

U. S. JURY CHARGES CONGRESSMEN GET GRAFT MONEY

'UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN IS SERIOUS'
-LLOYD GEORGE

Recalls Conferences With Labor Leaders in Indianapolis.

By DAVID LLOYD GEORGE
Former British Prime Minister
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LONDON, March 1. (By Cable)—This is the fourth year of abnormal unemployment in Great Britain. Although steady improvement is indicated by trade returns and the numbers dealt with by the various agencies providing for the workless, the upward movement is slow and stubborn and there are many disquieting features in the outlook.

The figures for 1921, the first year of the great slump, are visited by the effects of the most devastating labor dispute ever seen in this country—the coal strike or lockout. Let us therefore start with 1922. On Jan. 1, 1922, the registered unemployed numbered 1,906,000. The next few months were full of promise and of hope. Trade showed signs of returning life and the business man looked forward to recovery to normal in 1923. By the middle of October, the dismaying figures of January had fallen by 30 per cent.

A Year of Gloom

But 1923, instead of being a year of maturing hopes, was a year of gloom and disappointment. The improvement, without being altogether arrived, was checked and slowed down perceptibly. When there were marked increases in any branch of business, they were due to causes in themselves unsatisfactory and unhealthy. For instance, the leap up in our coal exports. They reached the boom figure of 1913. This was entirely due to the closing down of the German coal fields, owing to the invasion of the Ruhr and the consequent passive resistance movement of the Westphalian miners.

Unemployment 1,124,000

So the unemployment figures stand today at 1,124,000. In the first ten months of 1922 they fell by 30 per cent. During the last sixteen months they have only decreased by 15 per cent. After nearly three and a half years of unexampled depression, the numbers of fit men unable to find work are higher than they have ever been in this country. These unemployed registers by no means account for all able-bodied men who are seeking and seeking in vain, for some means of earning a decent livelihood for themselves and for those who depend upon them for subsistence.

The published figures do not cover uninsured trades, and the numbers of "black-coated" ("white-collar") men who are out of work can only be estimated. The bounty of the State has, so far, not reached them and they are two proud to avail themselves of the charity of poor funds.

Total 1,500,000

Taking all these unfortunate people into account, we should not be far wrong in placing the number of unemployed today at 1,500,000. To realize the full dimensions of the problem, one must also recollect that there are now 700,000 men who, before the war, would have been competitors in the labor market, but who have been disabled by wounds and are now maintained out of taxation drawn from the industries of the country.

Unless trade expands to such an extent as to absorb these masses upon whom idleness has been enforced, British statesmanship will be confronted with a new problem of the gravest character. A million men in the prime of life, with nothing to do but walk once a week to an office where they draw a money grant which supplies them with bare sustenance, will inevitably in time ferment mischief. What are the prospects of absorption?

Equal to Prospects Year

One of the mysteries of unemployment today is the fact that, in spite of trade depression, the numbers actually employed in our industries are equal to those at work during the prosperous year immediately before the war. What is the explanation? Shorter hours of labor in many important industries and, in some trades, vicious slowing down in production, necessitate more hands for a smaller output.

In the United States, the production per worker has increased in recent years. This is largely due to developments in labor saving machinery and the increasing use of electric power. In Britain, in spite of mechanical devices to aid and supplant, the labor output per head, all around, has diminished.

Conferred Here

A number of influential trade union leaders whom had the pleasure of talking to it at Indianapolis told me they had always consistently opposed the policy of restricting output, because they were convinced that, in the end, it would injure the worker by depressing his wages and limiting his opportunities for remunerative employment.

How comes it that, although the numbers engaged in the various industries are just as large as in 1913 employment figures, there are 1,500,000 still out of work? The growth in population of Great Britain during the last ten years has been 1,665,000. What matter, however, from the point of view of employment, is the number of adults of employable age who come into the labor market for the first time every year. It is computed that a balance of 250,000 are added each year to those who compete for work in our industries. Before the war this figure was kept in check by emigration on a large scale. In the ten years previous to the war, the

Butler and Franklin Co-eds Will Cross Swords Over Question of World Court



Photos by Charles Bretzman Studios.

ABOVE, LEFT TO RIGHT, MISS DOROTHY VARNTZ, MISS LOIS WISHARD, MISS VIRGINIA CURTIS; BELOW, LEFT TO RIGHT, MISS DAISY SCHULTZ, MISS DEEMA KENNEDY AND MISS KATHRYN BOWLBY.

THE world court question will be debated by negative and positive teams of Butler University girls against Franklin College girls March 14 and Wittenberg and Albion Colleges March 27. Butler teams will comprise girls in the picture. They were chosen for excellence in intrasorority debates.

Half and Half
Probably one-half this number are men and women who are competing today in the British labor market. As there seems to be no immediate prospect of any relaxation in the immigration limits of the United States, the number must go on increasing for some time at a rate to which we were not accustomed in previous years. The Dominions, even, seem to be in no hurry to welcome the available surplus of our manhood and womanhood. Britain is not the only country where powerful, vigilant and suspicious labor organizations exist.

Last year, the volume of our exports was but 74.5 of our 1913 export trade. During and since the war, other countries have built formidable merchant fleets, and there is not the same need for the services of British shipping in the world's carrying trade. Before the war, we were the greatest creditor nation in the world. **Oil for Coal, What?**
One would like to know here, also, what effect the substitution of oil for coal in our ships is likely to have upon our trade. A great shipbuilder predicted to me a short time ago that in a few years the mercantile marine will be run on oil. If that forecast is confirmed by events, there is a new element of doubt of a most serious character introduced into our trade.

For the first time, we owe large sums of money to another country and have to meet heavy payments externally for interest and sinking fund. We parted with at least 500,000,000 pounds of our external securities, and, in addition, we owe 1,000,000,000 pounds to the United States. We have still a balance in our favor, but it has been greatly reduced by the war.

If we could recover the whole of our foreign debts, we should still be well off. But I can see no Baldwin arising in foreign treasures, and our prospect for receiving payment is

Oil Money
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LUDENDORFF TELLS OF AIM IN PUTSCH

German War Lord Raps at Jews and Catholics and Says Vatican Favored France During War.

By United News
MUNICH, March 1.—"We do not want the Rhine to be bounded by the grace of France."

"We want a Germany free of Marxism, semitism and papal influences. We want a Germany strong in honor which shall be a bulwark of peace." Thus General Ludendorff, worshipped by Germany during the war and a hero to monarchists in post war days, declared his aim in joining the "beer hall revolution."

His declaration was made as he faced the court, charged with treason in connection with the abortive fascist revolt of last November.

Denunciation of Jews and Socialists figured much in his testimony, and he spoke of Catholics with ill-concealed antagonism. He declared that he favored a monarchy, but said Germany was not yet ripe for restoration of a monarchial regime.

"Strengthened by the mutineers' blood, the nationalistic movement gains new power—that is the result of the eighth and ninth of November." Ludendorff dramatically concluded, pouncing the table to emphasize his words.

General Has Aged
The general has aged much since the war. His figure bulked heavy in a frock coat as he stood on the stand, nervously shaking his horn rimmed glasses first to the tip of his nose and then to his bridge.

"I arrived there and agreed to the Putsch plan, as I saw otherwise there would be danger of a separatist movement which would destroy Germany unless immediately counteracted," he said.

Ring, Bank and Purse in Loot
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"I have grown old in the service of the fatherland," Ludendorff declared, "but my heart is still young and longs for the freedom of the people, which I saw declining through their own faults and not as a result of exterior force."

"As all Germany sought for its ex-

Cupid Wins

By Times Special
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., March 1.—As Charles Demarest, 23, was on his way to Danville to get married today, a Pennsylvania St., today celebrated his second birthday at an elaborate party. George was born Feb. 29, 1916.

Investigators doubtless will discover that the only thing about George that is unimpaired is her nerve,

—Greeley (Col.) Tribune-Republican

New Evidence in Veterans' Bureau Probe Follows Indictment of Col. Forbes for Alleged Bribery and Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, March 1.—New evidence of graft in Washington has been dug up by the special Federal grand jury which indicted Col. Charles R. Forbes, former head of the Veterans' Bureau, and J. W. Thompson, builder, on charges of bribery in connection with the expenditure of vast sums of money by the bureau.

Two Congressmen are involved in the new evidence. The Congressmen accepted "certain sums of money," the jury stated, but failed to say why the money was paid.

Other persons in Washington "not attorneys," speculated on official information, received money for obtaining clemency for Federal prisoners or were paid for obtaining liquor permits. These favors were obtained through "intimacy with officials," the report stated.

This information will be presented to President Coolidge and the Department of Justice.

The special jury did not take action on these charges because it felt the offenses were outside the jurisdiction of the Federal Court of the Northern District of Illinois.

Four Indictments Returned

Four indictments were returned by the jury late Friday, after several weeks of examination of numerous witnesses.

Forbes and Thompson, who is head of the Thompson & Black Construction Company of Chicago and St. Louis, are charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the construction of hospitals and with conspiring to commit bribery. Forbes was named in another indictment charging him with accepting bribes and Thompson also was indicted on a charge of bribing Forbes.

\$5,000 Is Paid

Elias H. Mortimer, agent for Thompson and Black, was named as the man who gave Forbes \$5,000 in a hotel here in 1922. This sum was paid to Forbes because Mortimer said he made it easy for the Thompson & Black Company to obtain valuable contracts from the Veterans' Bureau.

Politicians are speculating on how much Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty had to do with the report of the jury on the new evidence of graft in Washington. Daugherty was closed with the jury and John W. Crim, special Government prosecutor, for a considerable length of time Thursday.

General belief is Daugherty supplied Crim and the jury with valuable information.

FORBES READY TO FIGHT

Former Head of Veterans' Bureau and Counsel Arrange Bail.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Col. Charles R. Forbes, former head of the Veterans' Bureau, today began preparations for a fight for his liberty and good name.

Refusing to comment on the bribery indictment returned against him Friday by a grand jury in Chicago, Forbes after a conference with his counsel, James Eashy Smith, said merely arrangements would be made within a day or two to have Forbes go before a United States commissioner and give bail of \$5,000 for his appearance in Chicago.

Until he and his counsel have determined their course, Forbes will have nothing to say. But it was indicated at the same time his trial is likely to result in disclosures even more sensational than those before the Senate committee which led to the calling of the grand jury and the indictments against Forbes and J. W. Thompson, Chicago and St. Louis contractors.

La Follette himself was held by administration leaders to overshadow details of a tax bill. For it was taken to mean the La Follette progressive, despite his strong disagreement with the conservative wing of the Republican party on most things, are not ready to break away from Republican ranks on major issues.

La Follette himself was held responsible today for swinging his followers in the House over to the Longworth tax compromise.

What the Senate will do to the bill, no congressional leaders would attempt to predict. The situation in the Senate is so complicated it seems unlikely fast action can be had on the measure.

CHILDREN CLAIM BODY OF RECLUSE MISSING 25 YEARS

Mystery of Disappearance of Oliver Walker Unsolved in Death.

The conclusion of one of the tragedies of life was written today, when Anthony Walker and Mrs. Chloe Mills of Cleveland came to Indianapolis to claim the body of Oliver Walker, who died about a month ago at the city hospital.

Anthony Walker and Mrs. Mills were children of Oliver Walker, who lived as a recluse at 2658 Brookside Ave. His neighbors knew little about him. He was 85.

Just how long he had lived in Indianapolis is not known. When last seen by relatives, he was in front of the Dayton (Ohio) post office, twenty-five years ago. He disappeared.

Mr. Walker served with a Maryland regiment during the Civil War, Anthony Walker said.

"I am going to take the body back to Cleveland and have it buried beside my mother," Anthony Walker said. "It was just a queer notion of his—his disappearance and lonely life. There was no other reason."

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Ever since Buschor came to Indianapolis in 1892, from Lindau, Bavaria, his birthplace, he had been a machinist in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops.

When 17, he went to Zurich, Switzerland, where he learned the trade.

"I'm just going down to the shops to see the boys," said Buschor. "I've got to see the doctor anyway, because of a cut on my finger. I guess I'll find it hard to stay away."

This spring Buschor is planning to take a few months' rest in Florida.

He will be accompanied by his daughter, Miss Elsie A. Buschor.

La Follette contract awarded.

Contract for paving of seven-mile section of State road No. 2, east of Columbia City was awarded today to the State highway commission to the Hilding Construction Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., on a bid of \$181,066.59.

Bill Carries \$200,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The McNary bill providing for a \$200,000,000 agricultural export corporation was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on agriculture today.

Total valuation for taxation purposes is \$5,281,804,728.

Assessment of Property Goes Up \$50,000,000 in Year.

Property valuation in Indiana for 1923 increased approximately \$5,600,000 over that in 1922, according to reports of county auditors received by Carl L. Cope, deputy State auditor.

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