

# 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 1923, the first year of the great slump, are vitiated 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. Where 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 figures 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 16 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 employment. The bounty of the State has, so far, not reached them and they are too 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 fit unemployed today at 1,500,000. To realize the full dimensions of the problem, one must also recall 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 Prosperous 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 I had the pleasure of talking to 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 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



ABOVE, LEFT TO RIGHT, MISS DOROTHY VARNITZ, MISS LOIS WISHARD, MISS VIRGINIA CURTIS; BELOW, LEFT TO RIGHT, MISS DAISY SCHULTZ, MISS DENA KENNEDY AND MISS KATHRYN BOWLEY.

total number of emigrants, in round numbers, was 2,630,000. In the ten year and post-war years this number fell to 716,000. That represents a difference of 1,900,000.

### 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, this 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.

### Owe Money

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 gravely 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 treasuries, and our prospect for receiving payment is

dim.

## LUDENDORFF TELLS OF AIM IN PUTSCH

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

By United Press  
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 cellar 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, pounding the table to emphasize his words.

### General Has Aged

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

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

therefore remote. Our national debt is ten times what it was before the war.

In spite of the exhausting experience of the great war, we have not yet by any means consumed our resources.

I have been pleading for a thorough and fearless examination of the outlook, with a view to dealing with it with all the resources at the command of a resourceful people. I feel that we are drifting, in the hope that if we wait long enough the tide will turn and float all our grounded ships. There are reassuring, as well as disquieting, factors in the situation, but it is time that we should weigh and consider both and strike a balance with a view to strong and decisive action. Thanks to the unexampled self-sacrifice of our people, our credit has been restored. Our taxation is the heaviest in the world, but our credit is the best in Europe. Then our coal supplies are unexampled. Coal is the basis of our principal international currencies.

### 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.

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## 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.

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