

ZION CITY IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

Model Community Established by John Alexander Dowie Threatened with Demolition—Large Sums Due and Creditors Are Clamorous—Career of the Man Who Claims to Be "Elijah III., The Restorer."

What looked to the outside world like the end of the economic experiment of John Alexander Dowie at Zion City, but what Dowie himself declared to be only the glancing blow of malicious enemies came Dec. 1, when Judge C. C. Kohlsaat of the United States District court at Chicago ordered him to appear before him on Dec. 11 and show cause why he should not be adjudged a bankrupt.

Receivers were appointed immediately and took Zion City and all its industrial enterprises into custody.

Frederick M. Bloom, cashier of the Chicago National bank, and Albert Dean Currier of the law firm of Bouffett, Currier & Freeman, were named as the receivers.

As the result of conferences with formal representatives of the receivers, the head of Zion is making every effort to raise a fund of \$1,000,000.

If this is accomplished, and Dowie is prepared to call on his tens of thousands of followers to give their all to the cause, it is probable that Dowie will be allowed to administer the distribution of this reparation fund as general manager of Zion and its industries, but all this under supervision and direction of the receivers, who are supported by the Federal court.

The immediate sum for which Dowie is responsible amounts to about \$300,000, and by Jan. 1 the liabilities of Zion City, it is alleged, will aggregate \$385,000 more. "The Restorer" insists he is perfectly solvent, and claims the petition for receivers is part of a deliberate attempt to crush him.

DOWIE THE WHOLE OF ZION.

Energy of One Man Builds the Structure Now Tatter'd.

John Alexander Dowie was born near Edinburgh on May 25, 1847. His mother was a Scotch-American. The man who until last month was called his father was also a Scotchman, John Murray Dowie—who now lives in Iowa. Last month, during the New York trip, Dowie declared that John

the money he had saved while working in Australia, took a five year course in the university.

Dowie, on graduation from the divinity school, at once took orders in the Congregational church, and in 1872 returned to Australia and began preaching at a Congregational church in Newtown, a suburb of Sydney. He continued in his work with success, his magnetic oratorical powers drawing large crowds wherever he preached.

In 1878, by divine direction, he says, Dowie suddenly deserted the Congregational church and started as an evangelist, preaching healing by faith. His power at once attracted attention. He declares that he first learned of his power to heal by curing a girl of a wasting disease that had already killed thirty members of his congregation. Since that time faith healing has been the cardinal doctrine of Dowie. He went to Melbourne, built a big, fine-looking tabernacle, and began his work. In ten years he had built up a large congregation but he was not satisfied. He deserted his tabernacle, leaving it in the care of one of his converts, and started for England. He had money, but not a large amount.

It was in 1890 that Dowie dined upon Chicago. Out in Western Springs, a little prairie suburb at that time, Dowie started in "to fight sin" in Chicago. In the spring of the following year Dowie moved upon Evanston, and there he remained until the spring of the world's fair year, when, with a dozen followers, he rented a house down near the Midway, and, almost with his own hands, he built Zion tabernacle No. 1.

With the fair Dowie's success began. A little further north there arose Zion tabernacle No. 2. The dozen followers had become hundreds. The health authorities attacked Dowie. Dowie abused them. Then Zion tabernacle No. 3, seating 2,000 persons, was erected.

On Feb. 22, 1896, Dowie organized the Christian Catholic church in Zion and appointed himself general over-

forty-two from Milwaukee. In the fall they held in the name of Zion a huge tract of land lying just south of the Wisconsin state line and stretching away four miles over the gently sloping prairie from the lake shore back into the town of Benton. Then, when all these acres were his, Dowie announced that he intended to build Zion City here.

Early in August, 1901, ground was



John Alexander Dowie.

broken for the first house in this City of Peace.

Dowie called upon his followers from all parts of the country to move to Zion, and they came. He had adopted advanced ideas of health, cleanliness, and sanitation from the Mormons and improved upon them.

Zion City seemed to build literally and really upon the sands. There was nothing to make a city, neither harbor nor mines, and not much agriculture. Chicagoans could not see how Zion could be self-supporting. Again

Dowie went to Washington, saw certain persons, and the workers and the machinery came through. He was starting an "infant industry." He then began to teach his unskilled people, recruited from all ranks of life, the art of lacing-making.

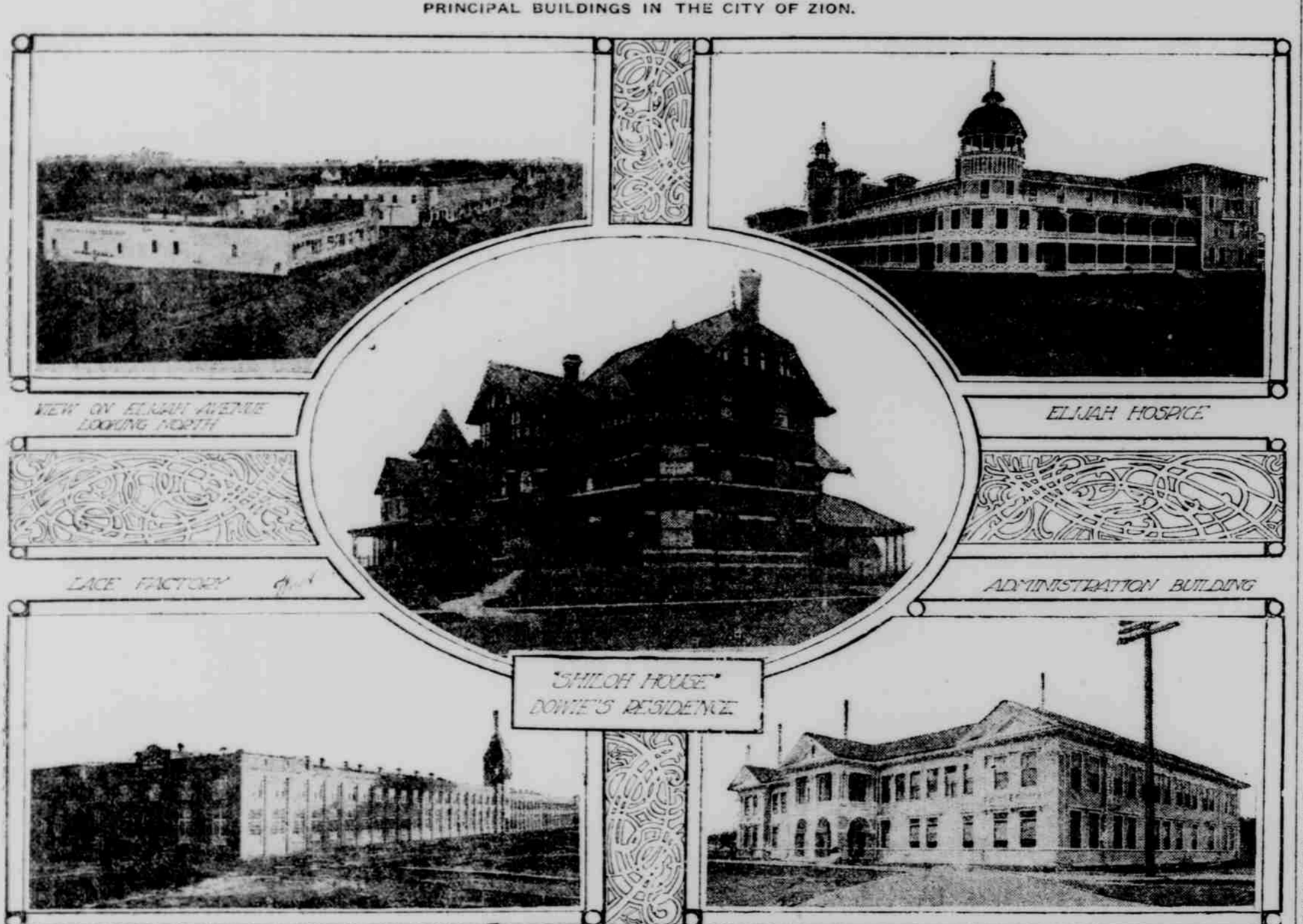
Shortly afterward Stevenson and Dowie quarreled. Stevenson went to court with his troubles, and disobeyed Zion's rule of arbitration. He got a judgment, but Dowie, who had recruited able legal advisers, appealed, and finally the case was compromised, Stevenson taking a cash sum for his claim against the industry.

In the first two years Dowie built schools, a huge hospital, and a tabernacle that will seat 7,000 persons. He opened a great general store, established a city court and postoffice, erected a big printing office, and finally started a candy factory that turns out tons of candy every week, supplying some of the biggest houses in Chicago. The candy factory, indeed, has been the biggest paying of his industries.

Dowie as a business man had had marvelous success. Yet at times his desire to extend his religious views had seriously hampered his business ventures.

June 2, 1901, standing before a great crowd in the Auditorium at Chicago he declared himself Elijah III. He did not press the point strongly at first, but the Elijah idea kept working and, by degrees, people came to understand that Dowie claimed himself to be Elijah the Restorer, the reincarnation of Elijah the Destroyer, who was fed by the ravens and finally was translated. He declared that Elijah the Destroyer reappeared again as John the Baptist, who was Elijah the Preparer, and that he, Dowie, was the third and last manifestation of Elijah. He called upon his people to believe this and they believed.

This idea was what interfered with his business. He started Chicago over a year ago by sending down swarms of his followers from Zion City to make visitations from house to house and tell about Elijah III. But not much



PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF ZION.

Murray Dowie was not his father, and that he was the offspring of an English army officer, a member of the nobility. He said his mother had been told to believe that her marriage to the army officer was invalid, and that, to save her name, she married John Murray Dowie.

John Murray Dowie was a Congregational minister of considerable fortune, and young Dowie received a fair foundation for his education under him and in U.S. board schools of his native town. In 1860 the family removed to Adelaide, Australia, and for seven years young Dowie served as a clerk in a mercantile establishment.

In 1867, when he was 20 years old, Dowie returned to Scotland, and, on

seer, with his wife, Jane Dowie, as co-seer. His work began to attract attention all over the country. Converts flocked into Chicago and began to congregate around the tabernacles. Dowie was growing.

His idea from the first was the centralization of all the money of all the followers into the treasury of Zion, and he grew rich amazingly fast, for he, John Alexander Dowie, was Zion, holding all its moneys and properties in his own name, in the trust for the church. He was an absolute power.

In 1899 Dowie began preparations for his general move. His agents went to work quietly and bought up land along the lake above Waukegan, forty-two miles from Chicago and

Dowie showed its resourcefulness. He was related by marriage to one Stevenson, a Nottingham lace-maker, and Dowie decided that lace-making should be the principal industry of Zion City.

He went to England, enlisted Stevenson in the scheme, purchased land and improved lace machinery, and began importing skilled laborers to educate the people in the art. He built a great brick building for his lace factory to the east of the Northwestern railway and prepared to start the industry. His enemies made a determined fight to keep out his lace machinery, declaring against his importation of skilled laborers, and seeking to force him to pay high tariff on his machinery.

attention was paid to it until, early last spring, Dowie announced that in October he intended to take his host and restore New York. His invasion of New York was the most spectacular thing Dowie ever did. He took over 2,000 of his followers, put them on ten special trains, and rushed them down to New York, where for a fortnight he conducted meetings in Madison Square garden and in Carnegie hall.

That trip drained Zion City of its surplus working capital. It took over \$300,000 out of the new town and left it in bad financial condition as far as working capital was concerned. Then came the rush of creditors and possibly the end.

Wars on Ticket Speculators.
Albert Carre of the Paris Opera Comique has begun war on the theater ticket speculators. The fight was brought about by the speculators selling Carre because he refused to accept their tickets at the theater. He has sued them in turn and the chances are favorable that he will win his fight.

Descendant of Montezuma.
Prince Nameta Montezuma, a wanderer and practically an exile from Mexico, is traveling somewhere in the west. He claims to be the only lineal descendant of the great Montezuma. The prince is described as a man with delicate features, a striking face, of polished manners and well read.

Woman Manages Newspaper.
Miss Mary E. Jenkins has been elected president of the Syracuse, N. Y. Herald Publishing Company. She is a thorough business woman, well acquainted with all the details of the newspaper business, with which she has been connected for a number of years.

Ireland's Attorney General.
Mr. Atkinson, the new attorney general for Ireland, is a slight, spare man, fair of hair and beard, with an alert, attractive personality and plentifully endowed with native Irish wit. He is a martyr of rheumatism and, to use his own phrase, has "stepped his legs in every bath in Europe." A lady of the great world once complimented him on his suffering and added: "But you look well, Mr. Atkinson." "My dear lady," he replied, "it's my legs that are bad and you can't see them."

Many Soldier-Statesmen.
Seven members of the present house of representatives served as soldiers in the war with Spain. They are Charles Dick, nineteenth Ohio district; Aristola A. Wiley, second Alabama; Butler Ames, fifth Massachusetts; August P. Gardner, sixth Massachusetts; William Hughes, sixth New Jersey; Francis B. Harrison, thirteenth New York, and Wyatt Aiken, third South Carolina. They ranged in military rank from private to lieutenant colonel.

Stirred Up by Wolsley.
Lord Wolsley's book, "The Story of a Soldier's Life," has caused a sensation in official circles by reason of its stinging criticisms of the British military policy. Lord Wolsley points out that politicians have been allowed the management of expert professions. The inevitable result being disaster for the nation. His lordship's American reminiscences are especially interesting, covering as they do a good deal of the civil war period, during which he had official interviews with federal and confederate army commanders.

Always an Eye to Business.
"Russell Sage is as easy to reach as any of the big men in this city," said a newspaper man whose work has been in Wall street for a third of a century. "I used to wonder why it was so and whether Uncle Russell was more democratic than the other fellows. But I have finally settled upon the reason. It is not fraternity and equality, but business. Sage has money to lend and anyone who comes may be a possible borrower. So the old man sees him."

Blushing a Lost Art.
A well-known New York society woman says blushing is a lost art among American women. This statement is called out by a cable report from London which says that a young woman there had met with great success teaching her sisters how not to blush. "What a great many women in this part of the world need," said the society leader quoted, "is someone to teach them how to blush. I can remember when I have seen a blush in years, except in the faces of very sensitive young men, or perhaps a few very few, schoolgirls."

Buried Plot for Dogs.
Mr. William E. Chisholm, a widow of College Point, L. I., has set aside a plot on her estate for the burial of her dogs. Mrs. Chisholm's son-in-law is a stepbrother of the present Duke of Marlborough.

Mission Agencies.
The native agency in the mission of the American board has increased in number during the last decade from 2,600 to 3,751.

THE WALL STREET GAME.



UNCLE SAM: "Huh! Both the same length!"

Courtesy of The Commoner.

Commoner Comment.

WHO KNOWS, INDEED?
The Kansas City Journal, a republican paper, recently objected to the asset currency plan. A Kansas banker wrote to the Journal calling its attention to the fact that the United States is leadingly reducing the national debt, saying: "It is fair to assume that in time there would be no United States bonds with which to secure a bank circulation," and asking, "Are we, then, to have no paper money issued by the banks?"

In reply, the Journal beats considerably about the bush. It declares that it has never asserted that note issuing is not a proper function of the banks. It explains that "the nearest it has come to such a statement was the declaration that probably nine-tenths of the American people believe that the making of money is primarily a function of the government."

Then the Journal points out that in France and England the note-issuing function is restricted to a single great financial institution, being "practically" under the control of the government; and it adds that the Kansas banker will probably say that the Journal has made the argument for a great United States bank similar to the Bank of England, concluding: "Well, the wisest financial minds of America have never ceased to regret the wreck of the federal bank accomplished by Andrew Jackson, and who knows what this currency agitation may yet bring forth?"

To be sure, who knows what this currency agitation may yet bring forth? In the opinion of many of the smaller and yet intelligent bankers of the country, asset currency means, ultimately, branch banks and branch banks means a great banking monopoly, and, ultimately, one great banking institution exercising direct control over all the banking institutions of the country, and thus placing the people more completely in the power of the financiers than they are even in this day. That is the purpose of these men who plead for asset currency and who advocate branch banks.

But the Kansas banker submitted to the Journal a question very pertinent in its application to republican newspapers whose editors object to asset currency. When there are no longer government bonds upon which banks may issue notes, or when the bankers will not use them as a basis for note issue, what will be the plan of the government for providing the people with currency? Is it not true and they are even in this day, that is the purpose of these men who plead for asset currency and who advocate branch banks.

Most of the officials of the new Panama government have not lived there for a length of time that would entitle them to vote in a republican primary in Philadelphia.

An Italian government official committed suicide when accused of accepting a bribe. The only explanation of it seems to be that Italy has no statute or limitations.

And now will the administration leaders encourage a little reciprocity that is of some real advantage to the consumers of this country?

Mr. Hanna is opposed to General Wood, and is using Estes G. Rathbone as a weapon. And those who doubt Mr. Hanna's ability should take one look at what he has done for Rathbone.

Ability and length of service formerly had something to do with promotions in the army. But "chumship" seems to be the rule these days.

A scientist announces that the earth will last for another 100,000,000 years. This is ample time for Mr. Rockefeller to grab the rest of it.

"And Garfield was for Sherman."

HAPPY FORTUNE AND SOUND CURRENCY.
Referring to 1896, the Washington Post says that "it was the happy fortune of the republican party and the salvation of the cause of sound currency that the democratic president took his stand with the most advanced of the republican leaders. Perhaps it is 'the happy fortune of the republican party,' but a great many people who will be at a loss to discover where the 'sound currency' comes in. Today the disciples of the Indianapolis monetary conference are calling upon the republican congress to bring about 'sound currency,' and we are told that the only salvation of 'the cause' is in the enactment of a law that will permit the national banks of the country to issue money on 'wind.' In other words, after all 'the happy fortune of the republican party' after all 'the salvation of the cause of sound currency' after all the objections to a 'fifty-cent dollar,' the republican leaders and the champions of so-called 'sound currency' are calling upon congress to authorize the banks to issue a 'no-cent' dollar."

BETTER MAKE IT UNANIMOUS.
The Washington Post thinks that the republicans will not receive a large campaign fund in the year of 1904, one reason for its belief being that "the only sure way to prevent tariff revision and to secure an indefinite stand pat, is to tie the legislative department by putting a democratic house—which would imply a democratic president—against a republican senate." But while the people are engaged in electing a democratic president and a democratic house, they might conclude to elect a democratic senate, and, while some say that it is very improbable that the democrats could win the senate in 1904, it is not, at least, impossible.

Nebbraska's senatorial scandal brings to light the fact that something over a year ago Attorney General Knox instructed the United States district attorney at Omaha to discontinue an investigation into the alleged wrong-doings of certain custom agents, declaring that it was a matter for the interior department to handle. The investigation was discontinued, but up to date the interior department has failed to take action in the cases mentioned.

Although the republican national platform promised statehood for the territories, republican leaders are quoted in the Washington dispatches to the effect that no legislation looking to statehood for the territories is probable at the coming session of congress. The champions of statehood for the territories will do well to remember that republican platforms are not made to stand on, they are made to get in on.

General Wood is engaged in battling with the Moros now, and troops under his command killed 300 of them the other day. Of course, under the circumstances, if any one should oppose Wood's promotion he must expect to be denounced as a "pepperhead," "traitor," "little American," and "howler," and be prepared for severe condemnation for "sticking our brave generals from ambush."

"God help Rhode Island!" exclaims General Grosvenor. Well, as Garvin was re-elected it would seem that Grosvenor's prayer has been answered.

Having been thoroughly Morganized it is small wonder that Uncle Sam has embarked in the free-lancing business. There is something in a name, after all.

Did any swayer of the confederate army ever expect to live to see the day when a republican administration would aid, protect and countenance secession?

If Tom Johnson is so thoroughly dead, why do the republican organs shy off every time they think of the corpse?

Having no other argument than justice to offer Colombia should be prepared for a chilly reception at Washington.

If the coal trust keeps on in its course the people will grow so "hot" that they will not need to buy coal.

Doubtless those Boer representatives now realizing their mistake in not taking a canal concession with them.

Several weeks ago Mr. Roosevelt was quoted by the New York World as saying: "Ferry Heath must be prosecuted with all the vigor and resources at the command of the government." Mr. Roosevelt added that he was "convinced that Heath must have known of the rascalties being practiced right under his nose by the bureau chiefs and other subordinates of his division who have been indicted." But so far Mr. Roosevelt has forgotten that no less an authority than the president recently declared that "words are good when backed up by deeds—and only so?"

The question of the Martini canals is again a pressing one. The administration is looking for some excuse to grab on something, and the people of Mars would better look out. If those streaks are canals, they are big enough to offer some wonderful opportunities for intrigue and graft.

The president of the Havana Jai Alai company made the presentation speech when General Wood was given that \$5,000 silver service. The Jai Alai company runs a gambling game by the side of which the Louisiana lottery appears reasonably honest.

The distance between the grab and the top of the dinner pail is growing greater every day. The contents of the dinner pail cannot "stand pat" if the employers persist in not "letting well enough alone" by cutting the wage scale.

European nations have trouble with Turkey, but we can see Turkey's finish if that country offers an opportunity for canal graft before the present strenuous and treaty-breaking administration at Washington is thrown out.

It transpires that one of the ports thrown open to the United States in Manchuria is nearly one hundred miles from navigable water. Thus are our diplomatic triumphs sadly pied every now and then.

Rev. Thomas B. Gregory is writing a series of articles on "The Rise of Our Civilization." He has not yet gone far enough to make it plain whether he is writing in the past, present or future tense.

President Weyl of San Domingo should be careful in his annexation negotiations. This administration's plans of benevolent assimilation usually carry extensive federal facilities.

There are 200 reasons why General Wood should not be made a major general, each one of them a tried and true officer over whose head Wood was jumped through favoritism.

If Mr. Samuel Gompers can and will tell how he does it he can make a date with the gentleman who now occupies the White House and who would really like to know.

Before Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller, et al., begin the work of digging the Panama canal they would better build a few drainage ditches from their stock jobs.

There is a growing suspicion that President Roosevelt is not making the proper effort to live up to his strenuous press notices.

Will the president back up his words about Senator Smoot with some deeds that are really worth while?

San Domingo has asked for recognition, but failed to show up the proper opportunities for a big graft. The San Domingos have a lot to learn yet.

General Wood may take heart of hope in the fact that Estes G. Rathbone is the chief witness against him.

Panama has made J. Pierpont Morgan its fiscal agent. Well, good-bye, Panama; take good-bye of yourself.

There are 20,000 medicinal remedies, all but two of three of them being "sture ups" for colds.

If the shipbuilding trust is still in need of a financier it might turn its attention in the direction of the federal grand jury at Omaha.

Uncle Mark Hanna may yet have to accept the presidency in order to make good in his fight against the confirmation of Wood.

In addition to getting Naboth's vineyard Ahah secured a notoriety that few men covet. The Panama canal parallel is obvious.

There are a few things that even a very young man doesn't know.