

BONUS VETOED; HOUSE IS SILENT AS NOTE IS READ

Representatives to Over-ride it 4 to 1; Senators To Sustain.

HARDING OPPOSES CASH PATRIOTISM
Sees Fearful Drain on the Treasury With Pensions And Rehabilitation.

Exercising his veto power in emphatic manner, President Harding yesterday dealt the soldiers' bonus bill what happens to be a death blow. He not only rejected the bill, but in his message questioned the policy of regarding patriotic service with cash.

Nothing short of a political miracle can save the bill. Its supporters practically have given up hope of miracles.

The House undoubtedly will override the veto by a wide majority today, but in the Senate anti-bonus forces appear to have control by two or three votes.

Only thirty-three votes are needed to sustain the veto and the canvass yesterday indicated there would be thirty-five or thirty-six votes to support the President.

President Explains Action.
The President in explaining his action said:

"I confess a regret that I must sound a note of disappointment to the many former service men who have the impression that it is as simple a matter for the government to bestow billions in peace as it was to expend billions in war. I regret to stand between them and the pitifully small compensation proposed. I dislike to be out of accord with the majority of Congress which has voted the bestowal. The simple truth is that this bill proposed a government obligation of more than \$4,000,000,000 without a provision of funds for the extraordinary expenditure, which the executive branch of the government must finance in the face of difficult financial problems."

He further declared "a peace bestowal to the former service men, as though the supreme offering could be paid for with cash, is a perversion of public funds, a reversal of the policy which exalted patriotic service in the past, and suggests that future defense is to be inspired by compensation rather than consciousness of duty to flag and country."

Mr. Harding took occasion to call attention again to the money spent on disabled veterans which he said in the course of time would exceed \$100,000,000. He predicted in years to come Congress would be called upon to appropriate money for pensions to world war veterans and added that this would cost "more billions than I venture suggest."

The government's ability to meet this prospective outlay would be seriously impaired, he argued, if the bonus bill became a law.

U. S. Faces Deficit.
To emphasize further his contention that the Treasury cannot bear the additional burden of the bonus, the President stated that the government was confronted by a deficit of \$500,000,000 for the current fiscal year and a further deficit for the year succeeding, even after counting upon all interest collections which the government is likely to receive.

He added to our pledges to pay," he added, "except as necessity compel, must seem no less than governmental folly."

The House heard the message in silence. There was a feeble ripple of applause, principally from the Republican side. It was plain the House was ready to pass the bill promptly over the veto, but upon motion of Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, the speaker declared, "The bill was deferred until today to give members an opportunity to study it and to enable absentees to return."

Mondell announced the question today will simply be: "Shall the bill become a law, notwithstanding the Presidential veto?" A two-thirds vote will be necessary, but in spite of the fact that many members are absent it was estimated that the vote will be 4 to 1 in favor of overriding the veto.

May Choke Debate.
Debate may be shut off by Leader Mondell, but this will not be necessary, it was understood. Some time will be given to the Democratic leader, Finis Garrett, an opponent of the measure, after which the bill will be voted upon an hour and a half after the House has met.

Proponents intimated that nothing will be done to alter the measure in the House to provide means. It was admitted the Presidential objection might be partially removed by providing payment through the operation of a sales tax, but no such expedient will be considered, it was said.

The present bonus bill was reported to the House from the Ways and Means Committee March 16, and passed March 23 by a vote of 333 to 70. It reached the Senate June 8 and was passed August 31 by a vote of 47 to 22.

BRITAIN PREPARES TO DISCUSS DEBTS

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Great Britain will begin negotiations at Washington regarding the repayment of her war debt late next month. This was disclosed by the announcement that Sir Robert Horne, chancellor of the exchequer, will sail for the United States October 18, as head of the British debt funding commission. He hopes to return to London for the opening of Parliament in November.

What Are You Going to Do When a Fellow That Was Called Out On First Insists On Stealing Home—By J. N. Darling.



OHIO LIQUOR ISSUE TO BE BIG FACTOR IN FALL ELECTION

State Supreme Court Ruling for Referendum Stirs Factions.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 19.—The decision of the State supreme court that voters this fall will have an opportunity to express themselves on a constitutional amendment legalizing light beer and wines means that Ohio will probably stage the biggest fight over prohibition of the year.

Feeling has been general that Senator Pomeroy's natural Democratic strength, coupled with a strong support of Republican business interests, would carry him over despite President Harding's 400,000 margin over Cox in 1920. Now, however, the wet and dry issue promises to become a tremendous factor in the whole political situation here.

Representative Fess, the Republican nominee, is an out and out dry and has always taken the position that he would accept the prohibition vote of the State dictated when passing upon the prohibition issue.

Pomeroy's position has been that of a wet when Ohio was wet and when Ohio voted dry he has voted dry.

The Anti-Saloon League of Ohio, one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the country, has accepted the challenge made by the wets to test out public sentiment on beer and light wines. The last time the State held a referendum on the question it voted dry.

Ohio therefore this fall will be the foremost, if not the only State to register the actual reaction of the people during recent years on complete prohibition.

J. A. White, superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, opened the fight of the dries immediately after the court's decision to put the question on the ballot.

"The decision of the supreme court," White declared, "will give the outlawed brewers and bootleggers an opportunity to undertake to legalize in Ohio what the Federal law prohibits. It will also have the effect of breaking down law enforcement in Ohio."

"We call upon the loyal citizens of the State to help repel at the polls this attempted nullification of the supreme law of the land."

OCTOBER 29 FIRE PREVENTION WEEK
District Commissioners will issue a proclamation setting aside the week of October 29 to 31 as Fire Prevention Week.

HOME-MAKING BEATS POLITICS

Twenty-two Per Cent in Woman's Party Lack Other Occupation.

"Home-making" still is the chief occupation of women, the National Woman's Party announced yesterday after completing an occupational census of its members.

More than 22 per cent of the members gave their profession as "home-maker;" government workers are next with 12.5 per cent; business women, 11 per cent; teachers, 9.9 per cent; and after these, in the order named, come doctors, writers, social workers, lawyers, librarians, nurses, dentists, musicians, journalists, singers, actresses, scientists, farmers, politicians and architects.

STRIKE ON N. Y. C. ENDS WITH PACT

No Reference Is Made in the Agreement to Seniority Rights.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The railroad shopmen's strike on the New York Central lines was formally ended with the signing of an agreement between the company officials and representatives of the shopcrafts union here late today.

The settlement conforms with the Baltimore agreement and provides that the men are to be returned as far as positions can be arranged. Nothing is said about seniority.

Twenty-five thousand striking employees are affected.

"Employees now on strike will return to work as rapidly as positions can be arranged for them," said a formal statement. "All will be returned within thirty days from the date of this agreement. Arrangements for their return are to be worked out locally between their representatives and officers of the company at the various points."

Hitch in Agreement Halts Strikers' Return

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 19.—Ninety striking shopmen here and 1,700 at Spencer, refused to return to work in the Southern shops today. Union officials claim there is some hitch in the agreement which they demand be cleared up before they will allow the men to return to work. They refused to state the nature of the difficulty.

COMRADES IN ARMS OF DR. BRYSON ARE BARRED FROM JURY

Mystery Woman in Courtroom Arouses Curiosity Of Spectators.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., Sept. 19.—The jury which will decide whether Dr. Herbert Bryson, former Washington physician and war hero, must die for the murder of Mrs. Helen Irene Haines, has been completed.

All women jurors called to the stand were peremptorily challenged by the prosecution. One man was challenged after it was learned he had been overseas two years and had served in some of the five engagements in which Dr. Bryson's division participated. Every man who entered the jury box on oath that he was in no wise prejudiced against a defense for murder based on insanity. Dr. Bryson's counsel fought for half an hour before the court finally ruled that such a question was not objectionable.

Bryson Broken Man.
Dr. Bryson for the first time in several months was led from his cell. As he entered the courtroom he appeared a broken man. He dragged his left leg slightly. His face was inscrutable, his eyes without expression.

He sat beside his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bryson, of Washington, who, although 71 years old, is taking an active interest in the fight for her boy's life. She was the only person seated between Dr. Bryson and the "woman of mystery," who entered this morning, a few moments before the trial began. The latter is a blonde of about 20, possessing a fragile beauty which was displayed when the intense heat forced her to throw aside her veil for a short time.

Woman Is Mystery.
Attorneys for the prosecution said they did not know this woman. If attorneys for the defense know her identity they guarded their secret closely.

She is accompanied by an elderly woman, dressed in gray and black. The two registered at a hotel here as Mrs. McCleary, of Ohio. An investigation disclosed, however, that she came to Huntington from the East.

ARRESTED ON VISIT TO FRIEND IN JAIL
Roger Driver, colored, 21 years old, 1521 Eleventh street northwest, was arrested yesterday while visiting a friend in the District Jail. Driver is said to have been seen to hand over some obscene pictures to his friend.

A call to the Fifth precinct, brought Policeman George North, who arrested Driver on a charge of violating section 82 of the District code. He was locked up in default of \$500 bond.

Arrest Alleged Bookmaker.
Charged with making handbooks on the races, Robert Lee Cissell, 48 years old, 503 Eighth street southwest, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Messer. Cissell was released on bond of \$2,000.

G. O. P. TARIFF WILL BECOME LAW TONIGHT

Last Moment Error Prevents Transmission To President.

ADAMS DEFENDS NEW SCHEDULES

Denounces Talk of "Robber Rates"—Predicts Prosperity.

The Fordney-McCumber tariff bill will become law at midnight tonight. The Senate by a vote of 43 to 28 yesterday approved the conference report and if there had not been an unexpected complication in connection with a minor correction in the engrossed copy of the bill, it would have been taken to the President last night and the new duties would have become effective at midnight.

The bill will be signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate today at noon, immediately after the two houses convene. It will reach the President early in the afternoon. The understanding is that he will sign it at once. The bill provides that the new duties shall become effective the day following its enactment.

Importers who are making eleventh-hour efforts to get their goods through the customs houses before the new law becomes effective, will have a final day of grace.

Five Republicans Vote No.
Five Republicans voted against the conference report. They were: Senators Borah of Idaho, Cameron of Arizona, Cummins of Iowa, and Lenroot and LaFollette, of Wisconsin. It was announced that Senator Norris of Nebraska, also would have voted against it if he had been present.

Two Democrats, Senators Broussard and Randall, of Louisiana, voted for the bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 225 to 125. The bill was passed by a vote of 225 to 125.

During the final debate on the measure, its provisions were defended by Senator Smoot, of Utah, Republican, and assailed by Senator Underwood, of Alabama, Democrat, and Harrison, of Mississippi, Democrat.

Senator Smoot expressed regret that the bill will not be on the statute books long enough to prove its value to the American people in advancing the terms of the November election.

"Thirty-eight per cent of the Democratic Senators have voted for amendments which would increase rates of duty," said Senator Smoot. "Forty-two per cent of them have voted against amendments which would lower rates of duty."

Underwood Flays Rates.
"You propose to put a tax on for the benefit of special interests that in most cases more than double the existing rates," said Senator Underwood, who denounced the bill in unmeasured terms. The rates in the bill are higher than in the Dingley bill and higher than in the Payne-Aldrich bill, which the American people repudiated."

The bill is based, generally, on the existing rates. The rates for determining duties, Dyes, however, are based on American valuation and in the "elastic tariff provisions" of the bill, authority is granted the President to raise or lower rates.

"Most of the rates on the so-called basic commodities of the bill are higher than in any previous law."

Adams Defends Law.
John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, issued the following statement regarding the new tariff law.

"The enactment of a permanent protective tariff marks the beginning of another era of good times in the United States. It guarantees to employer and employee, alike, security from destructive foreign competition. It orders protection to all sections of the country and all classes of producers. It has been correctly styled an all-American protective tariff."

"The principle of protective tariff has been known as the 'American policy' since the days of Henry Clay. The Republican party from the date of its birth has been the constant advocate of that policy. Whenever it was in power it has insisted that it was a protective tariff in operation."

"The newly-enacted tariff law, like all protective tariff laws, has met with denunciation and misrepresentation. There never has been a protective tariff enacted that the opposition did not brand it as 'the most iniquitous.' Yet there never has been a protective tariff that did not bring good times in the form of steady employment and good wages to the working people, which was instantly reflected in prosperity to all branches of business and commerce. There never has been a protective tariff that closed a factory or threw a workman out of a job."

"The newly-enacted tariff has met with the charge that it will increase the cost of living. The cost of living is determined by the amount of money there is left in the pay envelope after all the expenses of the household have been met. Under a protective tariff this amount has always been greater than under free trade. There can not possibly be any higher cost of living than that of being out of a job. It little matters to the working man how cheaply he may buy commodities if he has no money wherewith to buy."

"The operation of the law will immediately check the flood of foreign imports which has been steadily increasing during the past year, to the injury of American industries and the impairment of the prosperity of all the people."

RUMANIANS FIGHT RUSSIAN INVADERS; TURK CHIEF ADVANCES ON NEUTRAL ZONE; BRITISH GUNS READY TO BLOCK KEMAL

SLAVS CROSS RIVER
Open Fight on Right Bank Of Dniester With Border Patrol.

REFUGEES CROWD INTO STAMBOUL
Nationalists Predict Attack Before Greek Army Can Reorganize.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—A large band of Russians crossed the Dniester River Saturday night and took up a position on the right bank, where it was engaged by a Rumanian border patrol the following day. At last reports, the fight continued. No further details are available. Kemal Near Neutral Zone. (Copyright, 1922.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—Mustapha Kemal, commander of the Turkish Nationalist armies, has left Smyrna and is going to Nicomedia, news item.

He thus approaches the neutral zone about the straits, which the allies have warned must be respected. Kemal's movements are taken to indicate that he is preparing to determine whether to seek peace, or bring on war through an attack directed against Constantinople.

Meanwhile, thousands of Greek refugees and Bolshevik elements are filling the city. Disorders and pillaging are feared, and authorities are taking precautions to preserve order. Reports coming from the front tell of mutinies among the Greek troops in Thrace.

Fearing a reign of terror and atrocities in event the Turks regain Constantinople, either by force or negotiation, Christians are fleeing the city in large numbers. One thousand Greeks besieged Greek consulates today seeking refuge in the Turkish legation. They said they would fall prey to the Turks if Kemal enters the city.

Bitter memories of suffering at the hands of the Turks is responsible for the terror of the Christians. Tales of outrages which have been handed by word of mouth for generations are rising to frighten the Christians as the spectre of a new Turkish regime appears.

Predict Sudden Attack.
There would be a panic if Kemal should attack Constantinople. Unofficial nationalist circles here are convinced that he will attack as quickly as possible to prevent the Greeks from reforming a strong front in Thrace.

Reports are in circulation here that the Turks have secretly organized a plan for an uprising when the signal is given. Meanwhile the allied high commissioners have renewed their warning to the Ankara government in a note to the local Kemalist representative advising him that a violation of the neutrality of the Straits or Constantinople will seriously prejudice future peace negotiations.

Italy Sees War in Few Days.
ROME, Sept. 19.—Italy sees a war in the Near East within a few days with England, Rumania and Yugoslavia fighting Turkey, Bulgaria and Russia.

A high personage in the Italian foreign office today said: "England is playing with dangerous fire. She will not listen to Italy's urgings for a conference to settle the Near East question amicably. She did not even answer our last note, which was sent five days ago. Kemal's victorious army will not wait indefinitely. The Turkish army in Thrace is 40,000 strong. It formerly was under Gialaf Pasha, is well equipped and can be mobilized in Eastern Thrace at one month's notice."

Russians Ready to Fight.
"Altogether Turkey can mobilize 200,000 or 300,000 men. It can readily occupy Gallipoli, Adrianople and Constantinople. The allies have only 40,000 men at Constantinople. In the event of conflict Italy will be away its own men on Italian war vessels. It has already served notice on England that she will not fight Turkey."

"The conflict will spread, for Russia, besides aiding the Turks, will fall on Rumania and Poland, settle old scores and regain territory lost by peace treaties. This being the great immediate danger, we are at a loss to understand England's game at refusing a peace conference."

District Accepts Air Convention's Invitation
An invitation to attend the Aeronautical Convention in Baltimore, Friday and Saturday was received yesterday by the District Commissioners and accepted.

Postmaster General, and Carl F. Egge, general superintendent of the Air Service, were appointed to represent the District.

The convention will be attended by officials from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and from the District.

Firemen Will Stage Consolation Dinner
The District's fire-fighting force has arranged a "get-together" banquet for Saturday night at which those present will give and receive condolences for the defeat by the police in the recent interdepartment game.

Several prizes will be distributed. The District Commissioners have announced they will attend. The banquet will be held at the New Ebbitt Hotel at 2 p. m.

LABOR FIGHTS BRITISH POLICY
Regards Lloyd George as Menace to Peace of The World.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A resolution will be offered at Labor's anti-war demonstration tomorrow condemning Premier Lloyd George.

"We regard him as a public danger to the peace of the world and demand an immediate election in order to give the electors an opportunity for ending his disastrous government," says the resolution.

It expresses the view that the Turkish crisis, threatening Britain with war, is a direct result of the foreign policy of the Premier.

Bones of Early N. Y. Settlers Dumped in Sea
Remains of Revolutionary Heroes Unceremoniously Handled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Two motor trucks loaded with human bones, the remains of several hundred of New York's early settlers, some of them possibly Minute Men heroes of the American revolution and American soldiers of the war of 1812, were ingloriously and uncereemoniously dumped into the ocean today from a city rubbish scow.

Workmen employed by a construction company excavating a cellar dug up the ancient churchyard. Old brownstone tombstones with names and dates, the latest of which was 1826, were unearthed. In one corner of the plot when a brick vault was broken open the excavators discovered human skulls and other bones. It was evident that there had been a recent, possibly some sixty years ago when a public school was erected on the spot.

The foreman of the construction job called up police headquarters and asked what to do with the human remains.

"Oh, throw 'em down on the dump," he was instructed, he says. So a gang of Italian workmen with shovels loaded the bones of many of Manhattan's pioneer citizens into the trucks and dumped them on a scow in the river.

JACKSON TRAGEDY LAYS BARE STORY OF WOMAN'S LOVE
Dead Miner's Wife Comes Back and Number 2 Tries Suicide.

JACKSON, Cal., Sept. 19.—The bodies of the forty-seven Argonaut miners are coming out of the ground. Arrangements are being made for inquest and for funerals. The story has been told.

There is but one thing left to tell—the love story of Charley Fitzgerald, one of the forty-seven, and Emily Brown.

Fitzgerald lived for many years in Jackson with his wife. They had two children. One day Mrs. Fitzgerald left her husband and child and it was a long time until Emily came to mother them. Emily fell in love with Charley. He braved everything, that she might care for him and his children. The neighbors treated her kindly and called her Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Six months they lived thus. Then the fire broke out in the Argonaut mine and trapped Fitzgerald and his forty-six comrades. The charity workers came to Jackson. They too, treated Emily as though she were Mrs. Fitzgerald—until the real Mrs. Fitzgerald came back to Jackson.

Her coming made a difference in Emily's position. The pay check that was to have gone to Emily did not go to her. The money to take care of the bodies of the miners was without a word. She had hoped that Charley would come back from the dead. But with Charley gone from her and Charley's children and even his name taken from her—she felt the end had come. She swallowed a bottle of lysol.

Mrs. Murphy had suspected Emily would try suicide and arrived just in time to get a doctor and save the girl's life. She will recover, the doctor says.

Italy Withdraws Troops.
Official notice from France of the withdrawal of French troops from Chank, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, has been received by the French cabinet. Italy has also withdrawn her small force and stationed it temporarily at Constantinople.

Great Britain deprecates this reluctance of France and Italy to provide a share of the military forces that are not only the danger of the Dardanelles, but are drifting into a split regarding the ultimate settlement.

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CAN RELY ON FLEET
Eight Battalions Are Entrenched at Chanak, Aided by Artillery.

SHIP BATTERIES OUTRANGE TURKS
Nationalist Leader Lacks Transports and Guns To Protect Them

LONDON, Sept. 19.—With Great Britain ready for any eventuality the next move in the Near East situation depends on whether Kemal Pasha gives assurances that he intends to respect the neutral zone around Constantinople, under which he takes to advance into the neutral district in defiance of the allied warning.

If assurances are received that no advance is contemplated, a movement for a Near East peace conference will be started at once. But if the Turks advance, guns from the British fleet anchored in the Dardanelles will provide the answer. So far there is no certainty which path the Turks will take.

Troops Entrenched at Chanak.
Great Britain's situation in the Near East is made stronger by the fact that no offensive operations inland are contemplated.

Britain will rely almost entirely on the big guns of her fleet to keep the Turks from attempting to cross the straits to the European side, though troops are being concentrated in the region of Chank on the Asiatic side. Eight battalions of infantry, a brigade of artillery and a regiment of cavalry are already entrenched at Chanak, while additional battalions and heavy howitzers are on the way.

This is a small force to send against Kemal's 100,000—which probably will be doubled in a few weeks—but the British strategic position is so strong that numbers can be defied.

The great British battleships have guns which far outclass anything Kemal has, even admitting that he is so strong that numbers can be defied.

Guns Cover 20-Mile Range.
The big batteries of the Iron Duke, King George, Benbow, Marlborough, Ajax and Centurion—each mounting fifteen guns of 12.5 inches caliber—cover a range of twenty miles. Kemal has nothing larger than 9.2-inch guns, so far as is known, and he will find it exceedingly difficult to transport them with facility, owing to the nature of the terrain.

Smaller British craft are on hand to work closer to the shore. The air craft force is being heavily strengthened and will be exceptionally valuable aid in detecting Turk troop concentrations.

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