

WEATHER FORECAST. Cloudy with probably showers to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 64; lowest, 55. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 21.—DAILY. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1922. PRICE TWO CENTS. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY. The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

PRESIDENT VEToes BONUS BILL AS POLITICAL TREASURY RAID; DECLARES IT WOULD UNDERMINE CREDIT OF GOVERNMENT; TURKS WILL NOT ATTACK ALLEs BUT DEMAND EAST THRACE

POWERS TO ATTEMPT TO SETTLE TURKISH PROBLEM IN PARLEY

Paris Confident England Has Modified Attitude, Curzon Conciliatory.

LIMITS OF CONFERENCE

Freedom of Straits to Be Insisted on as Basis, Other Topics Debatable.

FRANCE FAVORS PEACE

Cabinet Approves Withdrawal of Troops—Balkan Fears Calmed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Turkish mission here to-night said that Kemal Pasha did not intend to attack the Allies in their present positions in the neutral zones and would respect the sanctity of the Straits pending a peace conference. The statement says: "Turkey is now ready to negotiate with the Powers on the subject of the liberty of the Straits and will take into consideration their views in order to assure the opening of the Straits to international communications."

Paris, Sept. 19 (Associated Press).

The calling of a peace conference for the settlement of the Turkish problem probably will be the chief result of the meeting at the Foreign Office to-morrow morning, at which the French Premier, M. Poincare; the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Curzon, who arrived to-night, and the Italian Ambassador to France will discuss the entire subject. It is regarded as not unlikely that certain preliminaries of peace will be decided upon by the representatives of these three Powers.

Officials of the French Government were confident to-night that Great Britain had materially modified her belligerent attitude in the Turkish crisis, and it was freely predicted that the British troops would soon be withdrawn from the Asiatic side of the Straits, leaving the Turks in supreme control in Asia Minor.

It is reliably reported that Lord Curzon comes to Paris in a conciliatory mood and strongly favors an agreement with France and Italy. The British Foreign Secretary will insist, however, on freedom of the Straits, and the conference is expected to assume that freedom of the Straits in understood. Disposition of Constantinople and eastern Thrace will be left to the conference itself.

The leaders of the French policy regard the present turn in the Near East problem as one of their greatest diplomatic victories since the war. The newspapers generally point to the "amicable" policy of France as opposed to the more warlike attitude of Great Britain as an effective answer to those who continually charge France with being militaristic. It is further asserted by many of the newspapers that by effectively pressing his policy of peace M. Poincare has averted a new war.

The French Cabinet this morning unanimously approved the withdrawal of all the French troops from Asia Minor to the western side of the Straits of the Dardanelles and went firmly on record as being opposed to any form of military action as a means of settlement in the Turkish-Greek situation.

The greatest effort is being made to calm the fears of the Balkan States and, according to officials, a certain amount of success in this has been achieved.

BRITAIN WILL OPPOSE INVASION OF ZONES

Issue: Flat Denial That She Would Quit Asiatic Side.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

England is astir with war talk and the Near East complication is the sole topic of conversation. A Downing Street spokesman to-day minimized the decision of France to withdraw her troops from Chanak, saying that the force consisted of only a couple of hundred men, but the Foreign Office admitted that

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WHITE SLEPHIN SPRINGS—glorious now for rest and sport. Golf, tennis, horseback, famous baths, overnight on N. Y.—Adv.

Soviet Troops Won't Help Attack Constantinople

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (Associated Press).—Russia intends to support the Turks morally, and, perhaps, will give them munitions if they should be needed. But it is considered extremely unlikely that Russian troops will be sent to assist the Kemalists if they attempt to take Constantinople. It is understood that Soviet leaders have decided to take no steps which might bring them into a real war with Great Britain. Constantinople actually appeared about to fall into the hands of the Turks the Russians would make every show of assistance except by dispatching a Red army.

LONDON, Sept. 20 (Wednesday).

The Times asserts that according to news from a well informed source the Bolsheviks have been for a long time past transferring considerable quantities of gold and precious stones to help equip Kemal Pasha's army.

TURKS WON'T INVADE EUROPE, SAYS ENVOY

Ferid Bey Thinks British Will Follow Allies to Western Side of Straits.

ZONE IS NOT RESTRICTED

Kemal Asks All Asia Minor, Eastern Thrace and Adrianople.

PARIS, Sept. 19 (Associated Press).

A bloodless settlement of the crisis in the Near East by which the British troops will shortly withdraw from the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles was predicted by Ahmed Ferid Bey, envoy of Kemal Pasha in Paris, in the course of a statement to the Associated Press to-night.

"Common sense will win out in England despite the apparent belligerency of the British Government," said Ferid, "and the British soldiers will soon follow their French and Italian brothers in arms to the European side of the Straits."

"Our troops are proceeding to occupy all of Asia Minor up to the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles. We will occupy Chanak, where the British troops are stationed, and if they fire upon us, which we doubt very much—the responsibility for the inevitable bloodshed will be on British shoulders."

"However, we honestly do not expect opposition from the British. If they desire to remain in Chanak and behave themselves we will occupy the district jointly, but I think they will soon follow the Greeks out of Asia Minor, and the Italians to the other side of the Straits."

Turks Don't Recognize Zone.

"Turkey does not recognize any such thing as the Straits Zone. It does not exist; neither does the Treaty of Sevres, which has not been accepted by any of the Powers. However, we will respect a small neutral zone extending from Constantinople to Iznik in Asiatic Turkey. Our troops will not advance beyond this line, which is proof that we have no designs on Constantinople."

"We are determined, however, to drive all the Greeks out of Asia Minor, and we believe that it would be most unfortunate if any of the Powers interfered with us in this respect."

"Turkey earnestly desires a peaceful settlement of the crisis. We want to get around the conference table with the allied Powers and make peace. Our troops will not make a single move on European Turkey pending the signing of the peace treaty, but our demands must be granted in that respect. We demand all of Asia Minor, Constantinople for our Sultan, all of eastern Thrace and Adrianople, western Thrace we will discuss at the conference."

Would Like America to Join.

"We are quite willing to have an international control of the Straits, and if the United States wishes to be included in this control we would gladly accept her participation. Turkey, of course, must have an equal voice."

The Turkish headquarters in Paris had the air of frank optimism to-day. The Turks there appeared to feel sure that the present crisis would end by the withdrawal of the British troops from Asia Minor.

Ahmed Ferid Bey asserted that Turkey wanted the people of the United States to know that she keenly strives for peace. He said that only a serious provocation from the British army or navy would induce Turkey to clash with England. Before concluding the interview the Turkish envoy, referring to the burning of Smyrna, said: "You may tell the American people that it is absolutely unjust to believe that the Turks set fire to Smyrna. We had everything to gain and nothing to lose by keeping the city intact. The burning of the city was a great loss to Turkey and the blame for it cannot rest with her."

REPORT FORD WILL REOPEN

Thousand Men Said to Be Back Already.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. DETROIT, Sept. 19.—It was reported to-night that 1,800 Ford employees had returned to work and that all plants would resume operations on next Monday. Ford officials refused to deny or affirm the report.

CHURCH MURDER NET DRAWS TIGHTER, BUT ARREST IS DELAYED

Old Phillips Homestead, Where Couple Likely Met, May Yield Clue.

POLICE GET A REVOLVER

Prosecutor Says Letters Found in Rectory Will Aid Him Considerably.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 19.—With a clear disagreement between the officials, more or less activity in investigating the murder of the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and his choir singer, Mrs. James Mills, the authorities of Middlesex and Somerset counties had made no arrest in the case up to a late hour to-night, and, though the jailer at Somerville kept the place open under instructions, it appeared improbable in New Brunswick that any one would be taken into custody before morning.

John E. Toole, Assistant Prosecutor of Middlesex, made the flat statement earlier, "There will likely be an arrest to-day, and it may have already taken place."

Within an hour Prosecutor Beekman of Somerset county declared that "the man who made such a statement didn't know what he was talking about."

Contradictions Are Numerous.

Then Toole disappeared from the vicinity of the Court House here and the county detectives continued making contradictory statements.

The obviously slow progress being made was clearly shown early in the day when Mills, the sexton, husband of the dead woman, was examined, but nothing in the nature of an examination of the Hall servants took place. Despite their own predictions, the officials were not able to make substantial progress during the day, though the reason, unless it was a disagreement between those interested, did not appear.

County Detective David brought to the Court House this evening a revolver, but where he got it and what it concerned, he said, he did not know. He refused to say the most reliable information obtainable was that it had not been found possible to connect the weapon with the crime. In some quarters it is believed to be the gun that Willie Stevens, brother of Mrs. Hall, boasted of having possessed.

Murders Probably on Farm.

It is firmly believed now that the old Phillips farmhouse, about 300 feet from the bodies of the murdered rector, Edward N. W. Hall, and his choir singer, Mrs. James Mills, were found on Saturday morning, and it is believed to have been the scene of the crime, and the place where a more fitting place for such a crime could hardly be imagined.

Proopers and county detectives to-day made a thorough examination of the house, which is ninety years old. It is believed, too, and with reason, that they have posted a guard within the house, though it is not known whether this is with the expectation that the slayer will return to the scene of his crime, as some detectives of fiction have averred.

While they have been saying for two days that they know where the crime was committed, the county detectives have carefully refrained from disclosing their exact knowledge. George Totten of Somerset county, however, went over to the ground before and around the house yesterday with a tape measure, carefully ascertaining the distance from various parts of the structure to the spot where the bodies were found.

To-night two State troopers were about the place, appearing to be merely curiosity seekers. In an interval of an hour or so the blinds were in different positions, and a window that had been slightly open was closed. There were other evidences that some one was inside the house, though repeated knockings failed to elicit any response.

Old Farm Sold in July.

On top of this discovery it was found that the place is not Phillips's place. It was sold last July to Joseph H. Porter, trust officer of the National Bank of New Jersey, and also, perhaps by the merest coincidence, the trustee of the estate of Willie Stevens, the half-witted brother of Mrs. Hall, wife of the dead clergyman.

When it was found that the land on which the bodies were discovered and the empty house had been purchased recently by the trustee of the estate of Willie Stevens, it was recalled also that Mr. Porter had left town Saturday.

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Liquor Runners Have Killed 24 Dry Agents

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Twenty-four dry law agents have been killed by liquor runners since prohibition began, Prohibition Commissioner Haynes said to-day.

In August the death toll among the dry forces was three killed, though scores of officers were injured in battles with smugglers and bootleggers.

As real whisky sources have become fewer rum runners have grown bolder, and too often they shoot with intent to kill at the approach of a Government agent, officials declared.

Dry officials have been forced to adopt different methods to catch illicit liquor vendors or distillers when they are off their guard to prevent heavier loss of life among the enforcement personnel.

SOUVENIR SHELL HITS TWO WAR VETERANS

German One Pounder Falls From Shelf to Gas Stove and Explodes in Room.

WOUNDED MAN INJURED

Had Face Shot in France and Now Loses Hearing—Companion's Foot Ripped.

Joseph McLein of Roxbury, Mass., had one side of his face shot away while fighting with the American Army in France, and later became deaf in his right ear as a result of a fall of 2,500 feet from an airplane which a German aviator had machine-gunned. He was in a hospital many months, and after he was discharged he was not able to do much work and was largely dependent on the Red Cross and his Government allotment.

About three months ago he and Harold J. Ackerman, also a war veteran but who was not hurt in France, got jobs as elevator operators in the apartment house at 125 West Fifty-eighth street. One of the men who worked there before them had also been a war veteran, and he had filled the operators' room, on the ground floor rear, with souvenirs, among them two German one pound high explosive shells. These were on a shelf above the bed, the shelf being a plank laid across two supports nailed to the wall. McLein and Ackerman lived there several weeks, but recently Ackerman took a room by himself in the front of the house. Yesterday he went into the rear room to move the remainder of his belongings.

Some of these were on the shelf, and Ackerman was standing on the bed taking them down when McLein entered and asked where the coffee percolator was. Clinging to the shelf, Ackerman turned and pointed, and as he did so the shelf tipped. Both the shells fell, one of them dropping on the gas stove, which exploded. Fragments of the shell casing were hurled about the room, some of them digging into the walls and ceiling, but one jagged fragment of steel ripped into Ackerman's right foot, tearing the ligaments and inflicting a serious wound, and another cut the muscles of his left hand.

The concussion of a one pound shell is not particularly heavy, but the heaviness of this explosion was increased by the closeness of the room, so that it was sufficient to smash McLein's remaining ear drum and destroy the hearing of his left ear. Completely deaf, and with every shocked nerve jangling, McLein ran screaming from the room and into the street, followed by Ackerman with blood pouring from his injured foot and hand.

Both men ran into the house next door, 127 West Fifty-eighth street, and collapsed in the hallway.

Hawkins sent for Dr. Edward M. Overton, who lives in the house at 127, and he hurried Ackerman to Bellevue for more than an hour, but could not restore his hearing and sent him to the New York Eye and Ear Hospital. There it was said that the former soldier probably would be completely deaf for the rest of his life.

PHILIPPINE TYPHOON LASTS FOR 36 HOURS

MANILA, Sept. 19 (Associated Press).—Serious damage is believed to have resulted from a typhoon which has swept over the Philippines for the last thirty-six hours.

All telegraph wires are down in the north and it probably will be several days before details are received. The typhoon has subsided.

Krueger Brothers, in Blue Bird Plane, Lost in Flight South

The disappearance of Bert and Harold Krueger, brothers of Stuart, Fla., who started South from Barnegat Bay on the hydro-aeroplane Blue Bird on September 7, was announced last night by J. S. Mandola, general manager of the Blue Bird Air Service of this city and Miami.

According to Mr. Mandola the Blue Bird had been overhauled and was to be used in passenger carrying at Stuart, which is near Palm Beach. The Krueger brothers came North to fly

the ship home, expecting to make a leisurely trip of three days. Bert Krueger acted as pilot. It was his first command, but he was qualified by training, Mr. Mandola said.

When nothing was heard from the fliers for five days Mr. Mandola notified the Navy Department and radio messages were sent broadcast all along the Atlantic coast by the naval wireless stations asking for information of the Blue Bird. No trace of the fliers or their craft has been reported yet.

Mr. Mandola said last night.

CONNERS AND McCABE GO DOWN IN HEARSE DEFEAT IN PRIMARIES

Fitzgerald Ahead in Early Buffalo Returns and Corn-ing Carries Albany.

KOENIG BEATS BROGAN

Only City Upset Indicates Crews Victory Over Gledhill in Brooklyn.

The organization designees won virtually all along the line in the primaries held throughout New York State yesterday. The Republican and Democratic machines had little trouble in holding their forces in line.

Under an amendment to the direct primary law last year all Statewide candidates and candidates for the Supreme Court are to be selected at State conventions and in judiciary conventions. The delegates to these conventions were chosen in the primaries, however. Members of the State and county committees were elected for another year.

In addition, there were chosen at the primaries candidates for Congress, the State Senate and Assembly, and for all other local offices to be filled this year.

Hearst Defeated.

In only two counties up-State will contests for delegates to the Democratic State convention directly affect the fight between William Randolph Hearst and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith for the gubernatorial nomination.

In Erie, where William J. Conners, Hearst's manager, put up a hard fight for the delegates under the guise of their being for Mayor Louis F. Fuhrmann, he lost out all along the line. It was a hard row for the Hearst forces, as Conners had backing the winner, Fitzgerald, 14 delegates. The winner, Fitzgerald, 14 delegates to Smith.

The Hearst drive in Albany ended in defeat. The delegates to the election districts heard from a late hour Patrick H. McCabe had succeeded in getting not more than about three votes a district for the Hearst delegates, Edwin C. Corning, the organization leader, is bitterly anti-Hearst. He will control the delegation for Smith.

Wine and Beer Drowned.

In the 37th Senate District, including the Counties of Jefferson and Oswego, Frank C. Puro, running on a wine and beer platform, was a poor third in the contest for the Republican nomination. Archie C. Ryder, the organization candidate, committed suicide a few days ago and the committee picked in his place Willard S. Augsburg and asked the voters to put his name in with past-president Collins of 25,997; Brogan, 6,477, and Koenig, 19,333.

The candidates of the William Barnes machine in Albany for Congress and the Senate—the latter former Senator Henry M. Sage—won over the opposition.

In New York city the contest covering the largest area was that of Edward Shannon Brogan for one of the two nominations for the Court of General Sessions in the Democratic primaries. His contest was really against Judge Morris Koenig, Republican, and brother of Samuel S. Koenig, New York county leader of the Republican organization. Although many Democrats did not like the endorsement of a Republican the indications on incomplete returns were that Koenig would defeat Brogan by three to one. Justice Cornelius P. Collins also was named by the Democrats for the Court of General Sessions winning over Brogan by more than three to one.

Eight hundred election districts out of 833 gave Collins 25,997; Brogan, 6,477, and Koenig, 19,333.

Two Brooklyn Bosses Lose.

There were upsets in the organization slate in Brooklyn, where two of the Republican leaders were defeated by assemblymen who were elected to succeed them as members of the State Committee.

Assemblyman John R. Crews defeated Reuben L. Gledhill, the present leader of the Sixth Assembly district. With seven districts missing out of thirty-five Crews had about 2,000 to 1,304 for Gledhill. Crews also pulled through Arthur Arnoff, his candidate for the Assembly nomination. Arnoff defeated Benjamin Samilloy by about 200 votes.

After seven annual attempts former Sheriff Alfred P. Hobbey was successful in winning the Republican leadership of the Fourth Assembly district from John W. Gaynor. With only one district out of the vote stood; Hobbey, 1,666; Gaynor, 1,341.

The drive of the negro group to obtain recognition in the Republican organization in the Harlem belt fell flat, their candidate losing by about twenty to one.

Louis L. Lavelle, who opposed Representative Martin C. Ansofor for re-nomination in the Twenty-first District, was buried.

Handy Beats Corsetti.

The most startling result of the primary was that Joseph B. Handy, Democrat, captured the Republican nomination for Congress in the Eleventh district over Ralph Corsetti, the organization designee. Both live in Staten Island. In the Democratic primaries Handy made a poor showing against Representative Daniel J. Roridan, who lives in the Manhattan end of the district. It is a Democratic district, but Handy may give Roridan a fight in the election because of

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HARDING SAYS A PLEDGE TO PAY WHEN TREASURY SHOWS DEFICIT IS FOLLY

Taxation Must Be Restrained From Limits of Oppression and Government Finances Locked Against Class Legislation—Executive Warns Congress Not to Invite New Burdens.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.] The text of President Harding's message to the House of Representatives, giving his reasons for vetoing the soldier bonus bill, follows: TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Herewith is returned, without approval, H. R. 10874, a bill "to provide adjusted compensation for the veterans of the world war, and for other purposes."

With the avowed purpose of the bill to give expression of a nation's defense in the world war I am in accord, but to its provisions I do not subscribe. The United States never will cease to be grateful; it cannot and never will cease giving expression to that gratitude.

In legislating for what is called adjusted compensation Congress fails, first of all, to provide the revenue from which the bestowal is to be paid. Moreover, it establishes the very dangerous precedent of creating a Treasury covenant to pay which puts a burden, variously estimated at between four and five billions, upon the American people, not to disburse until the Government always must pay, but to bestow a benefit which the soldiers themselves, while serving in the world war, did not expect.

It is not to be denied that the nation has certain very binding obligations to those of its defenders who made real sacrifices in the world war and who left the armies injured, disabled or diseased, so that they could not resume their places in the normal activities of life. These obligations are being gladly and generously met. Perhaps there are here and there inefficiencies and injustices and some distressing instances of neglect, but they are all unintentional and every energy is being directed to their earliest possible correction. In meeting this obligation there is no complaint about the heavy cost.

\$25,000,000,000 Total for Disabled.

In the current fiscal year we are expending \$510,000,000 on hospitalization and care of sick and wounded, on compensations and vocational training for the disabled and for insurance. The figures do not include the more than \$35,000,000 in process of expenditure on hospital construction. The estimates for the year to follow are approximately \$470,000,000, and the figures may need to be made larger. Though the peak in hospitalization may have passed, there is a growth in demobilization and the discharge in full of our obligations to the deceased, disabled or dependent, who have a right to the Government's aid with insurance—liability added—which will probably reach a total sum in excess of \$25,000,000,000.

More than 99,000 veterans are now enrolled in some of the 445 different courses in vocational training. Fifty-four thousand of them are in schools or colleges, more than 38,000 are in industrial establishments and a few more than 6,000 are being trained in schools operated by the veterans' bureau.

Approximately 19,000 have completed their courses and have employment in all cases where they desire it, and 53,000 have deferred for the present time their acceptance of training. The number eligible under the law may reach close to 400,000, and facilities will continue to be afforded, unmodified of the necessary cost, until every obligation is fulfilled.

Two hundred and seventy-six thousand patients have been hospitalized, more than a quarter of a million discharged and 25,678 patients are in our hospitals to-day.

Four hundred and sixteen thousand awards of compensation have been made on account of death or disability and \$480,000,000 has been paid to disabled men or their dependent relatives. One hundred and seventy-five thousand disabled ex-service men are now receiving compensation, along with medical or hospital care where needed, and a quarter of a million checks go out monthly in distributing the \$5,000,000 payment or indisputable obligations.

I recite figures to remind the Congress how generously and how properly it has opened the Treasury doors to discharge the obligations of the nation to those to whom it indisputably owes compensation and care. Though undying gratitude is the need of every one who served, it is not to be said that a material bestowal is an obligation to those who emerged from the great conflict not only unharmed but physically, mentally and spiritually richer for the great experience.

Stingy Method of Reward for Service.

If an obligation were to be admitted it would be to charge the adjusted compensation bill with inadequacy and stinginess wholly unbecoming our Republic. Such a bestowal, to be worth while, must be generous and without apology.

Clearly the bill returned herewith takes cognizance of the inability of the Government wisely to bestow and says, in substance, "we do not have the cash, we do not believe in a tax levy to meet the situation, but here is our note, you may have it on credit for half its worth." This is not compensation, but rather a pledge by the Congress, while the executive branch of the Government is left to provide for payments falling due in ever increasing amounts.

When the bill was under consideration in the House I expressed the conviction that any grant of bonus ought to provide the means of paying it, and I was unable to suggest any plan other than that of a general sales tax. Such a plan was unacceptable to the Congress, and the bill has been enacted without even a suggested means of meeting the cost. Indeed, the cost is not definitely known, either for the immediate future or in the ultimate settlement.

The Treasury estimates, based on what seems the most likely exercise of the options, figure the direct cost at approximately \$145,000,000 for 1923, \$225,000,000 for 1924, \$114,000,000 for 1925, \$312,000,000 for 1926 make a total of \$796,000,000 for the first four years of its operation, and a total cost in excess of \$4,000,000,000.

No estimate of the large indirect cost ever had been made. The certificate plan sets up no reserve against the ultimate liability. The plan avoids any considerable direct outlay by the Government during the earlier years of the bill's proposed operations, but the loans on the certificates would be floated on the credit of the nation.

Dangerous Abuse of Public Credit.

This is borrowing on the nation's credit just as truly as though the loans were made by direct Government borrowing, and involves a dangerous abuse of public credit. Moreover, the certificate plan of payment is little less than certified liability of the Government to pay, and invites a practice on sacrificial barter which I cannot sanction.

It is worth remembering that the public credit is founded on the popular belief in the defensibility of public expenditure, as well as the Government's ability to pay. Loans come from every rank in life, and our heavy tax burdens reach, directly or indirectly, every element in our citizenship. To add one-sixth of the total sum of our public debt for a distribution among less than 5,000,000 out of 110,000,000, whether inspired by grateful sentiment or political expediency, would undermine the confidence on which our credit is built and establish the precedent of

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SENATE WILL BLOCK HOUSE PROGRAM TO OVERRIDE THE VETO

Lower Chamber Defers Action Until Bonus Forces Are Rounded Up.

FINAL DEFEAT CERTAIN

President's Exposure of Political Barter Strengthens His Stand.

MESSAGE IS APPLAUDED

Killing of Raid Measure in Upper Body Expected To-day or To-morrow.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.] President Harding to-day vetoed the \$5,000,000,000 soldier bonus raid on precisely the same grounds which inspired THE NEW YORK HERALD to urge its rejection.

The President's disapproval of the proposal was accompanied by one of the most impressive messages addressed to Congress by a President of the United States in recent years.

The reading of the message in the House of Representatives provoked applause from a larger number of members than voted against it on its passage in March last. The message will not be read in the Senate until after the bonus promoters in the House of Representatives carry out their program for overriding the Presidential veto to-morrow.

The indications to-night are that the Republican leaders who listened to the reading of the veto message in sullen disapproval will be able to recruit the two-thirds majority necessary for the disqualification of a Presidential veto. There is, however, some doubt on this point, particularly if one-third of the members who were absent to-day do not appear in their seats to-morrow.

Bill to Die in Senate.

Regardless of the action of the House, there does not appear to be the slightest doubt that the Senate to-morrow afternoon or on Thursday will refuse to override the veto. The feeling among executive officials and leaders of the two houses to-night is that the bonus bill is dead beyond resurrection and that the final interment of it will take place in the Senate, as THE NEW YORK HERALD has predicted for several months.

A complete canvass of the Senate which was most carefully checked up by members on both sides of the bonus fight late this afternoon, established beyond peradventure that at least thirty-three Senators will vote against the effort which the bonus sponsors will make to disregard the veto. The advantage which the proponents of the scheme to burden the people with further taxation for the benefit of able bodied soldiers have enjoyed to date has