Reprint of bills, roll calls and lists of bills introduced are not included.

The grand total last week equals 193 columns of THE NEW YORK HERALD and three average length novels.

who are absent from sessions of Congress without proper excuse.

The actual application of the economy programme is due to the activities of Gen. Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, who is slashing appropriations right and left, and to the reorganization of the departments as intended by the Brown committee.

Old Statute Rediscovered.

The consideration given to docking Members of Congress when not attending sessions, unless forced to be absent because of their own illness or illness in their families, followed the rediscovery of a Federal statute enacted in 1856 but honored only in the breach. The statute reads:

"The Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House, respectively, shall deduct from the monthly payments of each member or delegate the amount of his salary for each day he has been absent from the House or Senate, respectively, unless such member

or delegate assign as the reason for such absence the sickness of himself or of some member of his family."

Interest in this statute has been revived in the last day or two by Senators who voted against the proposal for a Senate recess during the heated days of July. There were only fifty-one Senators present when the roll was called and the proposal for the recess was defeated by a vote of 27 to 24—a bare quorum. It is believed by many officials in Congress that if the forty-five absentees had been in attendance the recess resolution would have been adopted by an overwhelming majority. Those who entertain this opinion say it is fair to assume that Senators who were at seaside resorts or on cool mountain tops or other hot weather retreats believed in the idea of a recess.

Estimating the day's pay of a Member of Congress at \$29, which is their approximate honorarium, the law, if enforced, would have saved Uncle Sam \$860 for each day's absence.

Officials at the Capitol say the law never has been enforced, and of course they do not believe it ever will be. There was an occasion in 1914 during the heat of a campaign when the House tried to bring in the absentees by passing a resolution ordering the Sergeant at Arms to enforce the law. That official tried to do his duty, using the method of having members sign the equivalent of an affidavit to show that they had been on the job, but this procedure was resented keenly by many of the members who voted to enforce the law and the whole thing finally was ignored.

Would Save \$700,000 a Year.

Officials at the Capitol estimate that if the 1856 statute were enforced in the Senate according to its letter it would mean a saving of nearly \$700,000 a year, and that if applied to absenteeism in the House the total annual saving would run well above half a million dollars.

More important than this comparatively small saving, it is said, would be the constant reminder to members of the need for diligence as well as economy. It is believed sessions of Congress might be shortened, that legislation would be more carefully handled, that appropriations would be more closely trimmed and that close application rather than lax attention to sessions might result.

Those who have given attention to this subject have been making comparisons between the rules applying to Government clerks and the statute that is supposed to regulate faithfulness of the lawmakers. Government clerks can have only thirty days' leave with pay. Be-

yond that they are penalized for every day they lose. An additional thirty days for sickness is permitted, with a hard and fast limit, beyond which an unfortunate clerk whose salary, generally speaking, is extremely meagre, must not go.

Some officials in Congress who have been approached on the enforcement of this statute have resented "pulling such a law" on them, and said it was equivalent to having them "punch a time clock." Others have said they thought its observance would be a good thing. There is not, however, any organized move looking to having it put into effect.

Something akin to panic is abroad in the departments as a result of the economy activities. Clerks who regarded the discussion as so much talk suddenly have found themselves without jobs, due to lack of funds to retain them in the service. Still others, seeing their friends around them dismissed, are making up their minds that they, too, are to go, and are looking for positions, ready to resign when found.

One of the Government bureaus which recently held 200 clerks now is operating with forty-three. It has meant a curtailment of activities but chiefs have found it possible to make the cut, and, strange as it may seem, are not grumbling.

President Harding's warning, directed at bureau chiefs primarily, that if they hindered the reorganization programme they would be dismissed, has had a beneficial effect so far as the attitude of these officials is concerned. Realizing that the Administration is anxious to economize, the bureau heads have set about winning favor by helping the reorganization along.

There will be no reliable report of dismissals until it is prepared by the Civil Service Commission at the beginning of the coming month, but the understanding is that not less than 5,000 Government employees have been turned loose within the last thirty days. The ultimate aim is to deplete the force to approximately 60,000, which even then will be 15,000 in excess of the number maintained at the beginning of the war.

Chairman Brown has been working continuously for a month trying to complete a proper realignment of the departments, according to their major functions. He has been at his home in Toledo for ten days preparing a bill to carry out the ideas of the committee. It will be introduced in both Houses as soon as it receives the approval of President Harding and the six other members of the committee.

HENRY MARQUAND DIES IN WASHINGTON

Son of N. Y. Banker Was Writer and Active in Prison Reform.

Henry Marquand of 1827 Nineteenth street, Washington, D. C., and White-gates Farm, Bedford Hills, N. Y., died yesterday in his Washington home after an illness of several months.

Mr. Marquand was a son of the late Henry T. Marquand, New York banker, for many years president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was born in this city sixty-five years ago and educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Princeton, where he was graduated in 1875. Marquand Chapel of Princeton was a gift of Mr. Marquand's father.

After graduation he became connected with the Commercial Advertiser as an editorial writer. Since his retirement from active newspaper work ten years ago he has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines. His book reviews and short poems have appeared for many years in the Westchester Times of Mt. Kisco, in which, as in all matters connected with Westchester county, he took the greatest interest.

Mr. Marquand was a member of the State Charities Commission and was instrumental in prison reform and other improvements in the State institutional system. He made numerous trips of inspection to the prisons and public hospitals throughout the State.

He is survived by a wife, who was Miss Katherine Cowdin, and two brothers, Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton and Frederick Marquand, formerly of the banking firm of Marquand & Co. His clubs were the University, Grolier, New York Yacht, Century, Metropolitan of Washington and Cosmopolitan.

The funeral will be held at ten o'clock Wednesday morning in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

A Bank's Account of its Stewardship

FOR the information of our depositors and others, we print below our Financial Statement as reported to the Superintendent of Banks, June 30th, 1921.

ASSETS

Cash on hand, in Bank and Exchanges	\$16,072,060.69
(Gold, other coin and currency, and our balances with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks, and checks deposited by our customers in process of collection)	
Foreign Exchange	3,711,490.58
(Assured dollar value of our balances abroad, and of our holdings of prime foreign bills of exchange after payment at maturity)	
United States Government Bonds and Notes	3,256,342.00
(Market Value)	
State and Municipal Bonds	687,000.00
(Market Value)	
Short Term Securities	3,643,841.63
(Our investments in obligations of railroad and industrial corporations, payable at a near date—at market value)	
Other Bonds and Stocks	9,362,369.48
(Market Value)	
Loans and Bills Purchased	49,233,306.19
(Loans secured by Collateral, and Commercial Notes of high standing)	
N. Y. City Mortgages	4,583,286.83
(First Mortgages on improved property in New York City)	
Real Estate	4,086,095.51
(Banking buildings—lower floors, used for our business; upper floors, rented to the public)	
Customers' Liability on Acceptances and Commercial Letters of Credit	8,835,549.82
(Obligation of our customers to reimburse us for (1) commercial drafts accepted by us, payable at a future date (2) engagements to pay or accept commercial documents)	
Accrued Interest Receivable	631,341.74
(Interest accrued on loans and investments but not yet payable)	
Total	\$104,102,684.47

LIABILITIES

Due Depositors	\$80,341,537.75
(Funds deposited with us as follows: a) checking accounts; b) deposits for a fixed time or on 31 days' notice; c) for trust or other purposes)	
Mortgage on Real Estate	114,500.00
(Existing mortgage on property recently purchased by this company for banking premises)	
Reserve for Taxes	451,005.13
(Proportionate amount accrued for taxes, figured as though now due)	
Bills Payable at Federal Reserve Bank	None
Acceptances	6,585,288.79
(Commercial drafts accepted by us against domestic and foreign shipments of merchandise payable at a future date, less anticipations)	
Commercial Letters of Credit	2,250,261.03
(Our engagements to pay or accept commercial documents)	
Rediscounts	1,400,181.12
(Acceptances sold in the local open market or discounted abroad, bearing the endorsement of this company)	
Unearned Discount	245,612.94
(Discount received but not yet earned on purchased paper)	
Accrued Interest Payable	61,715.08
(Amount set aside to meet interest due on deposits)	
Total	\$91,450,101.84
Leaving Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, June 30, 1921	\$12,652,582.63
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, June 30, 1920	\$12,206,876.83
Gain for twelve months (After paying dividends)	445,705.80

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT
60 Broadway

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN SHOPPING CENTRE
5th Ave. & 34th St.

IN HARLEM
125th St. & Lenox Ave.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN THE BRONX
148th St. & Third Ave.

Member of Federal Reserve System

PACKARD

The Packard Motor Car Company announces the following new prices:

The Twin-Six Touring Car is reduced from \$6000 to \$4850, a reduction of \$1150. All other Twin-Six open and enclosed cars are proportionately decreased—the reduction ranging in amount up to \$1700.

Following former reductions of the Single-Six which anticipated lower manufacturing costs, further reductions of

Single-Six enclosed models are made ranging in amount up to \$400.

Prices on all models of Packard Trucks are also reduced—the new prices being from \$200 to \$1050 below the former prices.

The manufacturing schedules of all three lines—the Twin-Six, the Single-Six, the Truck—have been increased materially.

Prices at Detroit, War Tax extra

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY of NEW YORK
Broadway at 61st Street

Brooklyn: 360 Flatbush Ave.
Long Island City: Queens Boulevard at Hill St.
White Plains: Mamaroneck at Martine Avenue
Poughkeepsie: 239 Main Street
Newark: Broad Street at Kinney
Jersey City: Boulevard at Carlton Avenue
Plainfield: 628 Park Avenue

Paterson: 489 Broadway
Hartford: Washington Street at Park
New Haven: 204 York Street
New London: 391 William Street
Springfield: 721-23 State Street
Pittsfield: 164 Wahconah Street

Ask the man who owns one