

MACDONALD AT HEAD; LABOR MINISTRY RULES BRITAIN

POSSIBLE STRIKE SEEN AS RESULT OF MINE MEETING

Writer Pessimistic About
Wage Compromise in
Coal Industry.

Strong possibility of a strike's resulting from the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which opened in Tomlinson Hall today, is seen by Whiting Williams writing in the current issue of Collier's.

"If the soft coal miners strike April 1 we'll be in for the worst conflict in the history of American industry," Williams says. "This week the United Mine Workers are in convention in Indianapolis. They are more than likely to elect a scale committee which will be instructed to sit up close to the conference table with the operators and stand by some very definite demands, if not some forceful ultimatums."

"Third Party" Not Wanted
Williams declares peaceful arbitration is extremely unlikely. He says both the miners and the operators are shy of a "third party" in their controversies.

"If present business conditions continue, a great many of the largest operators will favor resistance to any sharp wage demands," Williams says. "Such resistance will cost nothing simply because, at present, the bituminous industry is shot to pieces."

Lewis Holds Key
Williams intimates the only probability that the convention will not issue a wage ultimatum lies in the efforts of John L. Lewis, international president, toward conservative action. "Few men have ever found themselves in such a position as Mr. Lewis faces today in Indianapolis," the article continues. "His astonishing pre-eminence has been gained always by fighting. Will he be willing to extol before his victorious army the wisdom of a new policy of peaceful and constructive negotiation as the best means of deserving the public's indispensable good will?"

DUNCAN TO TELL OF AFRICAN TRIP

Lafayette Man Will Address
Electrical Engineers

Thomas Duncan, president of the Duncan Electrical Manufacturing Company, Lafayette, Ind., will address the Indianapolis-Lafayette section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the Lincoln Friday night.

Duncan, who recently returned from an eight-months' trip through the wild sections of South Africa, will describe his journey from Cairo to Capetown.

The speaker is widely known in electrical engineering and is recognized as a pioneer and leader in the manufacture of electric meters. His lecture will be illustrated with 150 lantern slides.

UNION BIGGEST SINCE ITS START

Secretary Green Reports on
Mine Membership.

The membership of the United Mine Workers of America is the highest since the organization of the union in 1890, William Green, secretary, reported at the international convention in Tomlinson Hall today.

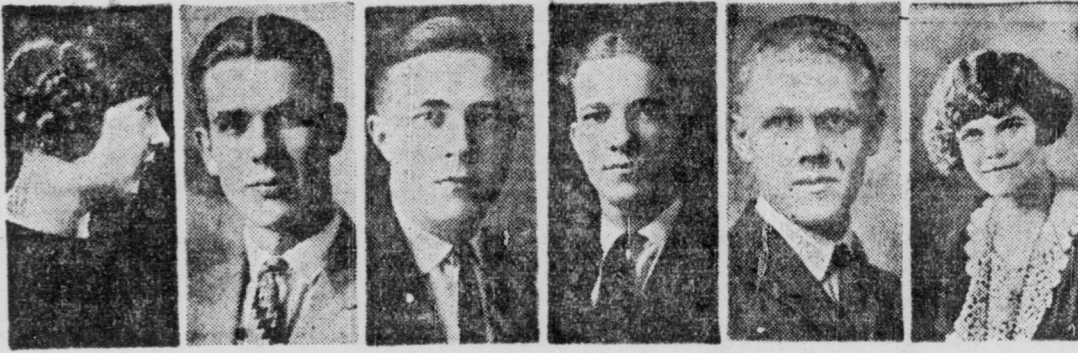
The average membership for the year ending Nov. 30, 1923 was given as 488,276. The peak month in the history of the organization was last May when a membership of 596,137 was reported, Green said.

Green reported that all the debts incurred in the 1922 strike have been paid and that the union has a balance in its treasury. During the two years and four months for which Green reported, he said the income from all sources amounted to \$3,747,641.50 and the expenditures to \$3,703,722.19. He said the balance in the treasury on Nov. 30 was \$1,177,021.15.

In listing aid received in the 1922 strike, Green revealed that miners in foreign countries had contributed as follows: Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland, \$3,171.87; Czechoslovakia, \$3,171.87; Germany, \$595.83; France, \$256.15.

City Resident Drops Dead
Mrs. Samuel H. Yeaman, 76, mother of Fred Yeaman, 1524 N. Sherman Dr., dropped dead Monday night at the home of Mrs. George Hawkins in Noblesville, Ind., according to a dispatch. Mrs. Yeaman was visiting Mrs. Hawkins. Other children are Mrs. Claude De Bois of Tacoma, Wash. and Otto Yeaman of Vancouver, B. C.

Tech Singers to Present Comic Opera at Murat



—Photo by Carl Bretzman, Jr.
LEFT TO RIGHT—MISS DOROTHEA SMITH, PARKER BURNS, WAYNE SWOPE, MALCOLM KELLY, EARLE THORPE AND MISS ELIZABETH GUEST.

The Opera Club of Technicians High School will present "The Chimes of Normandy," a comic opera, at the Murat Theater, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Miss Dorothea Smith, as "Germaine," has the leading role. Parker Burns plays opposite her. Miss Elizabeth Guest and Wayne Swope have second leads. Malcolm Kelly is Gaspard, the fanatic old miser. Earle Thorpe, president of the club, takes the part of Registrar.

Oak Park Pastor Declares Woman's Charges Result From 'Self Delusion'



Clergyman's Wife Constantly Guards Husband Against Gossip.

By N.Y. Service
CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Only a clergyman's wife knows how eagerly certain people wait to pounce upon the reputation of a minister of the gospel.

She knows from whence blows the hot breath of scandal, leaving behind the charred remains of a good name. She knows the "church buzzards" who wait for every scrap of gossip.

And how she must be constantly guarding her husband against these forces, is a most interesting sidelight to the ugly charges and innuendoes surrounding Rev. Carl D. Case of the fashionable Oak Park Baptist Church.

Dr. Case has been named co-respondent in a divorce action filed by Albert H. Leland against Charlotte Leland. Mrs. Leland has signed a certain "confession" of alleged affectionate relations.

That is one story. But Mrs. Case's statement of how just such situations are combated is another.

"Many Foolish Women"
"My husband would not visit a woman on a parish call—particularly at night—without taking me along. There are many foolish and impressionable women in the world."

"Also my husband would not receive a woman in his study unless the door was left open. There are so many who jump at conclusions."

And now that the hint of scandal has come upon Dr. Case in spite of protective barriers, it is to the mental scientist that Dr. Case goes for his defense. Mrs. Leland is branded a neurotic, given to self-delusion. And such will be the evidence the defense will present in court.

The entire charge, according to the defense theory, is based upon imagination.

In the days of the early church the woman would have been classed as possessed of a perverse spirit which bred hallucinations, this theory contends.

Instead of mumbled an incantation, however, the pastor today is fighting in court to clear his name. His defense, although unusual, has ample support from psychopathic experts.

"Such Cases Daily"
"We have such cases of systematized delusions every day," says Dr. William J. Hickson, superintendent of the psychopathic hospital.

"There was a notable instance here a few years ago, which seemed the life of a man who had a wife and grown children and had won the title of 'general.'"

"In another case several years ago, a man was bringing suits against the governor, the attorney general and several other high State officials. He believed implicitly in the charges he had made. But they were, nevertheless, purely imaginary."

Mrs. Leland's family, however, repudiates the hallucination theory without qualification.

"Charlotte is not crazy or mentally deranged," says her mother. "That fact is absolute. She is not crazy."

WICKS INVITES KING TO OCCUPY PULPIT

Unitarian Minister Asks Methodist Critic to Tell Congregation About His Views.

Dr. Frank S. C. Wicks, pastor of All Souls Unitarian Church, today invited Dr. H. A. King, superintendent of the Indiana district, Methodist Church, to express his views about Wicks in Wicks' own pulpit.

This followed denunciation of Wicks by King in a meeting of Methodist ministers at Roberts Park Methodist Church Monday. King, during a moderate-fundamentalist debate, said "disputes such as we are having give men like Wicks opportunity to jest about the church," and that "it is an outrage that Wicks is the representative of the ministry in the Indianapolis Rotary Club."

Wicks Writes Letter.
Wicks' reply, in the form of a letter to the editor of The Times:

I am sure that your reporter was slightly inaccurate in writing that the Rev. H. A. King denounced me at the meeting of Methodist ministers. It must have been my views that he denounced. Dr. King is a Christian and would not be guilty of a personal attack. And, being a gentleman, would not attack another man where he had no opportunity to defend himself.

I cannot believe either that he accused me of jesting about the church, for Dr. King would never bear false witness. I do not regret fouling my own nest by jesting about the church. No doubt many of my views appear to Dr. King as quite erroneous, and he is quite right in denouncing them, if such they be. No man should tolerate what he regards as error.

Reserves Right to Reply.
I am the one most interested in having my errors corrected and it should be done before the people I am leading astray. Therefore I hereby invite Dr. King to occupy my pulpit and with absolute fearlessness express his views. I reserve the right to reply.

J. P. O'MAHONEY CLEARED
Editor Denies Charge He Offered Po-liceman a Drink.

J. P. O'Mahoney, 2617 N. Alabama St., editor of the Indiana Catholic, was dismissed in city court today, when he denied charges of William Martin, plain clothes policeman, that O'Mahoney had offered him a drink.

According to Martin, O'Mahoney invited him to his office and produced a half pint bottle of liquor. He immediately arrested O'Mahoney, he said.

MURRAY TALKS TO 'PINKS' AND 'REDS'

Too Much Soap in America for Russian System, Mine Officialer Says.

"In this country there is too much soap, too many Gillettes and not enough whiskers to accept the bearded philosophy of Russianized revolution," Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, said in his annual report at the miners' convention in Tomlinson Hall today.

Murray criticized severely the "red" element in the miners' organization. "It is an old saying and a true one that the tongues of men will outtime it while their brains stand still," he said. "So it is with the propaganda of the red and pink ideas of Government."

The United Mine Workers of America have had some experience with the philosophers of this theory of government. Red influences have been at work in many parts of our jurisdiction.

"Revolution is our middle name; the nation was founded on it and we have been revolting at the least provocation ever since. The only thing is that we are fussy about the brand we use. A number of the boys are at tempting to introduce the Russian variety in this country, but I can attest to the unpopularity."

"The pick welders back home want to pause long enough in their toil to

Baldwin Presents Resignation to King George and Monarch Charges New Premier to Form Cabinet— No Undue Excitement.

By ED L. KEEN,
General European Manager United Press.
LONDON, Jan. 22.—Great Britain, greatest of the few remaining monarchies, placed its affairs of State and industry today in the hands of a government built of its laboring class.

Stanley Baldwin, leader of the conservative party, representing the old order of things in England, tendered his resignation and those of his ministers to his sovereign at noon.

A few moments later King George called upon Ramsay MacDonald to form the first labor government in the history of Britain—the first of its kind in the world.

MacDonald's labor cabinet was officially announced as follows:
Ramsay MacDonald, first lord of the treasury and foreign secretary.
J. R. Clynes, lord privy seal and deputy leader of the commons.
Lord Parmoor, lord president of the council.

Viscount Haldane, lord chancellor.
Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer.
Arthur Henderson, home secretary.
J. H. Thomas, colonial secretary.
Stephen Walsh, war secretary.
Sir Sidney Oliver, India.
Brigadier General Thompson, air.
Viscount Chelmsford, first lord of the admiralty.

Without a shot having been fired, or a blow struck, the power and authority of affairs in Britain passed from the most conservative group of ministers guiding the destiny of a nation to the most advanced that have been called to the helm of a government.

King George, Figurehead
King George, figurehead of what may well be the last of the old order, summoned to office a man, in Ramsay MacDonald, who has stood frankly and openly for a levy upon the Nation's capital and putting an end to the system that has maintained the monarchy where it is today.

To many in Britain, watching the rapidly changing panorama as it was played out, act by act in Whitehall and Buckingham Palace, the invitation to the leader of the labor party to form a government and take the helm marked the taking of a step which this country never can retrace.

No Undue Excitement
The passing of the Baldwin government was accomplished without undue excitement, shortly before midnight in the House of Commons Monday.

The vote of the house was anti-climax to what had gone before. When the members arose for the division, the result was a foregone conclusion. It was taken on a labor motion to the effect Baldwin and his ministers had not the confidence of the house. By a majority of seventy-two votes the motion carried and the conservative government was swept from power.

Stanley Baldwin and his cabinet consulted briefly at No. 10 Downing St. Then the prime minister drove to the palace and placed his resignation in the hands of King George.

With humility, MacDonald accepted the task.

LENIN GREAT MAN, GOODRICH DECLARES

Former Indiana Governor, Who Knew Russian Leader,
Pays Tribute to His Memory.

By JAMES P. GOODRICH
Former Governor of Indiana, who as a representative of the American Food Administration became acquainted with Lenin, declared today that the Russian Revolution is written Lenin will, in my opinion, emerge as one of the great characters of this century. The son of a Russian nobleman, educated at the University of Kazan, he was expelled from there and imprisoned there and again for his political opinions.

He escaped from prison, left the country, located himself in Switzerland and for years before and during the World War flooded Russia with pamphlets urging the overthrow of the Czarist government by force.

He was a Marxist Socialist, believed in the class struggle and hoped for the final overthrow of all the capitalist governments of the world and the erection on their ruins of Socialist republics governed by, for and in the interest of the workers.

Father of Revolution
At the convention of the Social Revolutionary party held in London in 1903 he committed the convention to the overthrow of the Czarist government by armed revolution and there organized the Bolshevik party. Theoretically he was an Internationalist and yet a Russian Nationalist.

In every fibre of his being he was devoted to the Russian people better than any one else and they understood him. His honesty was beyond all question. He and his wife lived with Spartan simplicity in three small rooms in the Kremlin without servants or attendants and denied themselves any of the luxuries of life in order to set an example before the official world of Russia.

An idealist from his youth, he dreamed of the establishment of a government in Russia where human selfishness was to disappear and every one devote themselves to the public good. He saw his dreams shattered one by one and instead of the establishment of a socialist republic for which he hoped, he saw his party and his government compelled by the inexorable facts of life to retreat from its socialist theories and in his last years saw a steady advance toward a capitalist state.

Opinions Are Retained
He frankly said to the Third International Convention held in 1922, "We were compelled to retreat in order to retain power." He still held to his socialist opinions. He still believed in the socialist state, but he found that life was stronger than theory and he lived five years longer he would have found in the place of the socialist state he hoped for a capitalist state which he hated, against which he fought, but under which the Russian people will find a greater degree of prosperity and a higher state of hap-

Soviet Leader Is Victim of Paralysis



NICKOLAI LENIN
The \$50 per week chauffeur of Soviet Russia died Monday of paralysis at the Little town of Gorky, near Moscow.

LENIN, RUSSIAN LEADER, IS DEAD

(Continued From Page 1)

the leaders of the less radical order of things in Russia.

Official Statement Issued
The official bulletin issued by the physicians said:
"Nikolai Lenin's condition took an unexpected turn for the worse Jan. 21. He became unconscious and his respiration was accompanied by convulsive movements of the body."

"At 6:50 p. m. Lenin died of paralysis, symptoms of the respiratory organs."

The official announcement said:
"Lenin's condition had improved immensely and prospects were most hopeful."

The body will be brought to Moscow Wednesday and will lie in state until Saturday.

In death, Lenin is to be made accessible to all those who followed him and who could not be with him in his illness.

An official statement issued by the Russian government said the soviet government will continue to carry out the will of the workers and peasants, in accordance with Lenin's last wishes.

Ordinary Partial Paralysis
Professor Kramer, a German trained Russian specialist, diagnosed Lenin's illness as ordinary partial paralysis, and decreed absolute rest and quiet for him.

Owing to the chief's popularity soviet officials always were careful in information they gave about him and the exact nature of his illness never was made public. It was known, however, that his sister and wife were in constant attendance upon him.

Lenin's wife, Krupskaya, has been known as an extreme communist. She was a convict in Siberia when she married him.

Nikolai Lenin, the \$50 a week premier, who ushered in the dictatorship of the proletariat nearly six years ago, had been in failing health for many months.

Lived Away From Kremlin.
Lenin was forced to live away from the Kremlin, erstwhile citadel of the czars, whence he had directed the destinies of the new Russia.

Lenin, when he was 17, saw the corpse of his older brother, Alexander, swung from the czar's gibbet—executed because he participated in a plot to take the ruler's life. The boy also saw the czars suppress his people with the rule of the whip and sword.

It was the death of his brother that caused Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, the real name of the man who later made history under the pseudonym of Nikolai Lenin, to swear eternal enmity against the ancient order.

Son of School Master
Lenin, born April 10, 1870 at Simbirsk, on the Volga, was the son of a school master of noble blood who began to train his son at an early age. He attended the "gymnasium" (high school) of his native village, the master of which was Fedor Kerevsky. Little did the school master think the quiet son of the Ulyanov family would one day overthrow the czar.

Alexander Kerevsky, destined to become the minister-president of the provisional government after downfall of Nicholas II.

While at school Lenin became an ardent student and admirer of Karl Marx, German socialist. Although he hated himself, Lenin, the Russian revolutionary movement at an early age, he prepared for intellectual leadership and, so far as is known, never took part in terrorism plots.

Expelled From University
Lenin was expelled from the University of Kazan for preaching Socialism. The future communist leader, while attending the university of Petersburg, where he studied law, published a treatise on Marxism called "The Development of Capitalism" which established him as an authority on the subject.

In 1897 the czar banished Lenin to Siberia, where he spent the next three years in study and preaching, through his fabled pen, the gospel of revolution. Released in 1904 he spent the rest of his time—until 1917—outside of Russia, carrying on revolutionary propaganda.

Lenin was in Switzerland in April 1917, when the Russian people threw off the yoke of czarism. The German government permitted Lenin and other revolutionists to pass through the country to Russia. This led to charges Lenin was a paid agent of Germany.

Coup Came in 1917
Lenin's coup, which brought him in to power, came on Nov. 7, 1917, when the government of Alexander Kerensky, president-minister of the provisional government which had been

LEWIS IN FAVOR OF LONG PERIOD WAGE CONTRACTS

International President of
Miners Tells Convention of
His Views.

A mine wage contract covering a period of years instead of the usual one-year contract was advocated by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in his annual report read at the international convention of miners in Tomlinson Hall today.

"Were such an arrangement possible it would demonstrate to the coal consuming public that the industry itself was making a sincere attempt to place its house in order," Lewis said. "Such a policy, if carried out, would eliminate the necessity for coal legislation by the Federal Congress or the various State Legislatures."

Strikes of 1922-1923
Lewis reviewed the bituminous strike of 1922 and the anthracite strikes of 1922 and 1923. He characterized the settlement of the anthracite strike brought about by Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania as a "distinct achievement" for the miners.

The ending of the bituminous strike in 1922 "marked the termination of the retrograde movement in wages in all industry, and from thence onward the volume of business and commerce in our country steadily increased and prosperity was enhanced," Lewis said.

Industry Overdeveloped
Lewis pointed to the fact that miners work only part of the time and that the coal industry is overdeveloped.

Such a situation is unsound from every moral and economic standpoint and constitutes a crying need for adjustment," he said.

"It is unfortunate indeed that the United States coal commission, which was in existence for a year, and expended some \$500,000 of money from the public treasury, lacked the wisdom properly to portray this situation and make practical recommendations for permanent reform within the industry."

growing weaker and weaker, finally died.

Communists on their "day" jammed the great hall of Smolny institute in St. Petersburg. As the meeting started, a little bald-headed man, with a wrinkled and bearded face, unkempt hair and dressed in a plain black suit, pushed his way forward.

"Comrade Lenin will now address the congress," the chairman announced.

Lenin immediately got down to the business of the day.

"Comrades," he said, "we shall now take up formation of the Socialist state."

Thus started the greatest experiment in communism the world had ever known.

Ruled With Iron Hand
Lenin ruled with an iron hand. It is said he believed anything was justified which would bring about success of the revolution.

In 1917 an unsuccessful attempt was made to shoot him while he was driving through the streets in an automobile.

In August, 1918, a girl fired several shots into his body. These almost proved fatal.

The success of the communist government in remaining in power surprised even Lenin.

"The revolution may fall even in Russia," he had been quoted as saying.

"But we will keep alive the flame of revolution until the world is light."

Even though the powers of the earth combine against Russia, Lenin said the idea of the revolution would persist.

Hailed as Prophet
Lenin, because of his ability to foresee events, such as the revolution in Austria, Germany, and other countries, was often hailed as a prophet by the ignorant masses who followed him blindly.

No one has charged that Lenin used his high office for personal gain. Many declared he gambled with the lives of the Russian people, by turning Russia into a laboratory of communist experiments, but there are few who question his sincerity.

Gone, but Not Forgotten
Automobiles reported stolen belong to:
Alvin Chauncey, 2319 E. Eighteenth St., Ford sedan, from 428 E. Market St.
William C. Holmes, 2041 Broadway, Ford coupe, from Market St. and Circle.
William Traeger, 737 N. Davidson St., Ford truck, from 615 N. Davidson St.

WEAK WOMEN
cannot hope ever to become strong and well armed. They have plenty of good, rich, red blood of the kind that grants iron—Nuxated Iron—helps make. Nuxated Iron is like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples, while metallic iron is iron just as it comes from the action of strong acids on iron filings. Nuxated Iron does not irritate the bowels nor upset the stomach; it is an entirely different thing from ordinary metallic iron. It voluntarily helps the body to assimilate iron, builds up the system, gives you new strength and energy. Over 100,000 people annually are using it. At all drug stores. Beware of substitutes. The genuine has N. I. stamped on every tablet. Always insist on having the genuine.

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(For Red Blood Strength and Endurance)
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