

WEATHER FORECAST.

Pastly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature.

BONUS BILL PASSES SENATE, 47 TO 22; VETO IS PREDICTED

Twenty Are Paired in Voting and Seven Are Listed as Absentees.

IN CONFERENCE TO-DAY

Measure Will Be Sent to the President Not Later Than Monday.

QUICK ACTION EXPECTED

From Three to Seven Who Supported It Will Switch on the Next Ballot.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 31. The United States Senate to-day paid its political debt to able bodied soldier voters by passing the \$5,000,000 bonus raid on the public treasury and taxpayers of the country.

Only sixty-nine of the ninety-six Senators actually voted on the bill, forty-seven casting their votes in favor of it and twenty-two against it.

Under the pairing arrangement twenty of the twenty-seven Senators who did not participate in the vote, were evenly balanced in support and against the measure.

Of the forty-seven votes for the bill, twenty-seven were cast by Republicans and twenty by Democrats.

Of the twenty-two votes actually cast against the measure fifteen were contributed by Republicans and seven by Democrats.

Veto Will Be Upheld.

On the basis of the vote to-day, a veto of the McCarmer measure, which is expected by almost every Senator, will be upheld.

In addition to the number of Senators who voted or were paired against the bill, at least three and probably seven—as many as may be necessary—will vote to sustain the Presidential disapproval of the bonus scheme.

It is expected the President will act on the McCarmer measure, loaded down with amendments which are not acceptable to the executive department of the Government, without delay.

The supporters of the McCarmer bill will not waste any time in getting it to the White House.

The joint conference committee of the two houses will take up the measure to-morrow and expect to get it out of the way in a day or two despite rebellious predictions made by House leaders that the changes made by the Senate in the bill, which passed the lower house in March last, will not be acceptable.

Obstruction to the bonus scheme at this stage would involve it in difficulties which might delay executive action for some time to come.

Consequently there is reason to believe the conferees will agree in record breaking time to accept the Senate bill, which differs little in essential features from the House measure.

Senate leaders are confident the measure will be delivered to the President not later than Monday.

There does not appear to be the slightest doubt that the President will return to Congress the bonus bill with a veto, not that it will be accompanied by a message of disapproval, enumerating the objections to its acceptance under present conditions.

Supporters of the bonus measure assert that the President can be induced to sign the McCarmer bill despite completely convincing information to the contrary, that, up to last night at least, his judgment was set against it.

34 Votes to Block Repassage.

Senate leaders have informed the President that there will be at least thirty-four votes provided to prevent the repassage and enactment into law of the McCarmer measure.

A poll of the Senate, taken at his suggestion, has satisfied him that the number of votes necessary to sustain his disapproval of the McCarmer measure will support his stand.

The effect of the renewed agitation for the bonus has been closely observed by the Treasury. An official of that department said to-night that since the passage of the McCarmer bill by the Senate was made certain Liberty and Victory bonds had de-

VOTE OF SENATE ON BONUS WITH LINEUP OF ABSENTEES

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 31. FOLLOWING is the record of how the Senate voted on the McCarmer bonus bill to-day, showing the pairings and also the probable lineup of the absentees:

FOR THE BONUS.

REPUBLICANS, 27; DEMOCRATS, 20; TOTAL, 47.

REPUBLICANS—Brandagee (Conn.), Bursum (N. M.), Cameron (Ark.), Capper (Kan.), Colt (Mo.), Cummins (Ia.), Curtis (Kan.), Gooding (Idaho), Hale (Mo.), Jones (Wash.), Kellogg (Minn.), La Follette (Wis.), Lenroot (Wis.), Lodge (Mass.), McCormick (Ill.), McLean (Conn.), McCumber (N. D.), McNary (Ore.), Nicholson (Col.), Odde (Nev.), Rawson (Ia.), Shortridge (Cal.), Stanford (Ore.), Sutherland (W. Va.), Townsend (Mich.), Watson (Ind.), Willis (Ohio).

DEMOCRATS—Ashurst (Ariz.), Broussard (La.), Cuberson (Tex.), Fletcher (Fla.), Gerry (R. I.), Hefflin (Ala.), Hitchcock (Neb.), Kendrick (Wyo.), McKellar (Tenn.), Pittman (Nev.), Poincaré (Ohio), Ransdell (La.), Reed (Mo.), Robinson (Ark.), Sheppard (Tex.), Simmons (N. C.), Smith (S. C.), Trammell (Fla.), Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.).

AGAINST THE BONUS.

REPUBLICANS, 15; DEMOCRATS, 7; TOTAL, 22.

REPUBLICANS—Ball (Del.), Borah (Idaho), Calder (N. Y.), Dillingham (Vt.), Edge (N. J.), France (Md.), Frellinghuysen (N. J.), Keyes (N. H.), Nelson (Minn.), New (Ind.), Phillips (Col.), Reed (Pa.), Smoot (Utah), Sterling (S. D.), Wadsworth (N. Y.).

DEMOCRATS—Dial (S. C.), Glass (Va.), Myers (Mont.), Shields (Tenn.), Swanson (Va.), Underwood (Ala.), Williams (Miss.).

Republicans paired who would have voted against the bill if present—DuPont (Del.), Ernst (Ky.), Fernald (Me.), Moses (N. H.), Newberry (Mich.), Pace (Vt.), Pepper (Pa.), Warren (Wyo.).

Republicans paired who would have voted for the bill if present—Harrell (Okla.), Johnson (Cal.), Norbeck (S. D.), Poindexter (Wash.), Spencer (Mo.).

Democrats paired who would have voted against the bill if present—King (Utah), Watson (Ga.).

Democrats paired who would have voted for the bill if present—Harrison (Miss.), Harris (Ga.), Jones (N. M.), Overman (N. C.), Stanley (Ky.).

Senators absent or not voting who would have voted against the bill—Owens (Dem., Okla.), Weller (Rep., Md.).

Senators absent or not voting who would have voted for the bill—Elkins (Rep., W. Va.), Ladd (Rep., N. D.), McKinley (Rep., Ill.), Norris (Rep., Neb.), Caraway (Dem., Ark.).

BRITAIN CLOSES U. S. CONSULATE OFFICE

Charges Passport Visas Refused Unless Holders Took American Ships.

MAIDEN SHIPPING BOARD

But Consul at Newcastle Denies He Favored These Vessels.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Friday) (Associated Press).—The British Government has canceled the exequatur of the American Consulate in Newcastle, and the American Government has closed the Consulate. It is asserted that the Washington Government has been furnished with proof that consular officials in Newcastle abused their positions to the disadvantage of British interests, among other things having refused to visa British passports to the United States on trivial pretexts unless the holders of the passports agreed to travel on American vessels.

The action of the British Government yesterday in withdrawing the exequatur of the American Consulate was taken, it is officially stated, after the American Government was duly notified of such intention, partly under the terms of the Anglo-American commercial treaty of 1911 and partly under the recognized principle of international law that a Government can withdraw the exequatur of foreign Consuls whenever in its judgment it has reasonable cause for this.

In 1920 the American Government similarly revoked the exequatur of the British Consulate in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati because they had allegedly helped to recruit for the British army in America.

Consul Denies Favoritism.

The Daily Chronicle this morning says that Fred C. Slater, the American Consul at Newcastle, in an interview last night said with regard to the withdrawal of his exequatur:

"The only reason I know for the drastic step taken by the British Government is that I was suspected of favoring the American lines. This I deny."

The Daily Express gives the following account of the situation from "an authoritative American source":

"Request was made by the British Government a month ago that the two American Consuls in Newcastle be charged with the alleged reason that they were using their influence to cause holders of British passports to the United States to travel by American steamship lines."

"It is alleged they told passport holders they would have an easier time going through the customs and immigration examination when they landed in New York or other American ports. An investigation was made by Consul Leslie E. Reed of the Consul-General's office in London, and after hearing witnesses he reported that the charges were incorrect and the two Consuls not guilty of such practices."

"Nothing, therefore, was done by the American Government was suspected of the Consuls and the British Government, at the end of a month from the time it made the charges, canceled the authority given by it to the two Consuls. The United States Government, therefore, closed the consulate at Newcastle and its duties are being carried out by the Consul at Hull."

State Department Investigating.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Associated Press).—The State Department has ordered the American Consulate at Newcastle, England, temporarily closed and is investigating complaints that the consulate officials there have been acting improperly in influencing British subjects to patronize American Shipping Board vessels.

The temporary closing of the consulate at Newcastle.

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MRS. CLINE'S BROTHER IS HELD FOR MURDER

Scullion Said to Have Given Pistol to Slayer—His Stories Conflict.

NEW MOTIVE LOOMS NOW

Detectives Tell of Gun Play Party Where Cline Dined With Beauty.

The arrest of Charles Scullion, brother-in-law of George Cline, who killed Jack Bergin, the moving picture extra last Friday night in Edgewater, and the possibility that Bergin's love affair with Mrs. Cline was not the only motive for the murder, added interest yesterday to this latest movie sensation.

Scullion, who has made at least four statements to Archibald C. Hart, prosecutor for Bergen county, New Jersey, none of which hold forth the same version of just what happened, was locked up charged with first degree murder. He is only 21 years old, and it was he, according to the majority of the many stories of the murder, who handed Cline the revolver with which Bergin was killed.

As for the possibility of the motive becoming as diversified as the stories of what happened in the Cline house, Mr. Hart merely says that the latest reports from his investigators focus on him to wonder why, if Bergin's affair with Mrs. Cline was the motive for the shooting, Cline waited so long.

"This much I may tell you," said Mr. Hart, "whatever the true motive was, certainly it was aided and abetted by a desire to make a display of bravado, the presence of a good audience and the fact that Cline had repeatedly been urged to do something."

May Be Other Arrests.

And although the prosecutor will not verify rumors that other arrests may be made, it will not be surprising if they are.

Young Scullion who, by the way, lived with the Clines and not next door with his parents, was very nearly prosecuted by his arrest. He was locked up in a cell far away from that occupied by Cline. Even his sister, the murderer's wife, was not permitted to see him.

It was no comfort to him that Cline's lawyer, William M. Mackey, issued a statement saying that the defense would be based upon "the unwritten law, which includes self-defense and justifiable homicide," which, according to the statement, "has been recognized in this and other countries."

All that Scullion realized was that he had been subjected to a mean cross-examination by Mr. Hart and that he had made a sorry mess of his attempts at consistency in his version of the murder.

One of the most romantic sidelights on the killing was reported to Mr. Hart by the detectives. It is real movie stuff. Some time ago there was a party given by an association of assistant movie directors and location men. Cline, being prominent in the latter class, was noticeably present. He danced several times with a young woman who is celebrated for her exotic beauty and her harsh tongue.

Cline appeared to be enjoying himself. None of those who attended the affair recall that he looked worried until about the close of the party. But early in the evening, while dancing with the bitter beauty, he was asked by her: "What's worrying you?"

"Nothing's worrying me," Cline replied. "Oh, I thought there was."

"What made you think so?"

"Oh, nothing. Let's forget it."

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P. S. C. ORDERS \$1.15 GAS OCT. 1 AS RATE FOR MOST OF CITY

Cut Amounts to 8 Per Ct.; Year's Saving Predicted as \$5,500,000.

CANDLE POWER TO GO

New Standard of Measurement Will Be British Thermal Unit.

DEPENDS ON FUEL COSTS

Consolidated Indicates Acceptance With Reservations for 'Serious Conditions.'

Lower gas rates, effective October 1 and expected to represent a saving of \$5,500,000 a year to consumers in Greater New York, were ordered yesterday by the Public Service Commission.

At the same time the companies' standard of measurement will be changed from the candle power, heretofore discarded by every important city except New York, to the British thermal unit—from an illuminating standard to a heating standard.

The rate paid by all consumers in Manhattan and most of those in The Bronx, served by the Consolidated Gas Company, is cut from \$1.25 to \$1.15 for 1,000 cubic feet. The same is true for the majority of Brooklyn consumers, served by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. This reduction amounts to 8 per cent.

An innovation in the form of a graduated scale for large consumers is announced. On a basis of \$1.75 per 1,000 cubic feet for the first 100,000 used in a month, the next 200,000 will cost \$1.10 per 1,000 feet, the next 300,000 will cost \$1.05, the next 400,000 will cost \$1, and each 1,000 feet over 1,000,000 will cost 95 cents. This reduction from the present rate ranges from 10 cents to 30 cents a thousand, according to the quantity used.

William A. Prendergast, chairman of the commission, also announced that the Consolidated Gas Company and the Brooklyn Union Gas Company will undertake, at the request of the commission, to bring about the long talked of merger of all their subsidiary companies with the parent companies under the two parent titles. This, Mr. Prendergast says, will insure uniform rates and lead to economies and efficiency in administration. The Consolidated has seven subsidiaries, the Brooklyn Union five.

Acceptance Indicated.

It was intimated at the offices of the commission that the gas companies would accept the rate reductions as ordered. The same intimation is contained in the following statement from Robert A. Carter, vice-president of the Consolidated Gas Company:

"The commission has seen fit to base a present drastic reduction in rates upon some of the following improvements in conditions and decrease in fuel costs at some time in the future. An acceptance of the orders, if filed, would be a step toward the restoration of a higher rate would not be sought unless conditions urgently required it as a matter of justice to our investors."

Mayor Hylan said recently that the companies could afford to sell 80 cent gas, which the Legislature ordered them to do in the law passed in 1906 and which was unenacted by the United States Supreme Court on March 6 last. The city administration withdrew from the hearings on which yesterday's action of the commission is based. Chairman Prendergast said last night:

"In order that no one need be deceived by the demands that have been made by the city authorities for a return to the 80 cent rate, we wish to state to the public in all candor and as a statement of fact, that there is no company in the city of New York that can afford to sell gas at 80 cents at this time. The cost of producing and distributing gas, without taking into consideration certain taxes and return upon investment, amounts to more than 80 cents. If, in its purpose of influencing the rate, the commission has no other thought than to deceive the public for their own selfish motives, the commission would be delighted to offer the people of New York a lower rate than the one now fixed, and will be prepared to do so when a lower rate can be justly fixed. But we want the public to know the facts."

The commission has sought, and will continue to seek, a constructive solution of the public problems entrusted to it. But it is not to be swayed from its purpose of influencing the rate in the degree by those who deal in nothing but destructive criticisms or suggestions based on fallacies."

Asks Public Confidence.

According to Mr. Prendergast, the commission's order will not only mean \$5,500,000 yearly saving to the public, but "they will receive a quality of gas better suited to their purposes than the present obsolete and uneconomical candle power gas."

"When some people will undertake to say that we have lowered the standard, let the public understand that this is not true," the chairman said. "The British thermal unit standard is more applicable to the present household and industrial uses of gas than the old standard."

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Governor is Against Renomination of Miller

"I'm thinking about coal, not politics," said Gov. Miller in his apartment in the Hotel Gotham yesterday afternoon.

"But an evening paper says you want an entire new State ticket," said a friend.

"There's one whose renomination I do not favor," replied the Governor with a merry twinkle in his eye.

There was silence for a minute. "And that man is Mr. Miller?" said the caller.

"It is," he replied with a broad smile.

MISSING TELLER HAD 'FIANCEE' AND WIFE

Harry Mullin Planned to Buy Ring for Daughter of New York Bank Official.

\$3,535 ERRORS CHARGED

Jersey Clerk Failed to Meet Girl or His Chum Before 'Drowning' at Beach.

Harry J. Mullin, 24, paying teller of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City, in whose accounts shortages aggregating between \$30,000 and \$35,000 are alleged following a report that he had drowned on Sunday, had been paying court to the daughter of a New York bank official, it was reported yesterday.

Mullin is married, though estranged from his wife, who is Miss Margaret Devlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Devlin of 197 Randolph avenue, Jersey City, and who is now living at Bradley Beach.

Jersey City detectives connected with the office of Pierre P. Garven, prosecutor, said they had received information that the young teller since leaving his wife in June has been keeping company with a daughter of Harold Lillenthal, director of the Irving exchange department of the Irving National Bank, representing himself to the girl and her family as being a single man.

James E. O'Reilly, one of the detectives working on the case, said Andrew C. Greene, third vice-president and treasurer of the bank, told him of a conversation with the girl, in which Mr. Mullin had made certain representations concerning himself, Lillenthal told Mr. Greene, and he wanted to know what kind of man he was and what kind of standing he had with his employers.

Mr. Greene told the detective, according to the letter, that he informed Lillenthal that Mullin was short in his accounts with the bank, although it was not until yesterday that the official of the bank would admit to the public that there were any irregularities in the books of the missing teller.

Mullin left the bank Saturday morning, taking with him two handbags and a tennis racket and mandarin, saying that he was going to Manhattan Beach for the week-end. On Sunday he was found in a Manhattan Beach bathhouse. This incident, considered in connection with the broken engagement, aroused his suspicions, and late Sunday he went to Jersey City and had a conference with Mr. Greene and Walter P. Gardner, the second vice-president of the bank. Mullin had made certain representations concerning himself, Lillenthal told Mr. Greene, and he wanted to know what kind of man he was and what kind of standing he had with his employers.

Father Became Suspicious.

In some manner before the story became public Lillenthal learned that Mullin had made certain representations concerning himself, Lillenthal told Mr. Greene, and he wanted to know what kind of man he was and what kind of standing he had with his employers.

Text of the Decision.

The commission to-night issued the following text of the decision on the request of the radical reform of the Reparations Commission giving their prior consent thereto, reduction of Germany's foreign obligations in so far as may be considered necessary for the restoration of her credit, (c) currency reform; (d) the issue of foreign and internal loans in order to consolidate the financial situation.

"Second—With a view to giving time for negotiations and the carrying out of the measures referred to under paragraph 1 above the commission agrees to accept in payment of the cash installments falling due on August 1, 1922, October 15 and December 31, 1922, further cash installments falling due between October 15 and December 31, 1922, German Government six months treasury bills payable in gold and guaranteed in such manner as may be agreed upon between the German Government and the Government of Belgium, to which Government the payments have been assigned, or in default of such agreement, by the deposit of gold in a foreign bank approved by Belgium."

Another Berlin Victory.

By its decision the Reparations Commission virtually registered another Berlin victory. Belgium, which all through the negotiations since the London conference has shown a remarkable spirit of conciliation, in reality came out.

Continued on Page Four.

POINCARÉ ACCEPTS BELGIAN PROPOSAL, NOT A MORATORIUM

Commission on Reparations Relieves Germany of Cash Payments for 1922.

U. S. FOR COMPROMISE

American Observer Intervenes in Debate to Save Existing Friendships.

LYOUD GEORGE APPROVES

Germany Must Furnish Six Months' Treasury Bills as Guaranty.

APPROVED BY CABINET

Action Follows Harding's Declaration of a Man's Right to Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.

The Federal Government is preparing to ask indictments against several men prominently identified with the railroad shopmen's union on charges of conspiracy to hinder interstate commerce. The actions may also involve members of other railroad unions who have encouraged or participated in sympathetic strikes.

The indictments will be sought as the result of specified acts, selected because they present, it will be alleged, clear cut instances of law violations.

The Department of Justice for several weeks has been conducting investigations of acts of violence by striking shopmen and persons in sympathy with them. The facts are being put into legal form for presentation to Federal grand juries in several States.

The departmental officials are carefully guarding their movements. But it was learned to-day that Attorney-General Daugherty has taken personal charge of these cases and is proceeding under specific directions from President Harding.

Cabinet Approves Action.

Mr. Daugherty's next step is being awaited with lively interest. Just what concrete instances of violence and actual or attempted interference with interstate traffic will be selected as the basis of the legal actions are not yet disclosed.

The program has been thoroughly discussed among Democratic Senators and Representatives, and to some extent among the Republicans, for the failure to carry out the President's announced intentions. Nothing has been done thus far except the announcement from the Department of Justice that United States Attorneys have been instructed to gather evidence and enforce the law everywhere in the case of interference or attempted interference with interstate traffic.

Time to Take Action.

Yet reports of violence by strikers and their sympathizers have continued to arrive in Washington almost daily.

It is now believed by the President and the Cabinet that the time has come when the President's promise to the country into effect.

Until the cases are presented to the grand juries it is not likely that Administration officials will make any announcement of the Government's program.

New evidence of sabotage on several railway systems will be before the Department of Justice to-day.

SOVIET CONDITIONS ARE UNACCEPTABLE

Washington Objects to Moscow's Reception of Offer.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.

The nature of Russia's reception of the suggestion from the United States to conform our action to such a mandate, but no other reason would impel us to enter into an agreement which will continue for longer than the present emergency coal prices to which emphatic objection already has been made."

The full membership of the policies committee in session at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company under the chairmanship of S. D. Warriner, president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Beyond the formal statement given out, no information was forthcoming except that the meeting was harmonious.

No official statement came from the miners as a result of the operators' statement a ray of hope for an early ending of the hard coal mining suspension, which has now run five (all

Hoover Says Government Must Parcel Hard Coal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Associated Press).—Secretary of Commerce Hoover, expressing hope that the anthracite strike would be settled within twenty-four hours, said that in the event of a prolonged problem of distribution of anthracite must be taken hold of immediately and distribution of hard coal forced to provide as nearly as possible for the needs of consumers.

Pending the enactment of coal distribution legislation by the Congress, Mr. Hoover asserted that the Interstate Commerce Commission has power to facilitate the distribution of anthracite under priority orders.

"The distribution of coal to the mines owners after an all day conference in this city. They will conform their action to such a mandate, said the statement, but no other reason would impel them to enter into an agreement which would continue for longer than the present emergency coal prices "to which emphatic objection already has been made."

The operators met to consider the suggestions made to miners and operators by United States Senators Pepper and Reed of Pennsylvania in Washington last Tuesday night. The suggestions have not been made public by either side.

The miners also met here to-day and it is reported from trustworthy sources that they would favorably consider modifications in their last demand if the operators also made concessions. When the miners adjourned their conference it was said they would await the action of the employers.

To Meet Again To-morrow.

The operators announced that they would hold another meeting on Saturday and that in the meantime they would be enabled to canvass the situation to obtain, if possible, the views of others as to conditions which would be fair to all parties concerned.

When the last joint conference broke up last week the operators had expressed a willingness to renew the old wage scale until next April on condition that the anthracite board of conciliation meet next January to fix wages and conditions for the coal year beginning August 1, 1922. If the board could not agree three impartial citizens were to make the decision. The offer also provided that either side could reject the findings.

The miners demanded that the old wage scale be renewed until April 1, 1924, without arbitration.

It is understood that the suggestions made by the Pennsylvania Senators provide, in effect, that the new wage contract be compromised so as to expire about a year from now, thus eliminating the arbitration feature objected to by the miners.

Statement of Operators.

The statement issued by the operators said:

"We are faced with a demand for a continuation of war wages beyond April 1, 1922. In order to bring about an immediate resumption of mining we have reluctantly agreed to continue the old wages until next April, but we have not felt that we are justified in going further than that."

"The adamant miners have gone back to work under the old scale until next April. The anthracite producers know of no reason why their men should not do the same thing and want to be entirely satisfied that conditions warrant a longer period of the old wages for anthracite miners."

"To continue the war wages beyond next April inevitably carries with it a continuation of present prices. The public has protested against buying at these prices longer than is absolutely necessary. The adjournment taken to-day was to enable the operators to canvass the situation and to obtain, if possible, the views of others as to conditions which would be fair to all parties concerned, not forgetting those who buy the product."

Public Must Demand It.

"If the public necessities for coal and the urgent request of public authorities are such as to induce us to continue the old wages beyond April 1, 1922, this demand must come to us in the form of a public mandate. We will conform our action to such a mandate, but no other reason would impel us to enter into an agreement which will continue for longer than the present emergency coal prices to which emphatic objection already has been made."

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