

CRATERS HEARTILY ENDORSE DRIVE FOR BOY SCOUTS

Robert H. Boyd, who has successfully served as big eruption of the Crater club for the past year, staged the official wind up of his administration at the regular meeting of the organization at the Hotel Medford last night. The evening was devoted principally to cleaning up suspended business of the past year and was marked by interesting debates on various subjects brought before the members. As an outcome of this business session it was definitely decided to postpone the selecting and purchasing of uniforms indefinitely and members were unanimous in deciding to cooperate financially as individuals in the Boy Scout drive but not as an organization. The Craters have heartily endorsed the Boy Scout movement.

The Crater club will assist in putting over the lecture scheduled for Wednesday night at the Armory at which R. W. Price of the Crater Lake National Park company, James A. Ormandy and W. L. Finley will be the principal speakers. Both moving and stereoscopic pictures will be featured at this lecture. A. S. Rosenbaum of the Southern Pacific was unanimously elected to honorary membership and A. B. Comfort of Seattle, a guest at last night's eruption, gave a short talk.

A general review of last year's accomplishments speak well for the administration of "Bob" Boyd. During the past year the regular attendance at meetings has increased perceptibly and the finances of the organization have been put on a sound basis. The Crater club is steadily taking a more active part in civic enterprises and is working along a constructive program for southern Oregon. Crater lake and particularly Medford advertising.

The selection of A. J. Vance as the big eruption, who will guide the destinies of the Crater club during the 1924 season has met with general satisfaction. Mr. Vance is well suited to fill this position insofar as he is a charter member of the organization and thoroughly familiar with its aims. "Cap" and his associate officers have a big program for the coming year which will be generally outlined at the next regular eruption at which time he will assume the reins of the club.

ENGLAND HAS LABOR GOVT

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chosen to meet MacDonald's convenience. The house agreed to the adjournment for three weeks proposed by Mr. Baldwin.

Railroad Strike Spreading
LONDON, Jan. 22.—(By the Associated Press).—The second day of the strike of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen in protest against a wage reduction found the men and the railway companies proclaiming that their respective positions were gaining strength.

Later reports from the provincial centers were far from reassuring to the thousands of persons who use the railroads. Not only were the men standing firm, said these advisers, but in some places they were being joined by many engineers having membership in the National Union of Railwaymen, in defiance of the admonitions of the latter union.

A review of the numerous telegrams gives the impression that the strike is spreading.

The coal districts fear that the miners will soon have to cease work if the tie-up continues, while the industrial centers fear enforced idleness because of inability to obtain supplies.

The Newcastle coal owners see the spectre of American dealers ousting them from the continental markets.

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PREMIER LENINE RUSSIAN DICTATOR DIES OF PARALYSIS

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probably produce no general disquiet in Russia but nevertheless would have an important political effect. So long as he was alive, although not actively participating in the government, he was at least its titular head and his death now opens the position to other leaders.

Nikolai Lenine, lawyer, pamphleteer, and finally dictator of all Russia, was the organizer and chief exponent of the movement which became known as Bolshevism, and which he characterized as "the great experiment, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

The career of this short, plump, bald-headed little man, who turned Russia topsy turvy and probably as much influenced the other nations of the world as any other man of his century, was full of adventure from his boyhood. He was a revolutionist at school, at the academy, at his university, and ever afterward.

Born April 24, 1870, Lenine's real name was Vladimir Ilich Ulanoff. He was born April 24, 1870 in the town of Simbirsk, of a bourgeois family with a pronounced Tartar strain, reflected in Lenine's high cheek bones and slightly slanting cleft eyes. His father was responsible master at a communal school at Simbirsk and was very well known among the school teachers of his district. Lenine himself attended the high school at Simbirsk, and by a strange coincidence his principal was the father of Alexander Kerensky, whom Lenine afterward overthrew to become premier of Russia.

The spirit of revolution against the czar entered into practically every Russian school in those days, and Lenine, with some of his companions, is said to have smuggled the works of Karl Marx on socialism into the school and to have read them with all the secret fear of discovery that American schoolboys have of being caught with a dime novel hidden behind their geographies. Mr. Kerensky reported that Lenine was a very studious pupil, introspective in his thoughts and shy in his relations with his schoolmates. When Lenine was 17 his eldest brother, Alexander Ulanoff, was sentenced to death and hanged for an attempt upon the life of Czar Alexander III, which was organized by a terrorist organization of which he was a prominent member.

Avenge Brother's Death
Lenine himself never was a member of any terrorist organization, but a desire to avenge his brother's death is said to have ruled his life. His active revolutionary work began in the early '90's, when he entered the University of Kazan, from which he was expelled one month later for participating in a students' revolutionary movement. Then he moved to Petrograd, attended the university, and studied for a lawyer's degree.

He spent more time, however, in revolutionary propaganda among the Petrograd workmen than at his studies. He was arrested, served a long term of imprisonment, and then was deported to Siberia. He lived for several years a quiet life at Minusinsk, a tiny Siberian village. During this period he wrote several books on political economy, which gave him fame as the real exponent of the Marxist theory. While in Siberia he adopted as his penname, "Nikolai Lenine, by which he rose to world notoriety. He is said to have chosen it because of his deep feeling over the massacre of several hundred miners in the Lena gold fields by czarist troops.

Emigrated to Switzerland
In 1901 Lenine finished his term of deportation in Siberia and emigrated to Switzerland, where, together with two of his friends, Martoff and Plakhanoff, he published a newspaper entitled "The Spark," devoted to revolutionary propaganda in Russia. He wandered from Switzerland to Germany, to England and to France, seeking out a simple existence by journalistic efforts, or was supported by wealthier revolutionaries. Up to 1904 Lenine had worked along general Marxist lines, but in that year he detached himself from his comrades and organized the Bolshevik faction of the Social Democratic Party, the same faction which he went into power in Russia as the communist dictators.

In 1905, when Russian unrest cracked under the "first revolution," Lenine surreptitiously made his way back to Russia. Under constant danger of arrest, he remained hidden in Petrograd for two months, and then escaped to Finland, from where he directed the activity of the Bolshevik group. In 1906 he emigrated again, establishing his headquarters first in Paris and afterward in Galicia, from where he maintained an underground dictatorship of the Bolshevik faction in the Russian Duma. When the World War began he was at Cracow in Austrian-Galicia.

Urges War of Classes
The Austrians expelled him, and he went again to Switzerland, where with other communists, who have since become prominent in the Bolshevik government of Russia, he conducted a campaign demanding that all the socialist parties of the world should change the war of nations into a war of classes. It was during this time, and at the Zimmerwald socialist conference, that Lenine split definitely with the moderate socialists of the world, whom he termed traitors to the proletariat.

When the czar was overthrown early in 1917, Lenine, with a group of his supporters, returned to Russia. They went from Switzerland, through Germany. At the time it was charged, and generally believed in all allied countries that Lenine was an agent of the German government, whom the German general staff aided with funds and advice to disrupt the Russian army, and break Russia from the entente. The Germans gave the party of 40 Russians free conduct through their country in a train under guard.

In order to keep them from spreading revolutionary propaganda among the soldiers at the stations where they stopped. But if the Germans hoped for disintegration of the Russian army, Lenine and his supporters contend that this plan was a boomerang. From the very moment the Bolsheviks were in power in Petrograd, they set about to spread communism in the German army.

First Effort Fails
When Lenine arrived in Russia he made his first appearance at the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, urging the workers to seize the power and to do away with the Kerensky government. Not having found an ear, the Bolshevik faction, under Lenine's leadership, attempted in July 1917 a coup d'etat, which was suppressed by the Petrograd soviet and the Kerensky government.

From July 1917, until Lenine returned to Petrograd to become dictator over night the dictator of Russia, he was in hiding. Secreted in a straw stack on an island in the Neva, not far from Kronstadt, he remained for days while platoons of Kerensky soldiers, aided by bloodhounds, searched for him. Peasant friends brought him food and newspapers, and carried messages from him to Leon Trotsky, later second in command of the proletarian dictatorship, who was then practically in control of the Petrograd soviet.

Escapes in Disguise
The search soon became too hot for him on the island, and one night, after having shaved off his beard, and being equipped with a false passport describing him as a Finn, he made his way back to one of the suburbs of Petrograd. A friendly locomotive engineer agreed to smuggle Lenine over the heavily guarded Finnish frontier in his engine. Lenine boarded the locomotive wearing the grimy clothes of a fireman and stoked the engine until it had successfully passed through the control station at the frontier.

On November 5, 1917, Lenine returned to Petrograd. Trotsky and other leaders of the communist faction of the Petrograd soviet had paved the way. The tottering provisional government was powerless to save itself. After 24 hours of almost bloodless skirmishing, during which theaters functioned as usual, while street fighting went on in the next block, Kerensky had fled, the rest of the provisional government were prisoners; the city was completely in the hands of the soviets, and Nikolai Lenine sat smiling in a little room at Smolny Institute, applying his signature to proclamations he had drawn up long before, announcing the proletarian revolution in Russia and calling upon the proletarians of the world to unite to assist them.

For "Disgraceful Peace"
Lenine's principal program at the moment was immediate peace with Germany. With dramatic intolerance of even such important associates as Trotsky, who opposed what they termed a disgraceful peace, Lenine pushed through his plan. The already existing fraternization between Russian and German soldiers at the front was urged on to tremendous proportions, and after a few months of the soviet regime, Russia had signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and was definitely out of the world conflict.

Internally, Russian life was turned upside down. Factories were taken over by the workers. Great estates were confiscated by the peasants, who divided them among themselves. The aristocracy sought any kind of safety it could find, and the middle-class or bourgeoisie, became special objects for the hatred of the masses. Free trade was abolished and in its stead was established a system of government control that rationed food, placing the workmen in preferred classes, and doling out little or none at all to the others. The use of money was condemned, and grain, manufactured products and labor became the chief means of exchange.

Shot and Wounded
Four long dismal years passed during which internal counter revolution, in many cases assisted by allied intervention, kept Russia in a constant turmoil. Enemies of the communists assassinated some Bolshevik leaders, and in September, 1918, Lenine himself was shot and severely wounded. Plots and counter plots, terror and counter-terror, swept Russia from end to end, and the bloodshed, misery and famine of these four black years have no counterpart in modern history. Through all of this period, Lenine, backed by the solid, strictly-disciplined communist party directed affairs.

Gives Up Communism
In 1921, when the soviet government had swept aside all military opposition, and when Russia was practically intact in communist hands, except for Poland, Finland and the Baltic provinces, which broke off and formed independent republics, Lenine turned his hands to the task of building up the Russia the revolution had destroyed. To achieve this reconstruction, Lenine, with the daring that characterized all of his major plans, began what he called a strategic retreat from communism. A communist Utopia might be possible in years to come, he said, but the active communism as practiced during the period of the civil war had never been intended as permanent. It was purely a war measure, and so in an epochal speech, delivered in November, 1921, Lenine publicly announced the failure of past policies, and explained the need for an economic departure. "We met with a bad defeat, and have undertaken a strategic retreat," he admitted. "Before they have thrashed us definitely, let us retreat and construct everything over again, but more solidly." He proposed at least a partial re-establishment of capitalist principles, a reversion to free trade, the liquidation of the land; abolishment of free transportation, and the acceptance of outside aid for the millions of starving Russians.

It was the great peasant class and its refusal to accept the principles of communism, coupled with the destructive drought and resultant famine of 1921 that finally brought about the capitulation. With the small farmer flatly refusing to deliver up his scanty crops requisitioned by the soviet state, and millions perishing from hunger throughout the nation, the premier could see nothing but black clouds ahead.

Halts Extreme Reaction
When this new economic policy had gained momentum and it appeared that Russia was coming back to a bourgeois regime, Lenine was the

first to proclaim that the retreat had ended, that there was to be no more surrender of real communist principles. But if the Germans hoped that the proletarian dictatorship of Russia would not be surrendered.

In the spring of 1922 Lenine's health began to crack under the strain. He became a victim of insomnia, and later on developed serious nervous and gastric disorders. Always impatient of restraint, he would not obey the commands of his Russian physicians or the advice of his friends, and continued to work. In the autumn of 1922 he suffered a serious attack, and for a long time his life was despaired of. A number of times he was reported dying, but under pressure from his associates he at last consented to take a rest in the country, and early in the year 1923 he appeared to be considerably improved. However, from September 1922 onward, Lenine's position in the Russian government was more that of a valued counselor than that of a premier. He continued to propose policies, but seldom appeared at meetings of the council of commissars.

Didn't Look the Part
Physically Lenine was short, rather plump, with a thick short neck, broad shoulders, round, red face, high forehead, broad head, nose slightly upturned, bushy mustache, and a short, stubby beard. He had suffered a stroke as looking more like a country grocer than a leader of men.

Once in the early days of the revolution, Lenine was fairly easy of approach, but in his later years he received few people. Once met, however, he appealed to the observer as a man of extraordinary keen intelligence. Persons who went to interview Lenine found themselves being interviewed instead. He fired questions in rapid succession, searched for the points he really wanted to know, and then dismissed them and took up another question even before his visitor realized he had answered the first. In addressing public audiences, Lenine drove home his points with a curt force surprisingly clear in a man of his thick-lipped, rather difficult delivery. In his speeches, as in his actions, he was a merciless critic of his enemies, of his friends and of himself. He once told the communist congress that if the party did not imitate capitalist methods, and learn to be better bargainers than the capitalists, that they probably would be hanged, and surely would deserve it.

Absolutely Unselfish
He seemed absolutely lacking in self-interest. His personal life was exceedingly simple. When in Moscow he occupied two small furnished rooms at the Kremlin, within a stone's throw of a magnificent empty palace, which once housed the czars. When in the country, at a little place called Tassovskaya, some 20 miles from Moscow, he spent most of his time fishing, shooting or playing with his pet kittens.

Lenine was characterized by observers as the greatest intellectual force in the Russian Revolution. He spoke German, French and English, and read works on economic problems in all these languages as quickly as they could be received in Moscow. Having a world vision, and desiring a world revolution, he tried to keep in touch with the thought and affairs of all countries.

Lenine's supporters in the communist party treated him with something of a religious reverence, although they did consider him human enough to call him by the nickname, "Buddy." His picture has replaced the Ikon in thousands of Russian homes.

Lenine was married, but had no children. His wife, M. K. Oulianova, commonly known as "Krupskaya," a plain little woman with thin iron grey hair, stood shoulder to shoulder with him through the most important period in his career, participating in the direction of the political education commission, and other communist organizations. He also had a sister, who shared in his political fortune and had been business manager of one of the communist newspapers in Moscow.

Never Gave Up His Dream
In 1917, when Lenine insisted upon Russia making a separate peace with Germany, he expected that the world revolution would come speedily. As time went on, and attempts at communist uprisings in Germany, Hungary and elsewhere proved abortive, Lenine gradually came to the conclusion that the world revolution was far away. He never, however, lost the idea that it would come, and that, sooner or later, a communist Russia would live in an Utopian brotherhood of communist nations.

Lenine never was a "horny handed son of toil" himself, but rather an intellectual, and those whom he put in power in the council of commissars were likewise more of the educated dreamers than practical workmen.

Lenine was personally courageous and impatient of the guard that his advisers insisted upon putting about him, despite the fact that he carried

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for several years the bullet fired into his neck by Dora Kaplan, the young socialist revolutionary who, in September, 1918, attempted to assassinate him and nearly succeeded.

Several other attempts upon his life were made during the revolution. While he was carrying Dora Kaplan's bullet, he always laughed off any warnings by remarking that "I have plenty of lead in my backbone and am not afraid."

During all the darkest days of the civil war and red terror, when many of his associates lost their nerve, Lenine was able to laugh and joke. Foreign visitors during these times said they found him the only man in Russia with a sense of humor. He liked to slap visitors on the shoulders, to play with his two kittens and to tell stories to his friends' children. But he was absolutely adamant, and to lose of human life was to him unimportant when weighed against the fate of the Bolshevik revolution.

SAYS SHE KISSED THE BULLET

(Continued From Page One)

ing up his wounds and that the blood poured through her fingers and prevented her doing so. She was also under fear that she had killed the wrong man according to the testimony. Walker Ellis was the only witness called by the defense in the morning session and offered little save that his sister seemed to imagine that she was being followed for a long time prior to the killing.

Betrayal Is Claimed

PENDLETON, Ore., Jan. 22.—That Gordon Mett had betrayed Nora Ellis after repeatedly promising to marry her and that the knowledge of her condition so worried her that she believed that she must kill him and then herself in order to eradicate the stain on her life was the statement of the

defense counsel, Colonel J. H. Raley, in opening the defendant's case yesterday. Counsel for the defense admitted that his client had taken a shot at Mett once before. He described their relations together as sweethearts and said there had long been an understanding between them to the effect that they were to be married eventually.

The witness examined for the state, A. M. Kottmeier, told of the twelve years he had known the Ellis family and described his arrival on the scene of the killing and of the finding of Mett's lopped over the wheel of his automobile with his hand still warm. Mr. Kottmeier told how Miss Ellis came out from the house with a six shooter in one hand and a rifle in the other and said that after inquiring "whether or not Mett was dead" stated "he got what was coming to him. There's another one, too, but I do not know where he is."

The court room was packed for what is considered the most sensational trial in the history of Umatilla county with a large number of women in the audience that overflowed into the hall and occupied all available space.

Mrs. Gordon Mett, wife of the dead man, sat through the entire day yesterday, a sad little figure in mourning.

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