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National Association of Certified Public Accountants

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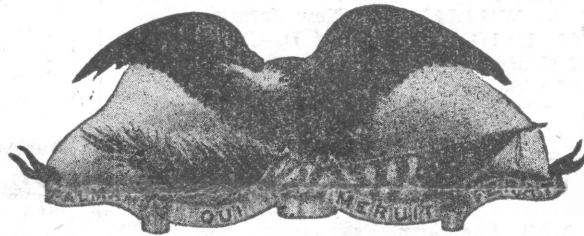
The C. P. A. Bulletin

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Vol. 4, Nos. 6-7

The National Association of Certified Public Accountants
945 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

June-July, 1925



CONVENTION NUMBER

Fourth Annual Meeting

National Association of Certified Public Accountants

What happened may be summarized as follows:

SUMMARY

PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED AND WILLIAM H. GOFORTH (PENNSYLVANIA) ELECTED ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS TO REPLACE LAWRENCE J. ADAMS, WHOSE TERM EXPIRED.

FORMER DIRECTOR WM. M. WILLIAMS ELECTED TO SUCCEED MR. ADAMS AS FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

VOTE TO DECREASE ANNUAL DUES AND FEES

THE ANNUAL DUES \$10.00, THE ANNUAL BOND PREMIUM \$5.00 AND THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO THE C. P. A. BULLETIN OF \$2.00 WAS COMBINED AND PLACED UNDER ONE FEE OF \$10.00, BEGINNING AS OF JANUARY 1, 1926. SUBSCRIPTION TO THE BULLETIN AND THE ANNUAL BOND PREMIUM WILL BE INCLUDED WITH THE ANNUAL DUES, THUS MAKING ALL MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION "BONDED ACCOUNTANTS" AND "SUBSCRIBERS" TO THE BULLETIN.

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE, AS OF THIS DATE, WAS REDUCED FROM \$35.00 TO \$15.00. THE NEW \$15.00 FEE WILL COVER THE MEMBERSHIP FEE IN FULL WITH SUBSCRIPTION TO THE C. P. A. BULLETIN AND PREMIUM ON THE BOND FOR THE BALANCE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR IN WHICH THE APPLICANT SUBSCRIBES.

NO SALARY TO OFFICERS—A RESOLUTION WAS INTRODUCED AND ACCEPTED THAT NO SALARIES SHALL BE PAID TO OFFICERS DURING THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE MEETING CONVENED AT 11:30 A. M. AND ADJOURNED AT 5 P. M.

MR. WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS, OF NEW JERSEY, IN THE CHAIR THROUGHOUT.

THE C. P. A. BULLETIN

The official publication of the
National Association of Certified Public Accountants
 Published monthly by the Association at
 945 Pennsylvania Avenue,
 Washington, D. C.

Subscription price \$2.00 per year.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND OFFICERS

PRESIDENT, E. LONG, of California.
 FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. WILLIAMS, of New Jersey.
 SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, DON R. HUTCHISON, of D. C.
 TREASURER, WM. A. OWEN, of Kentucky.
 SECRETARY, C. P. TIMMONS, of Oklahoma.
 DIRECTOR, WM. H. GOFORTH, of Pennsylvania.
 DIRECTOR, J. R. HUTCHISON, of Iowa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

J. R. HUTCHISON, Chairman.
 MELVILLE D. THOMAS, Allentown, Pa.
 LAWRENCE J. ADAMS, New York, N. Y.

EDITORIAL

By J. R. Hutchison

The fourth annual meeting of the National Association of Certified Public Accountants has been held. Many of the most substantial accounting firms of the country were represented at this meeting by members in person or by proxy to voice their opinion of the Association, its purposes and activities in present and past, and to indicate their views and wishes for the future of the Association.

This issue of the Bulletin has been held back until the official stenographic report of the Annual Meeting was completed, in order to carry news of the meeting to members as quickly as possible.

The meeting demonstrated that the Association is composed of fearless, high grade accountants performing self-sacrificing work in the free and honest improvement of conditions within the profession and within the Association itself, and that we are out to make accountancy a virile, upstanding profession.

A vote of confidence was given the present administration, commending the officers for the excellent grade of work they have performed and the vast number of changes and improvements they have helped to make in the accountancy laws of the several states and the general confidence they have established not only with accountants but with financial interests throughout the country.

The Chairman commended upon the work done by the officers and members during the past year and his annual address (address of Chairman Williams appears in another section of this issue) was received with great applause, as it showed that much has been done and is to be done for the cause nearest our hearts as adopted by the National and to establish some

practical means of protecting the public and the profession as a whole. This brought out the discussion which led up to a motion which was adopted that a committee be formed to communicate with officers of the various National and State societies of independent accountants whose objects, aims and ambitions are to advance the interests of public accountancy, inviting a conference to be held at some central point agreeable to all the officers of the conference, to affect a consolidation or an allied organization of accountants, and to establish a true and representative form of accountancy relative to accountants in public practice and accountants in commercial practice and to the adoption of a standard method of procedure for the accountant.

MR. LONG'S LETTER

Your President, Mr. Long, was unable to be present at this meeting as business engagements required him to be out of the city. His letter was received with great applause and ordered spread upon the minutes.

Oswego, N. Y.,
 May 27, 1925.

Dear Colleagues:

Your president regrets his inability to be present in person at the Annual Convention this year; however, he is with you in spirit.

Faithfully yours,

E. LONG, President.

President Long's paper containing the annual report and the president's address is printed in another section of this issue. This paper should be read and studied, as it contains many valuable suggestions.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Secretary's report is printed in full in this issue and the recommendations and suggestions as outlined were adopted. A resolution was ordered en-

grossed and published expressing condolence for the members claimed by death since our last convention.

GOVERNORS

The following governors were elected: President, E. Long of California for one year.

1st Vice-Pres., Wm. M. Williams of New Jersey for three years.

2nd. Vice-Pres., D. R. Hutchison of Washington, D. C., for one year.

Treasurer, Wm. A. Owen, of Kentucky for one year.

Secretary, C. P. Timmons, of Oklahoma for one year.

Director, J. R. Hutchison of Iowa for two years.

Director, William H. Goforth of Pennsylvania for one year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

An executive committee was appointed to supervise and look after the details of the Association, all in conjunction with the Board of Governors. The committee consists of the following:

J. R. Hutchison, Chairman.

Melville D. Thomas of Allentown, Pa.

Lawrence J. Adams of New York, N. Y.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Mr. John O. Berkley was appointed chairman of the examination board, with power to appoint his associates all in conjunction with the Board of Governors.

NO SALARIES TO OFFICERS

A resolution was introduced and accepted that no salaries should be paid to officers during the ensuing year.

REDUCTION IN ANNUAL DUES AND FEES

A resolution was introduced and accepted that the annual dues for the calendar year 1926 be placed at \$10.00 and to cover the annual membership dues, subscription to the C. P. A. Bulletin and the yearly premium on the bond. This resolution also reduces the membership fee, as of this date, from \$25.00 to \$15.00, said \$15.00 to cover the membership fee in full with subscription to the C. P. A. Bulletin and premium on the bond for the balance of the calendar year in which the applicant subscribes.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The report of the Treasurer was received showing the receipts and disbursements for the year and referred to the auditing committee, who will submit in due time their report.

HARVEY HOUSE

The conference adjourned to the private dining room of the celebrated Harvey Restaurant, where an excellent meal was served and everybody had something to say that hit the nail on the head.

SUMMARY

A short summary of the spirit of the convention—would include certain outstanding feats—The National Association has performed many feats that have brought the business of accountancy to the forefront in the past few years, a period of professional and national reconstruction. The National Association has proven its substantial worth to the business interests of this country as well as its members, and the progress that has been made in bringing about a better and truer understanding of interstate accountancy, now very much discussed, owes much to the officers of the National Association and those who are responsible for the publication of the C. P. A. Bulletin.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

By Mr. Wm. M. Williams

Mr. Chairman and Members of the National Association:

This occasion is the third on which the honor of presiding at your meeting has been offered, accepted and appreciated more than can be expressed. Greeting you here today is a pleasure in the extreme, and continuous evidence of former years that you are vitally interested in the aims and objects of this Association. Your President and other officers will report to you in due course the progress which has been made during the past year in the affairs of the Association, hence that which is said to you now will be informal and based upon objects and contact since the last annual meeting.

The legal profession generally does not understand that the term "Certified Public Accountant" has been adopted in various states through the instrumentality of self-seeking individuals, instead of the public demand. A general understanding of the aims and the objects back of the propaganda which has resulted in the adoption of the term C. P. A. also does not exist, and, when explained fully, arouses the indignation of the lawyer to whom the explanation is made. Several have expressed freely the opinion that effort should be made on the part of independent accountants to break down such an institution and to establish some practical means of protecting the public and the profession.

This brings forth a suggestion which is open for discussion and which is, that action be taken at this meeting to bring about an association or organization of all accountants who may be characterized "Independent" into one large society for the purpose of formulating a definite standard for the profession both public and commercial. Then everyone may understand the true meaning of "Public Accountant" and "Commercial Accountant," together with the distinction that is made in differentiating between the two.

This idea may be expressed concretely by the formation of a new association with a suitable name differing entirely from either the term "C. P. A." or the term "Chartered Accountant," because both of these merely follow in the footsteps of that which has gone before and the conditions which created and now maintains both of these titles are objectionable to every member of this association and to all independent accountants. The new organization should be comprehensive in the scope and should provide for: (a) accountants in public practice; (b) accountants in commercial practice.

The details may be worked out later and the intent at this time is to present only a general idea. A further thought occurs in this connection, which is, that one desiring to begin the practice of public accountancy may apply to a local board to be created by the new organization. The applicant may satisfy this local board of his fitness, training and experience and be granted permission to practice public accountancy with the obligation upon the point of the applicant to establish an office or place of business.

The applicant then proceeds to establish himself and will be required to continue in public work for a term of three years and to report to his local board at the end of that period. He then will be required to demonstrate to the satisfaction of his local board that he has an established clientele that his reports have been and will be accepted by the financial institutions of his community and that he has established himself in the confidence of the public. He then becomes a fully qualified public accountant, with whatsoever appropriate designation may be agreed upon by the organization.

All the members of this association will agree that the foregoing forms the basis for the true establishment of a public accountant, and that an academic training examination, etc., will not and do not qualify the applicant until he has satisfied the public that his experience and training are such as to be desired by it.

The members are aware that the machinery of all associations, regardless of the name, is inadequate to protect the public against rascality and deception. An instance arose a few weeks ago in the arrest of a public accountant in Brooklyn for an attempt to defraud the Federal Government. Other individual instances are at hand where accountants recognized by present standards have been known to have served terms in penitentiaries and yet nothing has been done to protect the public against these individuals and they have returned to their practice after serving their terms. This condition should not be and it can not be possible where a local board is responsible for the unethical conduct of the members engaged in the profession under its jurisdiction.

The suggestion is offered at this meeting that an appropriate motion be made subsequently to authorize this association to enter into correspondence with like associations and endeavor, having, as its object, the bringing together of all who are interested in this objective.

Another point to which your attention may be directed is that of unethical publicity. This also could be controlled by an organization somewhat along the lines just outlined. Communications are received by many of you from those in the profession in which the interests of some individual or firm in a particular charity is set forth on the letter head of that firm. Such an instance will be placed before you now for your scrutiny. You will perceive that this is a distinct violation of the scripture in which we are cautioned to withhold from the left hand any knowledge of action on the part of the right hand. This subject is offered to you respectfully that your charities and your interest in charities and charitable organizations be conducted on your individual letter heads or plain sheets of paper. A public accountant should not permit himself at any time to descend to this unethical method of presenting himself to the public eye.

Effort has been made to secure legislation in various states during the past year that will "tighten" the "trust" and thus add financial value to the designation "C. P. A." Fortunately, the impelling motive of this legislation in most states has been disclosed and a full report no doubt will be made to you by your President. The public is not interested in legislation of this character, and is not behind it nor has it been at any time. Such legislation is promoted by a selfish interest, and is easily allayed because of that motive.

Others of you here have ideas and opinions to place before the meeting and you are all interested in the successful outcome of that which is being sought, hence, these remarks will be brought to a close with a second expression of appreciation for the honor, and continued good wishes to the Association and to the individual members.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Subscribers to the C. P. A. Bulletin should notify the Secretary of the National Association of Certified Public Accountants, 945 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., of change in address before the 20th day of the month preceding the month of publication.

The subscriber who fails to receive his copy of the Bulletin within a reasonable time after the first of the month, should notify the Secretary.

JOHN O. BERKLEY

Member
National Association of Certified
Public Accountants

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**TENNESSEE ACCOUNTANCY
BOARD ELECTS ITS
OFFICERS**

**Requirements of Certified Accountants
Now Easier**

The State Board of Accountancy, established by a recent law for the purpose of lifting the severe restrictions that kept many qualified men from becoming certified public accountants, met yesterday in Nashville and elected a chairman and a secretary.

J. C. Edwards and J. A. Granner, both of Nashville, were elected chairman and secretary, respectively.

The other five members of the board are Hays Flowers, Memphis; A. L. Yancey, Memphis; W. L. McFarland, Nashville; Lee H. Battle, Chattanooga; W. H. Black, Knoxville.

Under the old law, many men who were qualified to be public accountants found it difficult to get certificates. The new law provides that any accountant who can come up to certain qualifications can get a certificate, the board of accountancy to be the judge of the qualifications.

The board will waive examination, according to the law, of any accountant who is the holder of a certificate issued under the laws of another state which extends the same privileges to certified accountants of this state, provided the requirements of that state are similar to the requirements of Tennessee. Examination of accountants who possess certificates issued under any foreign government can be waived by the board if that government calls

for the same requirements that this state does.

Accountants who have been practicing as public accountants for five years can also get a certificate under the new law without being examined. The provision is made that the applicant must have been in practice in this state for at least 12 months. The applicant must also have been a senior accountant for four years of his required five years of experience. However, the applicant must make his wishes known within three months after April 1 of this year. Those who wish to make application for a certificate can get blanks for the purpose from the secretary, whose office is in the Stahlman Building, Nashville. Blanks can be obtained until July 1.

**REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANTS**

By E. Long, President

In summing up some of the items of the past year, it is gratifying to note the progress made in the profession, as we refer back to 1921, when the National was organized. It was at this time the American Institute of Accountancy claimed that they controlled 44 of the individual state boards and that the designation A. I. A. was to become the standard designation for accountancy, and as it did look like the designation C. P. A. and the designation P. A. were to be assigned to the waste basket. Now most of the state board examinations are taken away from the American Institute and returned to the individual state boards. If for nothing more, the National members have done a wonderful thing for the accounting profession, and, until the individual state C. P. A. Boards are able to give, handle and control the examinations, so long will it be necessary for the National to fight for the interest of Accountancy. From an editorial by Wilbur Main, one of the prominent members of the American Institute, the following is quoted:

"Each State Board must eventually perform all the duties to which the members are sworn. The time is coming when each state board must actually prepare its own examination questions as a separate board or in co-operation with other boards; also each board must grade and assume the responsibility of marking its own papers. Surely this is not asking too much of the official representatives of our profession in each State.

"The writer (Mr. Main) is convinced that each board must give very careful consideration to the best methods of increasing the number of certified public accountants in its State. With tens of

thousands of students attending the three hundred odd schools of university and collegiate grade which are conducting public accounting courses, the annual increase in our number in practically all States is too low. Each State Board will have to work out this problem in its own way. * * *

"As time goes on, each board must give constant thought not only to the rights and privileges of the certified public accountants licensed in that particular State, but more especially to the rights of the general public, as well as those certified public accountants of other States. Common sense must be the guiding spirit of its actions, and courtesy its watchword."

From the above, does it not appear that the members of the A. I. A. have lost confidence in their own organization and come to the realization that American accountants are well able to conduct their individual State Board examination without calling upon a foreign corporation whose interests are that of the Chartered Accountants of England rather than that of the accountancy of the individual states?

In the Bulletin of the American Institute of Accountancy, under date of April 18, 1925, there is noted an article prepared by a committee of the American Institute of Accountancy appointed to consider relationship between accounting organizations. From the committee's report, it is noted that they were unable to bring about such an organization, and the editor of that bulletin devoted the greater part of the committee's report in lambasting other organizations, from which we quote:

"This committee believes that there may be other organizations with constructive and definite programmes of real value which should be encouraged. There are, however, some organizations with which the Institute is entirely out of sympathy. For example, the so-called Institute of Chartered Accountants of California does not seem to this committee to be worthy of inclusion among organizations recognized by the Institute.

"The National Association of Certified Public Accountants is another case in point."

Then the editor of the bulletin goes on to tell how detectives were employed, how evidence was gained and collected under the direction of the counsel for the Institute, J. Harry Covington. This evidence was not collected for the purpose of advancing accountancy or for the betterment of accountancy. This evidence was collected and put into force by the Institute for the purpose of trying to put a rival Association out of existence.

As for the Chartered Accountants of California, they have done much for the interests of accountancy, and it was through their efforts, assisted by many other independent accountants of California, that blocked the so-called Dolge Bill that met defeat in the California State Legislature.

You are more or less familiar with the propaganda that was sent out by the A. I. A., through its president and officers. You will also remember the Illinois injunction case and damage suit that the National collected from Mr. Ed E. Gore, then president of the American Institute. You will also remember the decision brought against Elkin Moses, a member of the A. I. A. and an officer of the Louisiana State Board. With these and many other charges that have been brought by the A. I. A. against the National Association, and in which the A. I. A. has lost its control of the State Boards, we can truthfully state that the officers of the A. I. A. do not like the National Association. They have found the National to have a principle for which its members are working for, and will continue to work for, until accountancy within the United States is handled and controlled by accountants of the United States and not by an English organization controlled by the Chartered Accountants of England, even if they do maintain an office in New York City and operate under a state corporation charter.

If the politicians who are on State Boards of accountancy are incompetent to handle, give and conduct the examinations, it is high time that these so-called offenders were removed and the powers granted to boards which are now usurped by the American Institute, should be placed in charge of our educational institutions or with competent practical educated accountants who are able to perform the duties intrusted to them by state legislatures.

43 States

Some 43 state legislatures were in session during the past year, and many and various accountancy bills were presented for adoption. The so-called model bill of the American Institute of Accountancy was not accepted by any one of them, neither was the so-called bill prepared by the members of the A. I. A. in their session of December 4, 1924, accepted by any state legislature. You have read the proposed Dolge bill, which was introduced into the California State Legislature. This bill never got out of the committee room, and, when its phraseology was explained to the committee, it was rejected. The professional accountants of California introduced a new bill (Senate Bill No. 813) to kill the C. P. A. act, and it only lacked two votes in doing it. Take a look at the so-called model proposed bill planned by the Michigan state board, who are members of the American Institute. This

bill was so badly shot and rehashed that it came out in the end to be almost the same as the bill proposed by the members of the National. Again, in North Carolina, where we find a bill which was adopted and accepted by the state legislature patterned after the National, requiring all accountants to be licensed.

SHALL THE DESIGNATION BE C. P. A., L. A., OR SOME- THING ELSE?

The National Association has always maintained that all public accountants should be under a license. I quote from the C. P. A. Bulletin, under date of December 1, 1921:

"The National Association will attempt to lay before you the various aspects and conditions current in the profession of accountancy, with the single purpose of securing out of a widespread general discussion a consensus of views based upon facts out of which it may be able to formulate some comprehensive national policy and plan for the co-ordination and betterment of methods and procedure within the profession, to the end that something definite and standard in the way of general principles may be established which will be acceptable as a national basis upon which the profession of accountancy may be firmly established and that the degree of the profession may be full of meaning and worth. To this end, all members of the profession, no matter what their views may be, are invited to contribute their views to this Association, with the request that such contributions be made in the spirit in which the invitation is extended and that constructive arguments and views be presented, with permission to print. * * * ALL ACCOUNTANTS, WHO FOLLOW THE PROFESSION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY SHOULD BE LICENSED. The theory of license will not permit the licensing of a part of those engaged in an activity, and the entire freedom from license of the balance of those engaged in the same activity. * * * It would be ridiculous to say to lawyers, as the State Boards say to accountants, that 1 per cent of all lawyers may be designated "certified lawyers," and that 99 per cent may practice without qualification or control. * * * Therefore, all accountants, whether C. P. A., P. A., L. A., or what not, if allowed to practice the profession of accountancy, should be licensed."

It now looks like the recommendation is going to become a realization.

FOUR STATES ADOPT A LICENSE LAW

Four out of five states that adopted a new accountancy law during this last session have adopted a license law requiring all professional accountants to register. Namely: Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Michigan. In principal, this is carrying out the idea advanced by the National. While the laws are not uniform, neither do they carry the correct form of a reciprocity clause, but they do carry the right idea in requiring all practicing accountants to register and procure a license. It is hoped that when these state legislatures are again in session, the members of the National will be able to perfect a uniform reciprocity clause, one that will permit accountants to go from one state to another to practice their profession.

THE EXAMINATION

Is it the desire of the members present to continue with the scholastic examinations now in force or shall a uniform examination be required, one based on experience and practice? It must be remembered that there are many first class accountants who are well schooled in accounting, and have a large clientele and a profitable business, yet they are unable to pass a scholastic examination based on trick problems, cross-word puzzles and conundrums.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LAW

It was a sad blow to the North Carolina State Board and its associates when the National, through its influence, stopped the board from peddling C. P. A. degrees in the District of Columbia at \$25.00 a throw.

IN THE NORTH CAROLINA CASE, MECKLENBURG NO. 443

"The law is unmistakably clear that the legislature has no power to enact statutes, even though in general words, that can extend in their operation and effect beyond the territory of the sovereignty from which the statute emanates. The legislative authority of every state must spend its force within the territorial limits. * * * Therefore, the Certificates issued by the State Board of North Carolina, in the name of the sovereign State of North Carolina, on its Washington Examinations, were not only worthless and delusive, but absolutely invalid."

Now that North Carolina has a new board, it is hoped that the examinations will be conducted on a standard basis and that accountancy in that state shall become a profession and that the conduct of the board shall be that of justice and equality.

THE TENNESSEE LAW

The new law enacted by the Tennessee State Legislature comes more

nearly being a model law than any accountancy law heretofore enacted. It requires the board to conduct the examination, takes care of the public accountant, issues a license, the board members are not perpetual, examination papers may be examined by the candidate after being graded, and, in fact, the new board appointed by the Governor is given a chance in the State of Tennessee to make accountancy a profession.

CAUTION

Members of the State Boards must remember they are state officers and must not usurp powers which belong to the State Police Force to advance their own interests or the interest of some association or society to which they belong. We have on file many letters sent out by members of the State Boards that would not look well in print nor would they take well if presented to the Governor or the State Legislature. Most accountancy laws carry a forfeiture clause, but this does not mean that a board member can revoke a certificate without going through due process of law.

THE COMING YEAR

Much work is outlined for the officers and members of the Association for the coming year.

There should be a joint convention of the 42,000 professional accountants in America to outline a uniform accountancy law, a standard code of ethics, a reciprocity clause, a penalty clause, a suspension clause, a standard definition and a distinction made between public accountancy and commercial accountancy, the method of procedure of working up from that of a commercial accountant to that of a public accountant. There should be adopted an annual fee or yearly license for the maintenance of the members of the state boards. Again there is the question of bringing the accountancy laws before the Congress of the United States to have the state accountancy examiners done away with and have the examinations placed under the direct supervision of the United States Civil Service Commission.

THE D. C. ACCOUNTANCY LAW

There has been much discussion relative to the D. C. law, and if Congress did not err when it created a new examination board. The District of Columbia is under direct control of the Congress of the United States; therefore, as Congress has an examination board in the United States Civil Service Commission, is it not a duplication of departments in creating a District Board of Examiners?

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SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Fourth Annual Convention of the National Association of Certified Public Accountants finds us with a net membership of 3,303 members.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Enrollment: | |
| June 3, 1921, to May 31, 1925..... | 3,422 |
| Less resignations and cancellations: | |
| June 1, 1921, to May 31, 1924..... | 84 |
| June 1, 1924, to May 31, 1925..... | 11 |
| By death: | |
| June 1, 1921, to May 31, 1924..... | 17 |
| June 1, 1924, to May 31, 1925..... | 7 |
| | 119 |
| Leaving our net membership..... | 3,303 |

Those claimed by death since our last convention are:

Charles G. Berndt, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
 James S. Black, Kansas City, Mo.
 John P. Fernsler, New York, N. Y.
 G. C. Hill, Shreveport, La.
 Charles W. Iliff, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Samuel M. Shirley, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Melcher Hook, La Grange, Ill.

There has been no vacancies or changes in the Association's officers the past year, yet we are called to elect at this time 5 Governors, including 1 Governor for three years and 4 Governors for one year.

The retiring Governors are:

Mr. E. Long, President.
 Mr. L. J. Adams, 1st Vice President.
 Mr. C. P. Timmons, Secretary.
 Mr. Wm. A. Owen, Treasurer.
 Mr. Wm. M. Williams, Director.

Governors holding over this year are:

Mr. D. R. Hutchison, 2nd Vice President, 1 year.
 Mr. J. R. Hutchison, Director, 2 years.

I would recommend that the membership fee of \$25.00 be reduced to \$15.00 covering the membership certificate in full, the premium on the Bond Card and subscription to the C. P. A. Bulletin for the balance of the calendar year in which the applicant subscribes.

I would further recommend that the annual dues of \$10.00, the annual bond premium of \$5.00 and the annual subscription to the C. P. A. Bulletin of \$2.00, total \$17.00, be included in one fee of \$10, thus reducing the total annual dues from \$17.00 to \$10.00 per year.

All receipts received have been turned over to the Treasurer. An itemized statement of receipts will be furnished your Auditing Committee.

The new Code of By-Laws and the Canons of Professional Ethics adopted at the last annual meeting are working out very satisfactory, and have been accepted by the members in general without much complaint.

I would recommend that the Board of Governors elect or appoint from the membership roll an Executive Committee to supervise, investigate and look after the details of the Association, all in conjunction by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Governors.

It is further recommended that the Board of Governors elect or appoint a Board of Examiners to pass on the qualifications of any and all applications presented for admission to membership.

As our membership roll covers many foreign countries, I would recommend that representatives be established in these foreign countries to advance the interests of the association and to protect the standing of its members.

I would further recommend that the Board of Governors appoint, from time to time, State Representatives to represent the Association and its members in the individual states.

I would suggest that the official publication, the C. P. A. Bulletin, be increased in volume and numbers, and that the business, financial and commercial organizations be supplied with copies of each issue. I would further suggest that a high class grade of advertisements be secured, and that each and every member, who is in business for himself, carry a suitable announcement card in each issue.

Respectfully submitted,

C. P. TIMMONS, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

C. Nathaniel Berry, President of the Berry Audit Company, announces the removal of their office from 228 Story Building to Room 331, Severance Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

L. Sedransk, accountant and auditor, announces the removal of his office to 15-17 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

Edward A. Roebke announces that his new address is now 1283 East 28th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Midwood 7006.

J. Henry Debus announces the removal of his office to 8025 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Vincennes 6681.

Louis F. Katz announces the change of his address from New York to 487 Beach Street, Revere, Mass.

P. Robert G. Sjostrom announces the change of his address to 216 Flagler Arcade, Miami, Florida.

James D. Elliott and Associates, Accountants, announce the removal of their offices to new and more commodious quarters at 314 Hurst Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

A few of the many accountants who have recently visited Washington, D. C.:

Martin J. Arft, Toledo, Ohio.
 Harry P. Baumann, Chicago, Ill.
 J. R. Beaman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 V. E. Bennett, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 C. R. Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.
 J. M. Culbreth, Richmond, Va.
 Alfred H. Coe, Wilmington, Del.
 W. R. Culver, Aurora, Ill.
 T. F. Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.
 J. B. Cook, Chicago, Ill.
 C. S. Cowan, Seattle, Wash.
 D. T. Cunningham, Boston, Mass.
 E. S. Clark, Providence, R. I.
 Thos. H. Evans, Detroit, Mich.
 Joseph F. Ellis, Clarksdale, Miss.
 Wallace Fraser, Atlanta, Ga.
 Wm. H. Goforth, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Charles R. Hlavach, Menominee, Mich.
 Seth Hadfield, Hartford, Conn.
 Harry Harper, Minneapolis, Minn.
 H. C. Hubbell, New York, N. Y.
 Bert F. Jones, Memphis, Tenn.
 David A. Jayne, Charlestown, W. Va.
 Wm. H. James, Atlanta, Ga.
 Joseph Kaplow, Bronx, New York City.

Louis I. Kane, New York, N. Y.
 W. G. La Rue, Kansas City, Mo.
 Henry J. Miller, New Orleans, La.
 E. J. Miller, Seattle, Wash.
 Victor Markwalter, Augusta, Ga.
 F. J. Munchalfen, Joliet, Ill.
 P. W. Pinkerton, Chicago, Ill.
 J. R. Robinson, Atlanta, Ga.
 Herman Stratman, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Louis Schneider, Detroit, Mich.

L. J. Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.
Melville D. Thomas, Allentown, Pa.
Wm. M. Williams, New York, N. Y.
Edward L. Winslow, Cocoa, Fla.

STATE INCOME TAX UPHeld

Jackson, Miss., June 1.—The State Supreme Court today held the Mississippi income tax act passed by the 1924 legislature constitutional.

BOOK REVIEW

"Cost Keeping and Construction Accounting." By G. Ed Ross, 1453 Court St., Salem, Oregon.

The entire classification of the book is so arranged as to set forth a principal to be followed, and an example that is applicable to the larger work as well as the small construction jobs.

The book is a strictly highway construction cost and accounting system for engineers, contractors, federal, state, county and municipal officials and employees, construction accountants, auditors and others interested in securing definite cost data. It will be found helpful in conjunction with other methods of accounting in common use, or it may be used as a basis for a complete accounting and cost system in itself.

There are many plates showing forms which have been especially selected for cost work, together with double-page plates, showing suggested organization charts.

This publication has listed features and numbers for highway development accounting, the principal is adaptable to any work consisting of numerous items, departments, or divisions on which detailed costs are desired. It is arranged for a large variety of manufacturing enterprises.

The book is very applicable to any business where costs have to be kept.

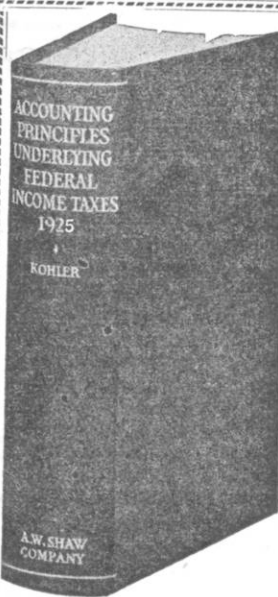
MEMPHIAN ATTENDS ACCOUNTANTS' MEET

Bert F. Jones, accountant and auditor, will leave today for Washington, D. C., to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Certified Public Accountants that convenes Monday, June 1. Jones will go to New York to attend to business matters before returning to Memphis.—(Memphis, Tenn., May 29.)

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TO US

Kindly send me blank application forms for Membership in the National Association of Certified Public Accountants.

Signed _____
Street Address _____
City _____
State _____



"Accounting Principles Underlying Federal Income Taxes, 1925"

By E. L. KOHLER, M. A., C. P. A.,
of Kohler, Pettengill and Company, Professor of Accounting, Northwestern University School of Commerce.

Many important changes were made in the income tax law during 1924. Those changes are of vital importance to every business man, accountant, lawyer and student of income tax. The use of March 1, 1913, values of assets has again been changed. There is a new penalty for evasion of taxes by incorporation, as well as a new rate of tax applicable to individuals. The list of deductible contributions has been enlarged. The 1925 edition of "Accounting Principles Underlying Federal Income Taxes" covers all these changes. It shows the effects of capital net losses on the individual taxpayer. It explains the necessity for inclusion in the return of income from tax-free securities. The publicity of income tax returns is discussed. The proper steps in filing an appeal are carefully listed. These are only a few of the many new points covered in this new edition. 550 pages, including 925 forms.

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SECOND AND ENLARGED EDITION

Cost Keeping & Construction Accounting

G. ED. ROSS—CONSULTING COST ACCOUNTANT

Member National Association of Cost Accountants
Associate Member American Association of Engineers
Member National Association Certified Public Accountants

This publication outlines a common sense method of segregation and assembling of Highway Construction cost data; twenty-two feature segregations and 885 item segregations in common use on engineering and construction work. Covering every phase of highway construction and development. Also copies of standard forms.

Every man interested in construction work and wishing to improve will find something of practical, every day and continuous value in this publication. It is a working manual full of ideas which have taken years to develop. Their practical value has been amply proven.

Space does not permit a detailed description of the book; it is invaluable to accountants having construction problems.

If not entirely satisfactory, return within 10 days and purchase price will be immediately refunded.

Price \$3.75 per copy postpaid, anywhere. Mail personal check with order—we absorb the exchange.

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