

Text of Message by President Rejecting Bonus

Harding Says He Is in Accord With Avoiced Purpose of Bill, but Cannot Subscribe to Provisions.

Washington, Sept. 19.—President Harding's bonus veto message 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."

lignations 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 unimportant, and every energy is being directed to their earliest possible correction.

the present time their acceptance of the law may reach close to 400,000, and facilities will continue to be afforded, unmindful 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 25,768 patients are in our hospitals today. Four hundred and sixteen thousand awards of compensation have been made on account of death or disability and \$480,000,000 have 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 \$8,000,000 payment on indisputable obligations.

the situation, but here is our note, you may have your credit for half the amount. 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 even without 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 option figures, 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, making a total of \$795,000,000 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 settlement. 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. This is borrowing on the nation's credit just as truly as though the loans were made by direct government borrowing and invokes a dangerous abuse of public credit. Moreover, the certificate plan of payment is little less than a quarter of a century of persuasion, with a concerted drive to reduce government expenditure in every quarter possible, it would wipe out everything thus far accomplished to add now this proposed burden and it would rend the commitment of economy and saving so essential to our future welfare.

the need is apparent and a rational financial policy today is necessary to make the nation ready for the expenditure which is certain to be required in the coming years. The contemplation of such a policy is in accord with the established practice of the nation, and puts the service men of the world war on the same plane as the millions of men who fought the previous battles of the republic. "I confess a regret that I must sound a note of disappointment to the many ex-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 proposes 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, and the complete defeat of our commitment to effect economies. I would rather appeal, therefore, to the candid reflections of the citizens of the country and to the ex-service men in particular as to the course better suited to further the welfare of our country. These ex-soldiers who served so gallantly in war, and who are to be so conspicuous in the progress of the republic, are the backbone of the nation. We must know that nations can only survive where taxation is restrained from the limits of oppression, where the public treasury is locked against class legislation, but ever open to public necessity and prepared to meet all essential obligations. Such a policy makes a better country for which to fight, or to have fought, and affords a surer abiding place in which to live and remain."

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Church at Beatrice Will Observe 50th Anniversary. Beatrice, Neb., Sept. 19.—(Special.)—Members of the First Christian church in Beatrice will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the church October 15. The first pastor, Rev. J. Mad Williams, now a resident of Des Moines, probably will be here to give an address. Four members of the church of 50 years ago reside in this city. They are G. W. Hinkle, Mrs. Naomi Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rhodes.

Man Lives Two Weeks After Breaking His Neck in Fall. Nebraska City, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—Fred Gude, who fell from his barn loft two weeks ago and broke his neck, died early Tuesday. He was paralyzed from his hips down since the accident and his physician held out no hopes for recovery. He is survived by his wife and seven children.

OUT TODAY NEW Columbia RECORDS

DANCE MUSIC: Come Along (I'm Through with Worryin'), From Ziegfeld Follies, 1922. Two Little Wooden Shoes, Intro. "Swanee Swan," from "The Merry Widow" of 1922. Fox-Trots. Ray Miller and His Orchestra. A-3671 10-inch 75c. Say It While Dancing. The Sneak. Fox-Trots. Eddie Elkins' Orchestra. A-3660 10-inch 75c. Truly. Fox-Trots. Knickerbocker Orchestra, under direction of Eddie Elkins. A-3670 10-inch 75c. Drowsy Waters. Waltz. Us Like—Noa Like. Ferera's Hawaiian Instrumental Quartette. A-3655 10-inch 75c. POPULAR SONGS: Just Like a Violin. Good Mornin' (It's Mighty Good to be Home). Nora Bayes, Comedienne. A-3669 10-inch 75c. I'm the Black Sheep of Dear Old Dixieland. Van and Schenk, Comedians. A-3668 10-inch 75c. Away Down South. Send Back My Honeyman. Marion Harris, Comedienne. A-3659 10-inch 75c. If I Can't Have You I Don't Want Nobody At All. Lonesome Longin' Blues. Dolly Kay, Comedienne. A-3664 10-inch 75c. SYMPHONY: Salut d'Amour (Love's Greeting). (Elgar) Violoncello Solo. Pablo Casals. 80158 10-inch \$1.00. Melody. (Dawes) The Broken Melody. (Van Biene-Bunione) Violin Solo. Eddy Brown. A-3656 10-inch \$1.00. Dance of the Slaves (Act 2). From "Prince Igor." (Borodine) Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. A-6218 12-inch \$1.50. A Song of the Hills. (Janos-Bond) Tenor Solo. Tandy Mackenzie. 80351 10-inch Symphony \$1.00.

Wait Until You've Heard These Songs. At the very first whirl you'll know you've met up with super-song quality. They've snap and swing that start your feet a-tapping. They've words that make you chuckle. They've life and sparkle blended into all sorts of happy harmonies. Just slip on "I'm the Black Sheep of Dear Old Dixieland," a dyed-in-the-wool bit of roustabout rhythm sung as only Van and Schenk can sing it. Then reverse to "Yankee Doodle Blues" by the same pair of aces. You'll pick them both for equal honors. Read over the titles on the Columbia Big-time Program that's out-to-day. Each is a faultless record—each is flawlessly reproduced by the new Columbia process to give you melody of velvet-smoothness unmarred by scratch or scrape or disconcerting surface sounds. Tear out the list and take it to the Columbia Dealer now. He will be glad to play all the new Columbia Records you want to hear.

Must Head Deficits. "The financial deficits of the government are too large to be met until we are face to face with a great emergency. The diminishing income of the government, due to the receding tides of business and attending incomes, has been overlooked momentarily, but cannot be long ignored. The latest budget figure for the current fiscal year shows an estimated deficit of more than \$650,000,000 and a further deficit for the year succeeding, even after counting upon all interest collections on foreign debts which the government is likely to receive. Added pledges to pay, except as necessity compels, must seem no less than government folly. Inevitably it means increased taxes, which congress was unwilling to levy for the purpose of this bill, and will turn us from the course toward economy essential to promote the activities which contribute to common welfare. "It is to be remembered that the United States played no self-seeking part in the world war and pursued an unselfish policy after the cause was won. We demanded no reparation for the cost involved, no payments out of which obligations to our service men could be met. I have not magnified the willing outlay in behalf of those to whom we have a sacred obligation. It is essential to remember that a more than \$4,000,000,000-pledge to the able-bodied ex-service men now will not diminish the later obligations which will have to be met when the young veterans of today shall contribute to the rolls of the aged, indigent and dependent. It is as inevitable as that the years will pass, that pension provision for world war veterans will be made as it has been made for those who served in previous wars. It will cost more billions than I venture to suggest. There will be justification when

President Emphatic in Veto of Bonus Bill. (Continued From Page One.) passage of the bill at a later date. His message today had an air of finality, interpreted as flatly against the bonus, not merely for financial reasons, but because he now considers it wrong in principle. "The house is expected to act on the veto after a few hours debate tomorrow. McNider Sends Message. After the veto message had been sent to the house, Handford McNider, national commander of the American Legion, wrote the following letter to each congressman and senator: "After three years of careful consideration, the representatives of the people in congress have repeatedly given the adjusted compensation legislation their approval. President Harding opposes its enactment into law. Apparently agreeing with the principle, he is unwilling that the handicap of those who offered their lives and blood for the nation should be adjusted. "It is our firm belief that the economic rehabilitation of the veteran is so necessary to the welfare of the country that immediate passage of this bill should not be delayed. The splendid station of those men in the house and in the senate who have fought so hard for the service men gives us confidence and assurance that they will sustain a cause they believe to be just."

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