

THE ZION BANNER

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE REV. JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE

VOL. II. NO. 3.

ZION CITY, ILLINOIS, MAY 27, 1902.

Price, 3 Cents Per Copy, 5 Cents Per Week
\$1 For Six Months.

THEOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

National Committee of the Party Busy
Sending Out Educational
Literature.

MANY LETTERS SENT OUT

All Friends of the Movement for Good Govern-
ment Are Appealed to for Their Most
Hearty Co-operation.

The National Committee of the Theo-
cratic party is now busily engaged in
sending out literature setting forth the
principles of the party.

As the expense of printing and postage
will be considerable, members and friends
of Zion are urged to send in as liberal
contributions as possible to Chas. J. Bar-
nard, Chairman, Zion City, Illinois.

We take pleasure in printing a copy of a
letter which is now being mailed, together
with the address of the General Overseer at
Shiloh Tabernacle at the ratification of the
election of the first officers of Zion City
on the evening of Wednesday, April 23d,
and a copy of the platform of the party.

These are being sent out in thousands
by the National Committee to all those
whose names and addresses are obtainable
who are interested in the betterment of
our municipal, state, and national govern-
ment.

The following is the letter:

CHAS. J. BARNARD,
Chairman.

R. W. L. ELY,
A. S. LASLEY.

OFFICE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE
THEOCRATIC PARTY.

ZION CITY, ILLINOIS,
April 25, 1902.

Christian Friend:—Believing that the
principles advocated by the Theocratic
party will meet with the hearty approval
of every fair-minded and law-abiding citi-
zen of the United States, I take pleasure
in handing you herewith a copy of the
address delivered by the Rev. John Alex.
Dowie, General Overseer of the Christian
Catholic Church in Zion, setting forth the
principles of the Theocratic party, which
was enthusiastically received, and heartily
approved of by more than two thousand
people assembled in Shiloh Tabernacle,
Zion City, on the evening of April 23,
1902.

We intend to advocate and disseminate
the truths contained, not only in the plat-
form, but also in the principles laid down
in the address of our beloved heroic
leader. Believing as we do, that right-
eousness exalteth a nation, and that the
time has come when every true and loyal
citizen of the United States should work
in hearty coöperation for the purification
of governmental rule, whether it be in the
village, county, state or nation, we ear-
nestly urge you to render us your support
in distributing our literature and subscrib-
ing to our literature fund.

Let every one rally to the support of the
Theocratic party.

Sincerely yours, CHAS. J. BARNARD,
Chairman of National Committee.

A Change at the Lace Factory.

The lace machines have been stopped
for a period of two to three weeks.
Workmen are busily engaged removing
the temporary shell building in which
the lace machines were installed on their
arrival from England. The present

power will also be disconnected, and it is
expected that when the machines again
begin to turn out lace the power will
come from the new power-house. The
machines themselves are not to be moved,
as they are on their permanent concrete
foundation, but all the smaller accessory
machines will have to come out to give
the workmen plenty of room to work.
Three fine-gauge machines, as yet un-
opened, are in Chicago and one in Zion
City. There are also four lace curtain
machines in Chicago and two in Zion
City as yet not up. All curtain machines
are to go in the north section, and all fine-
gauge or regular lace machines will be in
the south section. These sections have
two intermediate sections between them,
each separated from the others by a fire-
wall. When complete the entire machine
section, for the present, will be occupied
by twenty lace machines, which, with their
accessories, will occupy the entire first
floor of the west wing of the building.

BRICKWORK ON SHILOH HOUSE COMPLETE.

Description of the General Overseer's New
Residence at Zion City.

The brickwork being complete on Shiloh
House, the General Overseer's residence,
the carpenter work and interior decoration
will be taken up with a will and the home
made ready in a short time.

The house contains on the first floor, a
large reception hall 28½ by 15 feet.

On the right, as you enter, is a large
sitting room, and on the left, a parlor, both
with large bay windows fronting Shiloh
boulevard.

The main dining room is on this floor,
just back of the parlor and connected with
it by folding doors.

The help's dining room and kitchen is
also on this floor, with a large working
pantry, also one for the storage of silver
and china.

A lavatory is also on this floor, with
marble basins, toilet rooms, etc.

Two large sitting rooms are on the
Elisha avenue or east side, connected by
folding doors and fronting on the veranda,
which runs the whole length of the east
front.

All the rooms on this floor are finished
in quartered oak.

On the second floor comes first the
General Overseer's private library, which
is in the west corner, fronting south on
Shiloh boulevard.

The private apartments of the General
Overseer and Mrs. Dowie are also on this
floor, with private baths, etc.

A broad open stairway leads from the
reception hall on the first floor to the top
floor.

Here Deacon Gladstone Dowie's library
is at the southeast corner of the house,
and just back of it is his sleeping room,
bath, etc.

The rest of this floor is fitted up for
guests, all with baths.

This floor is finished in red oak, Georgia
pine and walnut.

While the house will be heated with hot
water, open hearths are also plentiful.

In the basement a fire-proof vault has
been built for the storing of valuable
papers, books of record, etc.

The exterior of the house presents a
fine appearance, being a red pressed brick,

with white stone trimmings and cut sand-
stone foundation.

A large front piazza, and balcony on the
side, with covered driveway on the Elisha
avenue side, complete the external ap-
pearance.

When completed, this will make a resi-
dence which, while not large, will be an
ornament to the boulevard, and comfort-
able and serviceable for the General Over-
seer and his family.

THOUSANDS AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Twenty-four Railway Coaches Filled With Zion
City People Who Attend.

On last Lord's Day afternoon, May 25th,
the General Overseer delivered the last of
the great Series of Thirty-nine Restora-
tion Messages of Purity, Peace and Power,
at the Chicago Auditorium.

The service, which was the last to be
held in the place until the first Lord's
Day in September, was a fitting climax to
the nine months of meeting.

Besides being the occasion of the last
and one of the most important of Elijah's
Restoration Messages, this meeting was a
Special Assembly of over four thousand
of God's Witnesses to the saving, healing,
cleansing and keeping power of God, as
manifest in the work of His servant, the
Messenger of the Covenant, Elijah the Re-
storer and that prophet of whom Moses
spoke.

These witnesses were from Chicago,
Zion City and all parts of the world.

Fully one thousand five hundred of the
citizens of Zion City went into Chicago to
attend this great meeting. They filled
all of one side of the ground floor of the
Auditorium, and overflowed to the gal-
leries and the platform.

Special excursion trains were run in
from Zion City, and it took twenty-four
coaches to carry the crowds.

The scene at the Wells street depot
when the trains arrived there was a most
inspiring one. Although there was such
a host that it seemed as if it would
never cease pouring out from the great
train sheds, there was not the slightest
disorder or confusion, and an absolute
absence of that boisterous frivolity which
generally characterizes Sunday excursions.

The trains returned to Zion City be-
tween eight and nine o'clock in the even-
ing.

Stock-Yards' Wagon Drivers Strike.

The wagon drivers employed by the
stock-yards' packers to deliver meat to the
various distributing houses struck at mid-
night Sunday. The men demand more
money and overtime for all work over ten
hours. Should the packers prove ob-
durate the teamsters declare they will see
that the strike spreads to include the men
who carry the meat from the distributing
houses to the retail markets. In that case
a shortage of meat will be felt in every
district in the city and a meat famine may
follow if the struggle is protracted.

New City Ordinance Passed On.

The new smoke and boiler inspection
ordinance was finally passed on Friday
night by the combined committees of the
numerous organizations interested, and it
is the intention of the judiciary committee
of the Chicago council to have its provi-
sions in operation and the new bureau on
its feet by the 1st of July.

AMAZED AT ZION CITY

Representative of the "American Lum-
berman" Can Hardly Believe
His Eyes.

WRITES A RACY DESCRIPTION

Says That the Yard of the Zion City Lumber
Association Will Be the Greatest Retail
Yard in the World.

"A city set on a hill cannot be hid."

Zion City, with its five thousand people,
its great industries, its great commercial
institutions, its schools, its enormous
Shiloh Tabernacle, and above all, with its
undeniable prospects for the future, is at-
tracting the attention of every class of
people throughout the nation, and in
other nations.

There is something which arrests and
compels attention in a substantial city
which has sprung up within nine
months in a place so long past the
"boom" period as the "north shore" of
Illinois.

The puny shafts of ridicule sent against
that city by the preternaturally stupid
daily press of Chicago and their more
densely stupid would-be imitators in
other cities, have fallen harmless, and
almost unnoticed, against the adamant of
a fact; a fact which all the rest of the
world saw long ago.

While the Chicago press has been
making itself the laughing-stock of the
world by its specious enmity to Zion, the
great business and literary periodicals of
the country have been giving to Zion
City their respectful attention.

One of the largest trade papers pub-
lished is the *American Lumberman*, a Chi-
cago publication, devoted to the interests
of the lumber trade in the United States.

In the number of Saturday, May 17th,
under the heading, "Realm of the Re-
tailer," a representative of that journal
tells of a visit to the Chicago Auditorium
to attend one of the regular Lord's Day
afternoon services of the Christian Cath-
olic Church in Zion, and of a visit to Zion
City on the following day.

The whole account is very fair, and is
written in a very spicy, breezy style.

As the article covers the greater part
of two pages, we cannot reproduce it all
here, but we take pleasure in quoting a
few interesting extracts from it, concern-
ing Zion City, and especially the business
done and to be done by the Zion City
Lumber Association:

The next morning I took the train for
Zion City, which is located on the Chicago
& North-Western railway, midway be-
tween Chicago and Milwaukee.

I had heard of Zion City and had sup-
posed it was a little huddle of houses that
would have the appearance of some minor
suburban town.

Its magnitude, however, is of a char-
acter that surprises.

By good fortune I sat in the car seat
with Mr. Westwood, who makes out all
the Zion checks, and was told by him that
I would find the lumber yard about a
quarter of a mile south of the depot.

"A quarter of a mile!" I thought. "Is it possible that Zion City extends a quarter of a mile?"

On alighting from the train I saw buildings scattered over the prairie to the north, west and south nearly as far as the eye could reach.

"What are all these buildings?" I asked a man who was carrying a lunch basket.

"Zion City," he answered, with a smile.

"The dickens it is," I replied.

"Yes," said he, "and you can't see half of the buildings from here."

I turned south, and to get out of the mud walked the length of the platform of a warehouse that is a good 300 feet long. "No admittance" is written on the doors, but conscious that my intentions were honorable I admitted myself and saw piles and piles of household goods, the immense warehouse being nearly filled with them. I was afterward told that these goods belong to the followers of Dr. Dowie, had been shipped here and are lying in storage until houses shall be built in which they can be placed. In part they come from Canada, Nebraska, Idaho and Europe.

By a series of long steps to avoid the mud I reached the lumber yard, which may become the largest in the world. Its manager is J. D. Johnson, who for several years ran a yard in a little town between Des Moines and Eagle Grove, Iowa.

In common Mr. Johnson and I know some of the same people out there, hence it was not a long task for us to become acquainted. Busy as a general on a battlefield, yet he found time to bring out his horse and for more than two hours drive me over Zion City.

The streets are crude, and when we would come to a place where the water was standing the horse would spring with all his might and the water would spin from the wheels and fly all over us. "It is Zion mud and will rub off," Mr. Johnson remarked.

The mud, however, did not disturb me. Here was one of the sights of the world, and I would have waded water if necessary to see it.

I will condense some of the salient points given to me by Mr. Johnson while we were taking that drive of several miles.

Dr. Dowie controls in a body 6,500 acres of land, a half of it being built on, the remainder held by option.

The first house was started in August last, and today Zion City has nearly 5,000 inhabitants.

There are fifty houses going up, and many people wanting to build but who cannot do so for lack of contractors and carpenters.

"Now I will take you to the lace factory," said Mr. Johnson.

These buildings are of brick, one in the rear of the other, each 600 feet long.

Nine looms are in operation. I was turned over to the superintendent, who kindly explained the intricate machinery and told me so much about lace making that I may set up a small factory on my own hook to supply my best girl with her frills.

The cotton comes from England and is used as fine as 180—figures which are probably Greek to you, but your wife will tell you that No. 180 thread is nearly as fine as hair.

The inserting and narrow trimming are made in a piece nearly twenty feet wide and then cut apart.

One hundred and fifty people are now employed, and about \$100,000 worth of lace is ready for the bleachery which is going in.

Foundations are being laid for lace curtain machines, and when completed it is expected that these works will give employment to thousands of men, women and children.

The superintendent says that the American young men and women are learning the business readily, the looms now being operated by them.

"Is it a fact that you sell lumber for cash?" I asked Mr. Johnson.

"Practically for cash," said he.

"My cash sales run from \$1,000 to \$1,500 daily.

"As yet we have not delivered, but we will soon, for we are unable to handle the teams which come to the yard.

"At times there are twenty-five or thirty of them here at once.

"I am employing thirty men and pay twenty cents an hour.

"In Zion eight hours make a day's work, but in the yard we are now working nine and a half.

"Yes, we sell lumber to anybody who wants it, and invariably at one price.

"Dr. Dowie could not buy a foot of lumber cheaper than you could. We are selling a great deal of hemlock and getting \$16 for No. 1 dimension, though it is really better than No. 1, for we sort the poorer pieces out of it.

"For No. 1 pine we get \$19. No, other dealers do not sell lumber here. All the lumber that will be used in building up Zion City will be sold from this yard. Contractors understand that.

"In our planing mill we make frames, some doors, but the better grade of work we get from outside. In April we handled 200 cars of material, and this month I estimate that the amount will run up to 250 cars."

While I was catching my breath I made a mental calculation—200 cars in April—250 in May—average 225—20,000 feet to the car—selling at the rate of 50,000,000 feet a year from this one yard that is strung along the railroad track.

"And how large do you expect Zion City will become?"

"By fall we will have 10,000 people. Ultimately we think it will have 250,000."

Had not the mud been a foot deep I should have fallen down and asked Mr. Johnson to pick me up.

Think of one yard supplying all the material for the building of such a town as it is estimated this will be, or even such a town as plainly it will be.

This yard will beat the world.

I think it is beating it today.

The late Thad Dean was the king of retail men.

His sales were 100,000,000 feet yearly, but he sold this amount of lumber from three or four yards—all closely grouped to be sure, still from that number of yards.

Here comes in a yard that has been in existence less than a year that is selling at the rate of more than 50,000,000 feet yearly.

And if the pace is improved as projected what will it sell in the near future?

Mr. Wagstaff, of Oshkosh, sells a good deal of lumber to the Zion yard, as does the Hines company of Chicago, especially the latter when material is wanted on short call.

This much can be said in favor of this yard—while it has a monopoly of the trade its prices are not extortionate, as may be seen from the quotation on dimensions as made above.

The true followers of Dr. Dowie will not use tobacco, and neither visitor nor workman can use it if seen. All the outside carpenters, contractors and machinery men must abstain from its use if they want to stay.

Neither must strong drink be used.

In Zion City there will be no tobacco shops, no saloons, no theaters.

Pork is an abomination to Dr. Dowie, and none of it will be sold or eaten in Zion City.

The superintendent of the lace works called my attention to a room that contained a desk and chairs. "This is where we have service in the morning," said he.

Everybody begins the day in this way. Before going to work the men in the lumber yard assemble in the office and have prayer.

At the hotel (or hospice, as it is called here) I waited nearly an hour for a shower to pass over, and during this time a group of boarders gathered on the veranda and sang sacred songs, two of them playing guitars.

This I certainly wish—that all people were as kind and courteous to one another as are these followers of Dr. Dowie.

Wherever you go here, no matter with whom you come in contact, you are treated with kindly consideration.

Notice of Removal.

The Mail Order Department of Zion City General Stores has removed from its former location in Zion Building, 1201 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois, to Zion City, Illinois.

All correspondence should be addressed to: MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT ZION CITY GENERAL STORES, Zion City, Lake County, Illinois.

Items of Local News

The attention of our readers is called to a beautiful booklet which is fresh from the press of Zion Printing and Publishing House, containing the list of investments offered for sale by Zion City Bank. Friends are urged to call at the bank and secure some of these booklets and send them to their friends. They can be sent through the mails, for one cent postage each.

Members and friends of Zion have been making inquiries for literature that would set forth concisely the teachings of Zion. We call attention to the pamphlet headed, "A Many-sided View of Zion," which is the work of Deacon Daniel Sloan. Friends are requested to call at Zion City Bank or Zion Land and Investment Association office and secure a quantity of these booklets for distribution. Let every Zion man and woman rally to the support of Zion's Industries and Institutions by helping to distribute their literature.

Deacon J. W. Crane, general manager of the Zion City Fresh Food Supply, informs us that they are using 400 gallons of milk a day, keeping two wagons busy on the milk delivery. In their supply store they are using 1,200 pounds of Alma City, Minnesota, butter per week, besides 1,000 pounds which they buy in and around Zion City. Ice wagons will be started in a few days. The association will supply Camp Logan as well as Zion City with ice this summer. He has ordered a new five-ton team scale which will be placed on Elijah avenue near Zion feed store for the use of the public and for the weighing in of country produce.

Work on the artesian well in Shiloh park is progressing rapidly, and piping will begin at once. The well is now down to a depth of 1,560 feet, and a flow of pure sparkling water has been obtained, at a rate of 147 gallons a minute. When the piping is in there will be a pressure that will force the water from thirty to forty feet above the surface of the ground. An accident to the hoisting gear, the breaking of the cable, occurred last week, but was repaired at once. The boring of the well has been finished.

Work on the Edina park artesian well, which has been suspended for two weeks past by the breaking of some machinery, has again been resumed and is being pushed rapidly forward. The last 300 feet have been rather slow work by reason of the vein of solid limestone that the drills have encountered. When through this vein it is expected that the well will be sunk at the rate of 100 feet per day.

A very enjoyable time was experienced by the children, and older people, too, at the outing of the Chicago West Side Junior Seventies, last Saturday. The party found shade, green grass and fresh air at Riverside, a beautiful spot about twelve miles out on the Desplaines River. A prayer and praise service very properly closed the day. The West Side Juniors have grown very rapidly in numbers under Elder Fockler's care.

Zion City is now an all-night station, a night operator having been added last week to the regular station force. As soon as a night man is installed the superintendent of mails on this division of the Chicago & North-Western has promised that two more deliveries of mail will be made from night mail trains.

An eighty-foot spruce pole is being placed in position at the power-house to

be used in hoisting into place the large stack, which, when up, will enable the power people to start the fires at once. A 500-horse-power engine, built by the Sterling Co., of Chicago, is now in the building and is being set up.

A handsome, chestnut-sorrel team has been bought for the exclusive use of Zion Land and Investment Association, and will be used to show the constantly increasing crowds of intending investors around the city.

In a very short time sidewalks from the four boulevards leading to Zion Temple site will be put in so that Shiloh Tabernacle can be easily reached in any kind of weather.

Persons living in any part of the city should keep the Land Office informed when they have rooms or houses to rent or where board can be given.

Special attention is to be given to improving all the streets where traffic is heavy by ballasting them with good road material as soon as possible.

Personal Mention

Carpenters on Overseer-at-Large William Hamner Piper's residence, are leading a strenuous life in their efforts to have the house ready for occupancy before Zion's Second Feast of Tabernacles in July. The residence of Deacon William S. Peckham, Cashier of Zion City Bank, is another of the houses on Elisha avenue, north of Shiloh boulevard, which is being rushed forward to completion before that time. These two beautiful modern residences will be of attractive architecture, both as to exterior and interior, and will be equipped with electric lights, hot and cold water, septic tanks for sewage purposes, and many other modern conveniences.

One of the neatest looking residences in Zion, both from the inside and outside, is that of Mr. Shirley Williams of the Zion Printing and Publishing House. The house contains seven rooms and a bath, and the whole of the first floor is hardwood finish even to the floor itself. It is wired for electric light, will be heated by hot water and everything is tastefully arranged both for comfort and convenience. One of the first features noticed on entering is a very unique window composed of photographs taken in Europe and put on glass. With the sun shining through they are beautifully distinct. Mr. Williams planned this residence himself.

Brother R. W. MacDonnell, late secretary of Overseer Voliva's work in Australasia, and Deacon Theo. Williams and five children, arrived last week from Melbourne, Australia, to make their homes in Zion City. Mr. MacDonnell's family is in Canada, but will join him in Zion City as soon as he is established there.

Elder Peter Ropp is to build his new residence of red pressed brick on the site now occupied by the photographic studio. This is one of the row of fine residences which will soon adorn Shiloh boulevard.

Shirley D. Williams and his family, and his brother Ernest, moved out from Chicago Monday, and are now at home in Mr. S. D. Williams' new residence on Eschol avenue, just south of Shiloh park.

Deacon Sloan, manager of Zion Transportation Bureau, is constantly receiving inquiries from all over the country con-

cerning railroad rates during the Feast of Tabernacles. He announces that he has secured a rate of one full fare coming and one-third fare returning, on the certificate plan.

A carload of household goods has arrived for T. Dryer of Cincinnati, Ohio. Also one car for C. H. Ingles of Galion, Michigan, and one for C. F. Peters, coachman of the General Overseer.

D. Henson moved his family from their Justine street (Chicago) residence to his new home on Elizabeth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, early this week.

Deacon John D. Burt, formerly of St. Paul, Minn., has purchased a lot on Emmaus avenue near Twenty-second street.

James B. Hibbets of Cincinnati, Ohio, is here and has let the contract to Deacon Mueller for his future home.

Elder A. F. Lee came up from Chicago on Friday last to hold a meeting of the Zion City Seventies at Shiloh Tabernacle.

DECIDES AGAINST UNIONS.

Appellate Court Renders Decision in Case of Robert Tarrant.

The injunction issued last January by Judge Chetlain against the striking machinists with respect to the plant of Robert Tarrant, 52 Illinois street, has been confirmed by the appellate court. The court Wednesday handed down an opinion which affirmed in every particular the ruling of the lower tribunal.

The conclusions of law in regard to the case are in part as follows:

"The right of workmen to organize and combine for their own protection is no longer an open question. They may individually or collectively quit work of an employer and use all peaceable means to induce other workmen to quit.

"While the law recognizes the right of lawful organization and combination, it also guarantees and protects the right of every man to his own labor, the absolute right to work for any employer upon any terms he may see fit. On the other hand, the right of the employer to carry on his business in a lawful way, according to his own choice and judgment, to do and contract to do whatever work he sees fit, is equally well founded."

GIVEN WHISKEY AND NITROGLYCERIN.

Man On Trial Believes Brother Was Killed by Hospital Treatment.

William McFetridge is defending himself in a pending trial for the murder of his brother.

After McFetridge shot his brother his victim was taken to a hospital, where he died. McFetridge appears to be trying to show that his brother was killed by the hospital treatment, not by his own bullet. To this end the following dialogue occurred, the doctor being on the witness stand:

"What did you give that brother of mine?" asked McFetridge.

"I gave him a hypodermic injection of nitroglycerin and some whiskey as soon as he was brought into the hospital," the doctor replied.

"What was the nitroglycerin for?"

"To assist the circulation."

"What was the whiskey for?" continued the defendant.

"To counteract the nitroglycerin."

"Then you gave one drug to counteract the other before any effect had been produced?"

"Well, I would not put it that way," answered the physician.

DECLARES NEGROES MAY RETALIATE.

Ferdinand Barnett, Leader Among Chicago Colored Citizens, so States in Public Meeting.

Speaking as a representative man of the colored race in Chicago, Ferdinand Barnett, one of the assistant state's attorneys, declared that the time was not far off when the 10,000,000 negroes of the United States would forcibly revolt against lynch law. He said:

"There appears to be no other course left for us. Lynch law in the South has gradually made the negro feel he is an outlaw. The erroneous idea prevails throughout the land that whenever a negro is lynched or burned at the stake it is for a crime against woman. Statistics show that less than one-sixth of the barbarous murders of lynch law are for this crime. In the last fifteen years 2,500 negro men, women and children have been shot, hanged or burned at the stake without trial. The negro has consequently come to know that the law affords him no protection. Can you blame him, then, if he resorts to that law which God gave him—the force which is in his strong right arm? Self-preservation, I believe, is the first law of nature."

Mr. Barnett uttered these remarks at an indignation meeting of colored people held at Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirtieth and Dearborn streets, Chicago, to protest against the recent lynching of Louis F. Wright at New Madrid, Mo. Wright was 22 years old, and resented an attack on the street. He was arrested and later hanged. His body was sent to his parents in Chicago. They reside at 848 West Madison street. Funds were collected at the meeting to prosecute those who took an active part in the lynching.

State Sues Railroads.

Chicago River frontage to the estimated value of \$200,000 has been stolen from the State of Illinois according to a bill filed in the Cook county circuit court by Attorney General H. J. Hamlin. In the suit brought by the state, the Pennsylvania, the Burlington, the Alton, and the St. Paul railroads are said to be illegally occupying made lands and the court is asked to oust them. It also is demanded that the defendant railway companies restore the river to its original width of 195 feet, which, if the state succeeds in its suit, will mean that the railroads not only must relinquish claim to the valuable frontage, but must expend a big sum in clearing away the made lands which they are occupying.

Expect Big Corn Crop.

Correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co. throughout the corn belt have made a careful canvass of the situation, and their reports indicate that a large corn crop will be harvested unless exceptionally bad weather is experienced. A natural sequence of last year's short crop and abnormally high prices has been a material addition to the acreage, while the space devoted to the coarser grain has been further augmented recently by the injury to wheat. The backward season in some states delayed planting, but most dispatches indicate that fully average conditions exist, and much of the area has already been plowed over once. Little injury by insects is reported, and it is not likely that another disastrous drought will follow that of 1901. Supplies of old corn still in cribs are naturally very low, and it is the exception where as much as 25 per cent is still on the farms.

Twice Vaccinated, Has Smallpox.

Miss Maggie Brainery, of 108 Passaic avenue, Newark, New Jersey, is in the isolation hospital in that city with a mild case of smallpox and two recent vaccin-

ation scars, one of which is on the tip of her nose. A little over a week ago one of the members of her family was stricken with smallpox and she was vaccinated on her left arm. A day or two later she accidentally transferred some of the virus from her arm to the tip of her nose, where a drop of acid had removed the skin. The vaccine virus took upon her nose as well as upon her arm, but it did not save her from smallpox.

HORRIBLE TORTURE OF A NEGRO.

Admits His Guilt—Woman Assaulted Witnesses Scene—Photographs Crowd.

A man hunt, which had been in progress for a week, ended on Thursday in the slow torture and final burning at the stake of Dudley Morgan, colored, who assaulted Mrs. McKay, wife of a section foreman at Lansing, Texas.

When it was learned that the negro had been captured and was being taken to Lansing for identification, great throngs gathered at the Lansing switch and arrangements were made to burn the negro.

Just before 11 o'clock the train bearing the prisoner and his captors arrived in Marshall and was met by a big crowd. Many more boarded the train at Hallsville, and when it arrived at Lansing every available place on it was occupied. Waiting at Lansing was another large crowd from Longview and the surrounding country.

The negro was not taken from the train on the side where the crowd was, and when the engineer started to pull out several rifles were leveled at him and the other members of the train crew. They were told that if they moved the train an inch all would be killed.

Morgan admitted his guilt and was identified by Mrs. McKay when brought before her. Mr. McKay himself applied the torch to the negro's funeral pyre, and Mrs. McKay sat in a carriage and looked on until he was reduced to ashes.

After Morgan had been securely chained to the stake the members of the mob began to take railroad ties from a fire already started and burn out his eyes. They then held the red hot and burning timbers to his neck, and, after burning his clothes off, to other parts of his body.

The negro screamed in agony. He was tortured in a slow and painful manner with the crowd clamoring continually for a slow death, while the negro, writhing and groaning, begged piteously to be shot.

Persons held each other on their shoulders, taking turn about looking at the awful sight. The negro's head finally dropped and the ties were piled around and over him. In half an hour only the trunk of his body remained. As the fire died down the crowd took the two men who first caught the negro and held them over their heads, while they held their rifles in their hands and were photographed.

From the time the first fire was applied to the negro's body until the dying embers alone were left the crowd yelled and cheered for the men who had chased the negro.

Church Members to Have Billiards.

Evanston may have a pool and billiard hall conducted by church members and prominent citizens in the near future. At a meeting held in the pastor's study of the First Presbyterian church, and attended by ministers and influential townsmen, resolutions favoring the establishment of such a place of amusement in the suburb were adopted, and a plan to institute a club where pool and billiard rooms would be conducted under the direction of an organization of citizens was discussed.

FORBIDDEN SMOKE KILLS 109.

Only Twenty-four Escape From Fernie, British Columbia, Shaft.

A double explosion in the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company's mine near Fernie, British Columbia, has caused the death of 109 miners at work in the shafts.

A miner striking a match to light his pipe was the cause of the disaster. Smoking had been forbidden, but the rule was often disobeyed, this time with the above results.

The work of recovering the bodies is slow because of the gases in the shafts. Of all those at work at the time of the disaster, but twenty-four escaped.

The most pitiable scenes are being enacted at the mines and in the town of Fernie. Almost every house is draped in mourning and sorrow reigns throughout.

A new fear has become general—that the mines may catch fire at any time, and survivors are being besought by their relatives not to venture into the shafts, even for rescue work.

Fernie is a town in the eastern part of the province of British Columbia, on the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific railroad. It lies in the center of a country rich in coal deposits. The veins extend eastward into the neighboring territory of Alberta.

The building of the railway four years ago was followed by the operation of the coal mines, which belonged to a company composed largely of Toronto capitalists. These are the coal fields that J. J. Hill was reported to have gained control of a year or so ago.

Details of the explosion are meager, as Fernie has poor telegraph facilities, and the mine is six miles from the town.

MINER MALTREATED.

Masked Union Men Seize Nonunion Miner. Shots Intimidate Others.

Twenty masked union men entered a miners' boarding-house at New Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Thursday morning. The men were fully armed, and they gained an entrance by breaking a window. On entering they seized a nonunion miner, Thomas Cresson, took him from his bed, bound him hand and foot, a rope was placed about his neck, and he was lowered from an upper window, several shots being fired to intimidate the other boarders into making no resistance.

Cresson when nearly dead was saved by some friends in the lower story pulling him in through a window and cutting the rope. They worked over him for an hour before reviving him into consciousness. Finding that their victim had escaped, all the masked miners dispersed. Coal and iron police are trying to find out Cresson's assailants, and a number of arrests are expected.

To Develop Africa's Trade.

Advices from west Africa report the formation of a combine to develop trade in that part of the world. The combine is to be in American hands and the capital, which will run into many millions, is said to have been privately subscribed. It is not proposed to register the syndicate in England, and it will not be surprising, therefore, to hear complaints that more British ships have been acquired by American interests. Manchester, which has a large trade with west Africa, is naturally much interested in the scheme, and rumors are prevalent that the Manchester ship canal is to be utilized in furtherance of the project. British shippers are said to welcome this arrangement, which is designed chiefly to remedy the existing disproportions in the matter of freight rates to west Africa.

THE ZION BANNER

(SEMI-WEEKLY)

REV. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, Editor and Publisher

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ZION CITY, ILLINOIS, MAY 27, 1902.

THE DEADLY SHALLOW WELL.

One of the gravest problems which confronts a home or a city is that of the drinking-water supply.

Polluted water and impure air take their places amongst the deadliest enemies of human flesh.

Cities and villages have been ravaged as by pestilence, and thousands have died within a few weeks oftentimes, as the result of the contamination of drinking-water.

This has been especially the case with villages and small cities where there were no sources of water supply carefully guarded by the municipality, and the people very generally relied upon shallow wells.

The water taken from a well dug down from twenty-five to fifty feet into the clay and gravel is practically certain to be surface water coming from the very near vicinity.

All too often, this water soaks down through the earth from stables, closet vaults, cesspools, cemeteries, refuse heaps and other places where there is decomposing organic matter.

The fluids which result from the decomposition of animal and vegetable tissue, and the micro-organisms which infest these masses of putrefaction and are carried away in the water which passes through them, are deadly poisons. Soaking through a few feet of earth does not remove them completely. Those who drink such water take these poisons into systems, often with fatal results.

As a substitute for the shallow well there is nothing better than a properly built cistern, carefully managed.

The water which our Heavenly Father sends upon the earth is practically pure.

In a city like Zion City, where there is so little smoke to spread its filth upon the roofs, there is no reason why every household should not be provided with excellent, wholesome cistern water.

This can be done, if the cistern is provided with a good filter, covered with fine netting so that vermin cannot get in, and thoroughly aerated at frequent intervals.

Cistern water may be strange to the taste of those accustomed to hard water, but this will soon be unnoticed.

One of the chief reasons why people grow old is because of the deposit of mineral matter about the joints, the valves of the heart, the valves of the veins, about the nerve ganglia and in the skin.

One of the chief agents in this deposit of minerals is so-called hard water, or water which contains in a solution the salts of lime and magnesium; such water is that obtained from drilled wells.

This water, however, is usually free from all poisonous agents, and from dangerous bacteria.

The water from a drilled well, when the well is over one hundred feet deep, has passed through hundreds of feet, and oftentimes, many miles of earth, which is a most excellent natural filter, separating

out from the water all organic matter and poisonous fluids.

Were it not for the fact that it adds to the water its contribution of mineral matter, the deep drilled well would be an ideal producer of drinking water.

As it is, it is highly preferable to the shallow well.

Zion City affords unexcelled opportunities for securing water from these deep wells, as well as from cisterns.

Two artesian wells a quarter of a mile in depth have been sunk, and a third is rapidly approaching completion.

Besides this, well-drillers, with the most modern machinery and very wide experience, are drilling wells for the people at a very low rate.

The time is come when the citizens of Zion City can no longer drink from shallow wells without tempting God.

A. W. N.

A DANGEROUS SITUATION.

One cannot but be amazed at the crass stupidity which greed seems to have engendered in the anthracite coal-mine operators of the Pennsylvania coal regions.

A strike involving one hundred and forty-five thousand men has been precipitated which might easily have been averted had these wealthy coal barons but shown the slightest disposition to treat fairly with their men.

It is true that the coal miners have been unwise in forming a tyrannical labor union and in attempting to enforce their demands upon the mine owners by a strike.

But it is also true that they were strongly advised by their leaders not to strike, and that a very large minority voted against the strike.

A labor union which fixes the same scale of wages for all, regardless of productive power, is illogical and a curse to the workman.

A labor union which forces a large minority of its men and thousands outside its ranks into unproductive idleness is a menace to free institutions.

The attempt to gain from capital by means of strikes, boycotts, and other such means has been the cause of the loss of uncounted millions of dollars to the workingmen themselves, to their employers and to the country at large.

But there is another side to all this.

The workingmen have not been wholly at fault.

The record of the so-called coal trust has not been such as to commend it to any fair-minded person.

The coal mines were formerly owned by a number of independent individuals and firms.

The wages paid for labor and the price charged for coal were determined by the great law of supply and demand.

Then the men who owned the railroads upon which the mine owners depended to get their product into market combined to force the mine owners to sell their property to them.

This they did by fixing freight rates on coal at such a high figure that it was no longer profitable to mine it, and the mine owners were glad to sell out, at greatly reduced rates, to the men who had plotted to rob them.

With the mines and the railroads in their possession, these capitalists had the entire anthracite coal trade of America practically in their own hands.

Then began a system of the most shameless oppression of miners and robbing of consumers.

The production of the mines was cut down by allowing them to stand idle for months in the year, and the price of anthracite coal was artificially and arbi-

trarily fixed at as high a point as those conspirators dared to charge.

In the beginning of the present struggle between the miners and the operators the men demanded an eight-hour day for day workers; an increase of five per cent in the contract price for men paid by the ton; a more uniform and equitable method of weighing the coal, and the recognition of the union.

The operators absolutely refused to pay any attention to any of these demands.

They refused to refer the matter to the arbitration committee of the Civic Federation, a committee which, since its formation, has been able to bring several strikes to an amicable settlement and to prevent several others.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna, the chairman of this committee, has said that the strike could have been averted had the miners been accorded even a 5 per cent increase in wages, or a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to nine and a half.

But the operators refused even this, saying that the business did not warrant it, although the price of coal, the value of stock in the railroads forming the syndicate and the dividends paid to the stockholders had increased since the present scale of wages was fixed. One railroad president had received an increase of salary of \$10,000 a year.

The time which had elapsed since the present wage scale was adopted had also seen the price of living advance.

The laborers receive on an average of seventy-nine cents a day wages. Although we cannot believe that the miners are right in striking, under the circumstances, yet it will be seen that the injustice and oppression of the operators is almost incredible. The worker who helps to produce wealth has an inalienable right to his just proportion of it. If the profits increase, the wages should also increase. This is but simple justice, which appeals to any fair mind.

This is especially true in a case like the present, when the cost of living has become greater.

Such oppression as these coal barons are now so boldly practicing, places them and the entire commercial and social fabric of the nation in the gravest peril.

The nation at present stands in a very peculiar position commercially.

We have enjoyed a period of unprecedented prosperity.

A great wave of prosperity has usually been quickly followed by a wave of financial ruin and panic, and that by a dread time of depression and idleness.

It takes but little, when the season of good times is growing old, to precipitate the panic.

A great strike, long drawn-out and fiercely contested, might work the mischief.

This is particularly imminent in the present instance, as the anthracite coal miners might draw the bituminous miners in with them, and all the iron and steel mills would have to shut down as a result.

But that is not the greatest danger.

Those in power should be exceedingly careful how they breed popular discontent.

In a strike for a mere recognition of an absurd union, or to have a number of discharged employes reinstated, or for some other equally inexcusable purpose, the men are likely to receive but very slight sympathy, if any at all, from the great mass of the people.

In a strike for higher wages by men who are already receiving the very highest pay as skilled mechanics, the public is inclined to look on with indifference.

But when the whole people have been compelled to pay an arbitrarily fixed and

greatly increased price for their necessary fuel, and those who reap the benefits of this steal compel their employes to work ten hours per day in dangerous mines, utterly refusing to accede to their requests for even a very small percentage increase in a very low wage, or even to submit the matter to arbitration, the temper of the public is affected.

The coal barons stupidly refuse to see that a perpetually oppressed people will some day arise and throw off the yoke of their bondage, and that when that day comes it will be like the terrible bursting forth of the interior fires of a volcano.

The cooling of the crust of the earth causes it to contract.

The result is immeasurable pressure upon the fiery mass of molten rock in the interior.

This strain finally reaches the breaking-point.

Then the whole world stands frozen with horror at the murderous and destructive fury of a Vesuvius, a Krakatoa or a Mount Pelee.

The analogy holds good.

The constant strain of the oppression of a people will finally reach a breaking-point.

Then the murderous and destructive fury of the uprising will sweep the land with death and desolation.

The gay thousands in St. Pierre sipped their wines, sang their love-songs, danced and played in fancied security.

Mont Pelee was muttering and smoking, but the old volcano had been extinct for half a century. It had often muttered and smoked before, and no harm had come to the gay French island colony.

In thirty seconds the incandescent gases from old Mount Pelee had burned out thirty thousand lives and practically blotted out a city.

The oppressive nobles of a century and a quarter ago in France laughed and revelled in fancied security, while the mutterings of popular discontent began to be heard.

Oh, the people were always grumbling; they could do nothing, for was not all the power in the hands of the ruling classes? Let the canaille yelp.

But there came a day when the streets of Paris ran red with the blood of these sneering oppressors.

The coal barons of the present day seem to be deluded by the same fallacy of fancied security.

They rely upon the militia to come to their aid should there be violence, and shoot down the rioters.

But the day will come, unless the pressure is relieved, when the militia will sympathize with the strikers and turn their guns upon their oppressors.

It does not pay to impose too far upon the good nature of a long-suffering people.

But we do not predict or expect a revolution.

We hope and pray and expect that God, in His infinite mercy, will, by His Spirit, work in the hearts of those on both sides of this unfortunate controversy, and that it will soon be satisfactorily settled.

The business interests of the nation, to which a long strike would be such a blow, surely have not exhausted all their efforts to prevent trouble.

A. W. N.

Kosher Meat Riot.

Twenty persons were injured, four of them seriously, in a kosher meat riot in Williamsburg, New York, in which 3,000 infuriated men and women took part. For more than an hour the streets were filled with shouting, fighting mobs, toppling over the police like tenpins and smashing butchershops, regardless of whether they were opened or closed.

COAL STRIKE STILL ON

**Unparalleled Labor Contest Predicted.
Estimated Loss to Date
of \$10,000,000.**

NOT WILLING TO ARBITRATE

Miners at Shamokin Only Ones at Work—Railway Men May Be Called Out—Strikers Are Holding Daily Meetings.

There is no change in the strike situation in the coal region. Both sides appear at this date to be unyielding and preparing for a labor contest, which, it is predicted, will be without a parallel in the history of labor strikes.

The coal strike, in the first two weeks of its existence, has cost nearly \$10,000,000. The loss to the miners in wages is estimated at \$2,594,000; operators' loss on coal, \$5,204,000; loss of employes not strikers, \$603,000; loss in general business in the anthracite region, \$1,500,000. The loss in production of coal in the anthracite region is figured at 2,500,000 tons.

Mass meetings and secret meetings of employes are being held daily throughout the region affected. Meetings of railroad employes have also been held in Pittston, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Ashley and other towns in the coal region to discuss the question of handling soft coal, if it is attempted to have this replace the anthracite.

The operators scored a decided victory, their first, since the general tie up, when, on Sunday at a general mass meeting in Shamokin, held to decide whether to obey the call of the United Mine Workers to go on strike June 2d in case the operators do not grant an eight-hour work day at the present wage scale, by a vote of 43 to 15 the men decided in favor of remaining at work.

The efforts of the Executive Committee, of the National Civic Federation, so far, have been ineffective. Yet a member of the Arbitration committee declares that the points at issue are not many, and hopes, now that both sides have had time to reflect, the difficulties may yet be bridged over.

HAS THIS CORPORATION A SOUL?

Gives One Thousand Dollars Instead of Two Hundred Dollars to Defendant.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway company Friday, in the Lake county courts, established a precedent for corporations. In a condemnation suit a verdict of \$200 was given against the company, but in order to show that there was no ill feeling in the matter Vice-President A. C. Frost, of Chicago, telephoned his counsel to give the defendant \$1,000, the sum which the company had at first offered but which had been rejected.

The defendant was Peter Duba, who owns a farm near Libertyville. The Chicago and Milwaukee Electric is building a spur from Lake Bluff to Libertyville and the route passes through Duba's farm. He wanted \$3,000 to allow the company to cross his place and suit was begun. Duba failed to appear. The actual value was fixed at \$200 by the jury.

Defies Health Board.

A conflict is on between the board of education and the board of health in Monmouth, Illinois. Last Thursday a mild case of smallpox was found in a family from which children were attending one of the city schools. The board of health

closed the school for two days and ordered that no pupils be admitted to any of the schools without a certificate showing vaccination within the last five years. This nearly broke up the schools. The board of education has directed the superintendent and teachers to ignore the vaccination order and admit all pupils as before. Health Officer Wallace is indignant and threatens to enforce the order or close the schools entirely.

MISSOURI MOB OUTWITTED.

A Negro in Danger of Lynching Hurried Away by the Sheriff.

A dispatch from Webb City, Missouri, says a mob intent on lynching William Jones, a negro, accused of assaulting Mrs. John Parmenter, aged 50 years, was outwitted last Thursday by the sheriff, and the prisoner is now locked in the Carthage jail.

The negro was captured by the aid of bloodhounds and placed in the local jail. When daybreak came the building was

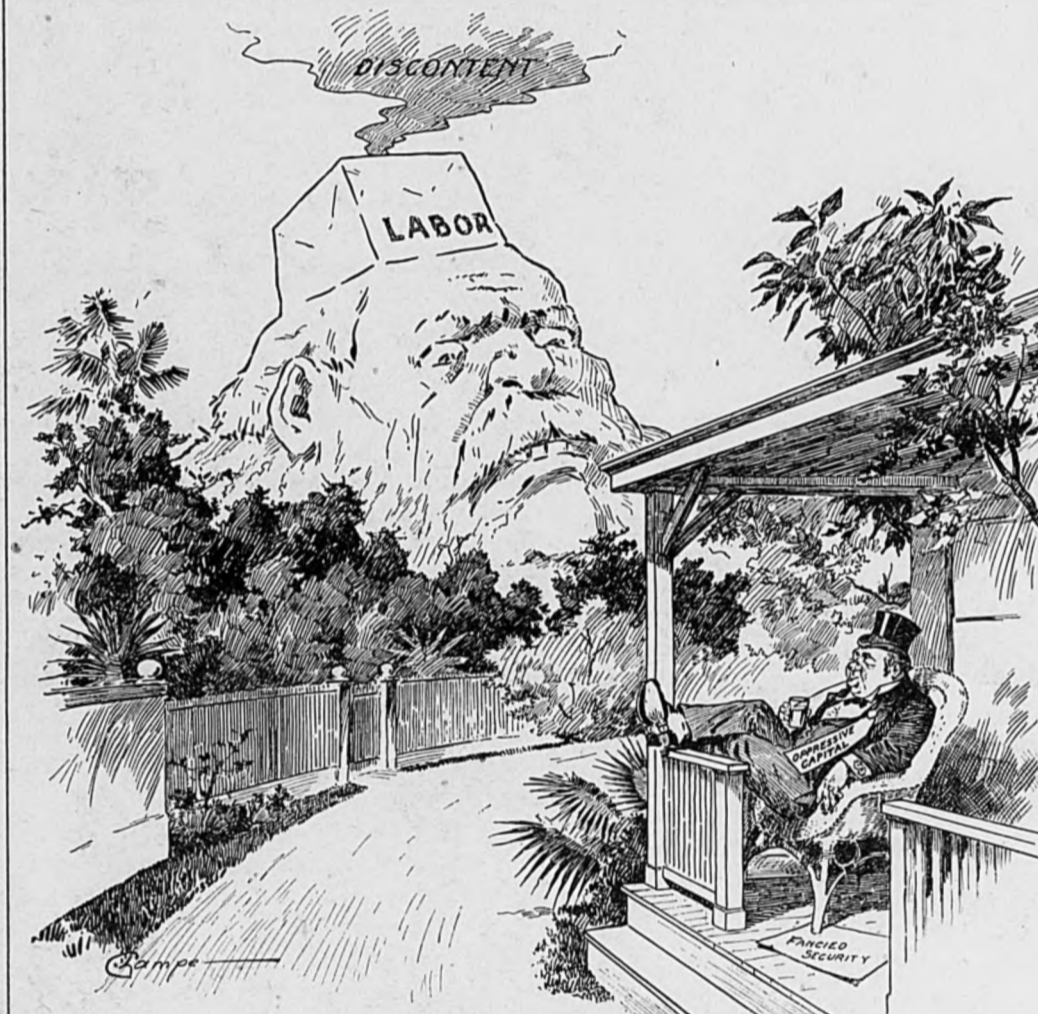
edly poor. They are enthusiastically confident, however, that in the United States their condition will be bettered. This party is only the beginning of what promises to be an exodus of Roumanian Jews during the next three months, owing, it is said, to oppressive legislation.

Barred from Citizenship.

Judge Cowan on Friday scored two old men, residents of Bismarck, North Dakota, one of whom has been in the country fourteen and the other sixteen years, and neither had learned the English language. They wished to take out their papers so that they might file on claims, but Judge Cowan refused them that privilege.

Embezzlers Rathbone and Neeley to Secure Freedom.

As a result of the passage of the bill in the Cuban House of Representatives granting a general amnesty to all Americans for acts committed under the military administration of the island, which



IS AN ERUPTION IMPENDING?

surrounded by hundreds of persons, who sent for Mrs. Parmenter, that she might identify the negro before the lynching.

Mrs. Parmenter was not able to visit the jail till afternoon. Then the officers refused to let her see the negro, for fear that the mob, which had grown in proportions since morning, would break into the jail. During the afternoon Jones was taken from his cell without the knowledge of the mob and hurried to Carthage, ten miles distant. There he was placed in the county jail.

American Gets Concession.

A concession for the establishment of an electric railroad from St. Petersburg to a suburb of the city has been awarded to Murray A. Verner, of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Verner's friends regard the granting of this concession as an indication of favorable action regarding a concession embracing the entire surface traction system of St. Petersburg.

Roumanian Jews to Come.

A large party of Roumanian Jews, principally women, girls, and young children, are on their way to the United States. A majority of the emigrants intend to join relatives in Philadelphia and Milwaukee. All are pinched with hunger and wretch-

has been introduced in the senate and is likely to pass there, C. F. W. Neeley, under a fourteen-year sentence for embezzlement, and Estes G. Rathbone, also convicted of the same crime, will probably be free within a short time. It is generally admitted that the amnesty bill is the result of the efforts made in the island by the powerful friends of Estes G. Rathbone since President Roosevelt refused to interfere in the Cuban courts in his behalf.

Alderman Convicted.

Julius Lehmann, formerly member of the St. Louis House of Delegates, who has been on trial in the circuit court charged with perjury, has been found guilty by the jury, and his punishment fixed at two years in the penitentiary.

Churches May Unite.

After nearly a century of separate existence the Reformed Presbyterian church is expected to merge itself with the Presbyterian church from which it originally withdrew.

Mormon Candidate for Senate.

Reed Smoot, an apostle of the Mormon church, has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Rawlins.

MARTINIQUE A DESERT

**Abandonment of the Island at Present
the Plan of the French
Government.**

ONCE THE HOME OF 190,000

St. Pierre Had No Slums—A New Crater Forming—Trinidad Takes Many of the Refugees.

The French government is planning for an entire evacuation of the island of Martinique. The shroud of desolation is over it all. In all the history of volcanic destruction, none compares in pathos with this fairest of islands, with an extreme length of forty-five miles and a total area of only 381 square miles, yet it was one of the most densely populated regions of the world. In 1894, the time of the last official census, there were 189,599 inhabitants and the number has increased since then.

HAD NO SLUMS.

It was the boast of St. Pierre that it had no slums, no poor quarters within it. Its poor were not paupers and there was never any lack of food or shelter for all.

The cathedral stood in the center of the city, with two great white towers, and around it were many other public buildings, all of them massive and well built of stone, though often plain externally. In every street of the city there was running water, and there were so many fountains at the corners from which pure cold water spouted that not merely was the best of drinks always at hand, but the effect in the cooling of the heated air was appreciable.

One feature of the city was the little river running through it, and the handsome stone bridges spanning the stream. A mile from the city, St. Pierre maintained a botanical garden that was a marvel of beauty.

The private houses were usually painted in a clear yellow tone, and this color and its charming contrast with the bright blue sky above, presented a most beautiful aspect.

A HUGE GRAVEYARD.

And now this garden spot which has been the loved abode of nearly 190,000 people is to become an arid desert. It is to be known in the future only as a huge graveyard where unnumbered dead have found their last resting place.

NEW CRATER FORMING.

The latest advices from Martinique state that new craters are forming at Ajoupa Bouillon, which lies on the side of the mountain opposite to St. Pierre. A huge fissure is said to have opened there, which is vomiting gases and volcanic matter similar to those thrown out from the crater at the summit.

This volcano is now throwing off large quantities of ashes. Boats coming to Fort de France were prevented from approaching the shore nearer than ten miles. Even at that distance the decks were rapidly covered with ashes.

The indications seem to point to another volcanic outburst shortly, but, of course, nothing can be positively predicted.

The number of new craters in the disturbed district cannot be ascertained, as ascent of the mountain is impossible, but there are apparently four active craters there.

REFUGEES TO SETTLE IN TRINIDAD

Two thousand persons have left Martinique for Trinidad, and a thousand for Colon. Others are leaving as the opportunity offers.

The government of the British Island of Trinidad is prepared to settle refugees from Martinique on crown lands on moderate terms.

DEFENDS THE FILIPINOS

Senator Hoar Pleads Their Cause with Eloquence that Moves the Senate to Applause.

OUR ATTITUDE IS UNJUST

He Urges the United States to Withdraw and Allow People to Erect Their Own Government.

Applause, forbidden by the rules of the House, swept through the Senate, participated in by both Democrats and Republicans, on the occasion of a most memorable address delivered last Thursday by George Frisbie Hoar.

The theme of the oration was the cause of the Filipino people.

In soft, mellow tones, with scarce a gesture, this "old man eloquent" swayed the entire house with the intensity of his feeling and the vividness of his speech. Members say no such speech has been heard in the Senate within the last quarter of a century.

Senator Hoar pleaded for American honor. He denounced the government's career of imperialism, of conquest, of the doctrine of force for that of kindness and justice. He warned senators that the war of three years would go on for three hundred years, or until the love of liberty was crushed out of the human breast.

The policy pursued in Cuba and that followed in the Philippines were sharply contrasted. "From one," declared the senator, "we have come with honor, from the other with nothing of honor.

"Six hundred millions of treasure and nearly 10,000 lives have we sacrificed, and gained?—the undying hatred of the Filipino people!"

For more than two hours the members of the Senate sat silent, spellbound by the force and power of the words as they fell, swift and impassioned, from the lips of this grand old statesman.

Following are some of the salient points of the speech:

"There never was a time when, if we had declared that we only were in the Philippines to keep faith with Spain, and that we only were there to restore order; that we were only there to see that no friend of ours should suffer at the hands of any enemy of ours, that the war would not have ended in that moment.

"You are fighting for sovereignty. You are fighting for the principle of eternal dominion over that people, and that is the only question at issue in the conflict.

"We said in the case of Cuba that she had a right to be free and independent. If you had done to Cuba as you have done to the Philippine Islands, which had exactly the same right, you would be at this moment in Cuba just where Spain was when she excited the indignation of the civilized world and we compelled her to let go. And if you had done in the Philippines as you did in Cuba, you would be today, or would soon be, in those islands as you are in Cuba.

TRIED TO ACQUIRE SOVEREIGNTY.

"But you made a totally different declaration about the Philippine Islands. You undertook in the treaty to acquire sovereignty over them for yourself, which that people denied. You declared not only in the treaty, but in many public utterances in this chamber and elsewhere, that you had a right to buy sovereignty with money or to treat it as the spoils of war or the booty of battle. The moment you made that declaration the Filipino

people gave you notice that they treated it as a declaration of war.

FIGHT FOR DOMINION.

"So you deliberately made up the issue for a fight for dominion on one side and a fight for liberty on the other. When you determined to resort to force for that purpose you took upon yourself every natural consequence of that condition. The natural result of a conflict of arms between a people coming out of subjection and a highly civilized people—one weak and the other strong with all the powers and the resources of civilization—is inevitably, as everybody knows, that there will be cruelty on one side and retaliation by cruelty on the other. You knew it even before it happened, as well as you know it now that it has happened, and the responsibility is yours.

ON WHOM RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

"If, in a conflict between a people fighting for independence and liberty, between a weak people and a people striving to deprive them of their independence and liberty, being a strong people always, if the nature of man remains unchanged, the war is converted in the end into a conflict in which bushwhacking, treachery and cruelty have to be encountered. The responsibility is with the men who made the war. Conflicts between white races and brown races, or red races or black races, between superior races and inferior races, are always cruel on both sides, and the men who decree with full notice that such conflict shall take place, are the men on whom the responsibility rests.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

"It is only the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands, in saving them from anarchy or from foreign nations, in establishing schools for them, that vindicates what you have done so far. What you have done so far has been to get some few thousand children actually at school in the whole Philippine dominion. To get this result, you have certainly slain many times that number of parents.

FAILURE IS THE PENALTY.

"Men who undertake to make money by cheating, pay for it by failure in business. If you try to contribute order by military despotism you suffer for it by revolution and by barbarity in warfare. If a strong people tries to govern a weak one against its will the home government will get despotic, too. You cannot maintain despotism in Asia and a republic in America. If you try to deprive even a savage or a barbarian of his just rights you can never do it without becoming a savage or a barbarian yourself.

"They would have bought for you the undying gratitude of a great and free people and the undying glory which belongs to the name of liberator. That people would have felt for you as Japan felt for you when she declared last summer that she owed everything to the United States of America. What have your ideals cost you, and what have they bought for you?

"1. For the Philippine Islands you have had to repeal the Declaration of Independence. For Cuba you have had to reaffirm it and give it new luster.

"2. For the Philippine Islands you have had to convert the Monroe doctrine into a document of mere selfishness. For Cuba you have acted on it and vindicated it.

"3. In Cuba you have got the eternal gratitude of a free people. In the Philippine Islands you have got the hatred and sullen submission of a subjugated people.

"4. From Cuba you have brought home nothing but glory. From the Philippines you have brought home nothing of glory.

"5. In Cuba no man thinks of counting the cost. The few soldiers who came home from Cuba wounded or sick carry about their wounds and their pale faces as if they were medals of honor. What soldier glories in a wound or an empty sleeve which he got in the Philippines?

"6. The conflict in the Philippines has cost you \$600,000,000, thousands of American soldiers—the flower of your youth—the health and sanity of thousands more, and hundreds of thousands of Filipinos slain.

MUST HAVE CONSENT.

"If you know anything of human nature you know that the great doctrine that just government depends on the consent of the governed, as applied to the relation of one people to another, has its foundation in the nature of man itself. No people will submit, if it can be helped, to the rule of any people. You must have known perfectly well, if you had stopped to consider, that so far as the Filipino people were like us they would do exactly what we did and would do again in a like case. You never could eradicate from the hearts of that people by force the love of liberty which God put there.

MUST BE SETTLED RIGHT.

"This war, if you call it war, has gone on for three years. It will go on in some form for 300 years unless this policy be abandoned. You will undoubtedly have times of peace and quiet, or pretended submission. You will buy men with titles, or office, or salaries. You will intimidate cowards. You will get pretended and fawning submission. The land will smile and seem at peace. But the volcano will be there. The lava will break out again. You can never settle this thing until you settle it right.

"I believe the American army, officers and soldiers, to be made up of as brave and humane men in general as ever lived. They have done what has always been done, and until human nature shall change, always will be done in all like conditions. The chief guilt is on the heads of those who created the conditions.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

"Where did this order to make Samar a howling wilderness originate? The responsibility unquestionably, according to the discipline of armies in the field, rests with the highest authority from which it came.

"We used to talk, some of us, about the horrors of Andersonville and other things that were done during the civil war. We hope, all of us, never to hear them mentioned again. But is there anything in them worse than that which an officer of high rank in the army, vouched for by a senator on this floor, from personal knowledge, as a man of the highest honor and veracity, writes about the evils of these reconcentrado camps in the Philippine Islands?

"Now, all this cost, all these young men gone to their graves, all these wrecked lives, all this national dishonor, the repeal of the Declaration of Independence, the overthrow of the principle on which the Monroe doctrine was placed by its author, the devastation of provinces, the shooting of captives, the torture of prisoners and of unarmed and peaceful citizens, the hanging men up by the thumbs, the carloads of maniac soldiers that you bring home, all are because you will not tell now whether you mean in the future to stand upon the principles which you and your fathers always declared in the past.

TWO DOCTRINES IN ANTAGONISM.

"When we ratified the treaty of Paris we committed ourselves to one experiment in Cuba and another in the Philippine Islands. Here the two doctrines are brought into sharp antagonism.

"You have given both doctrines a three years' trial. Three years is sometimes a very long time and sometimes a very short time in human affairs. I believe the whole life of the Savior, after he first made His divine mission known, lasted but three years. Three years has wrought a mighty change in Cuba, and it has wrought a mighty change in the Philippine Islands. We have had plenty of time to try both experiments.

"Now, what has each cost you and what has each profited you? In stating this account of profit and loss I hardly know which to take up first, principles and honor or material interests—I should have known very well which to take up first down to three years ago—what you call the sentimental, the ideal, the historical, on the right side of the column; the cost or the profit in honor or shame and in character and in principle and moral influence in true national glory; or the practical side, the cost in money and gain, in life and health, in wasted labor, in diminished national strength or in prospects of trade and money getting.

"I should naturally begin where our fathers used to begin. But somehow the things get so inextricably blended that we cannot keep them separated. This world is so made that you cannot keep honesty, and sound policy, and freedom, and material property, and good government, and the consent of the governed apart.

ARE AS CHILDREN.

"These people are given to us as children, to lead them out of their childhood into manhood. They were docile and affectionate at the beginning. But they needed your kindness and justice, and a respect in them for the rights we claimed for ourselves and the rights we had declared always were inherent in all mankind. You preferred force to kindness, and power to justice, and war to peace, and pride to generosity.

CANNOT UNDERSTAND IT.

"You said you would not treat with a man with arms in his hands. You have come, instead, to torture him when he was unarmed and defenseless. Yet you said you would make his conduct the measure of your own; that if he lied to you, you would lie to him; that if he were cruel to you, you would be cruel to him; that if

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Advertisements under this head, such as "For Sale," "Wanted," Etc., are bound to meet with good results. Zion members everywhere should make their wants known through these columns. RATES—Three lines for 25 cents per insertion; five times for \$1; one cent per word additional.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Cottage with seven large rooms, neatly planned, and lot 50 feet front and 193.3 feet deep, between Hospice and General Stores. No. 2765 Elizabeth Avenue. Address M. F. B., ZION BANNER, 1300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Six shares First Series stock in Zion Land and Investment Association. Will sell separately or all together. Inquire of JOHN D. BENT, Zion City General Stores, Zion City, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Good second-hand Standard wickless blue flame oil stove, three burner; also good extension table. Blanchard farm tent, north Deaconess Maybee, Zion City, Illinois.

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced man for Crockery Department. Must thoroughly understand the business. Address F. T. PATTERSON, Superintendent Bureau of Employment, Zion City, Illinois.

WANTED—Good workmen to work at Zion City Brick Yards. Men having brick-yard experience preferred. Good wages to good men. For further particulars call on or address J. G. HAUCK, Superintendent Zion City Brick Yards, Zion City, Illinois.

BOARD AND ROOM.

WANTED—Roomers and boarders. Desirable rooms, gas-lights, bathroom, etc. MRS. M. J. ALLISON, 1461 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOM—We have a few nice rooms with board at \$5.00 per week. ZION HOSPICE NO. 2, 1254 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU WANT to buy a house and lot, or have a house built to order in Zion City, call on or write to MARSHALL MOULTON, 3110 Ezekiel Ave., Zion City (Lake Co.), Illinois.

CISTERNS of any kind or size, wooden or hydraulic cement, made and put in for holding rainwater. Also filters for purifying and cleansing the water for drinking and cooking purposes. Address or call upon A. J. SHERIDAN, Mem. C. C. C., 3011 Eschal Avenue, Zion City, Illinois.

he were a savage, you would be a savage also. You held an attitude toward him which you hold to no strong or to no civilized power. You decorate an officer for the capture of Aguinaldo by treachery, and the next week ratify The Hague convention and denounce such action, and classify it with poisoning and breaking of faith.

"You tell us that the Filipino people have practiced some cruelties themselves. Such things are quite likely to occur when weakness is fighting for its rights against strength. Is their conduct any excuse for ours? The Filipino people is but a baby in the hands of our republic. The young athlete, the Hercules, the Titan, forces a fight upon a boy ten years old and then blames the little fellow because he hits below the belt.

NATION HAS APPEALED TO STRENGTH.

"The United States is a strong and powerful country—the strongest and most powerful on earth, as we love to think. But it is the first time in the history of this people for nearly 300 years, when we had to appeal to strength and not to the righteousness of our cause to maintain our position in a great debate of justice and liberty.

"And I tell you that if you disregard the lessons of human nature thus far and do not retrace your steps and set an example of another conduct, you will have, and those who follow you will have, a like experience hereafter. You may pacify this country on the surface; you may make it a solitude, and call it peace; you may burn towns; you may exterminate populations; you may kill the children or the boys over ten, as Herod slew the first-born of the Israelites. But the volcano will be there. You will not settle this thing in a generation or in a century or in ten centuries, until it is settled right. It never will be settled right until you look for your counselors to George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln, and not to the representatives of the War Department.

AMERICAN PEOPLE MUST ANSWER.

"The American people have got this one question to answer. They may answer now; they can take ten years, or twenty years, or a generation, or a century to think of it. But it will not down. They must answer it in the end—Can you lawfully buy with money or get by brute force of arms the right to hold in subjugation an unwilling people and to impose on them such constitution as you, and not they, think best for them?

TENT PROVISIONS AND REGULATIONS FOR 1902.

New tents can be had for \$16, or slightly used ones for \$12, at Zion City General Stores, including all tent fixtures, but without floors. Floors cost \$4.50 extra.

Tents will not be rented to be put on the personal lots of individuals in any subdivision of the city, but may be rented by the week or month and placed on leased ground in the established camps of Zion for the use of families or parties where middle-aged, sober-minded persons are members of such a party.

Tents are 9x14 feet, divided by a curtain partition, with a 4-foot wall and an 8-foot center, supplied also with extra covering, which has proven them to be storm-proof. This size is the most economical and convenient we can secure.

Two tents may be required in some instances. Even these would be cheaper than one large one. Then, one can be used for sleeping, and the other for cooking purposes.

Tents are rented furnished or unfurnished, including floors and ground space, at the following rentals: Unfurnished, \$2 per week, or \$6 per month; furnished, \$3 a week, or \$8 a month. Where the ground only is furnished, the rental will be \$1 per month, and in any case the scavenger fee will not exceed 25 cents a week.

Zion Resident Camp is located on the Leonard place, south of Thirty-third street, and on the east side of Sharon park, and is intended for those

locating in Zion City for work and to become permanent residents.

Zion Holiday Camp is located in Shiloh park, southwest of the Tabernacle, and is intended for those spending the summer months in Zion City chiefly for a vacation or for the teaching.

Zion Emergency Camp is located on Edina boulevard, north of Shiloh boulevard, overlooking Edina park, and is intended for those who are engaged at work on Elijah Hospice or Zion City Administration Building, or for such others as the word emergency may apply to.

During Zion's Second Feast of Tabernacles, tents will again be located in Camp Esther, for which a charge will be made of \$2.50 a person for the ten days; but persons leasing tents in Zion Holiday Camp for at least a two months' period, may obtain accommodations, including this occasion, at the season rental price.

Applications for the renting of tents to be located in either Zion Resident Camp, Zion Holiday Camp, or Zion Emergency Camp, together with requests for accommodations in Camp Esther during the Feast of Tabernacles, must be made by personally applying at Zion Land and Investment Association office, where leases for Zion camp privileges will be drawn, particulars stipulated, and the instrument signed and witnessed to for proper countersigning.

Particulars concerning the location of a tent or for tent space in any of these camps are referred to Deacon Loblaw, superintendent of parks; and the right to occupy tents located on any of these grounds will be inquired into by the Police Department, which has authority to inspect all lease agreements. Persons will be debarred from the privilege of camping on Zion territory until they obtain such permission in writing, upon application to

DEACON DANIEL SLOAN,
Supervisor of Zion Camps.

OFFICE OF BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT,
ZION CITY, ILLINOIS.

To all applying for employment in Zion City:

Date your application. Use the blank furnished by the Bureau. First state the line of work you are fitted for, also proficiency as expert—good, little or no experience. Then state other occupations you would be willing to take up.

Those whose applications have been sent in since 1899, and who have satisfactory employment, please to notify me by postal card at once, to save needless delay and correspondence. If the above information is not entered in your application, please call and have the same entered.

F. T. PATTERSON,
Superintendent.

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CELEBRATION OF

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSECRATION OF ZION TEMPLE SITE

On **MONDAY, JULY 14TH**

Zion First Feast of Tabernacles was a season of Refreshing from the Presence of the Lord, the power of which is increasingly felt in the lives of tens of thousands.

God will give Zion even greater blessings in the Second Feast of Tabernacles.

It is hoped that

ELIJAH HOSPICE

WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ABOUT 1,000 GUESTS

will be open to the public in time for this Feast.

See Deacon Daniel Sloan's announcement concerning tents on this page.

Deacon Sloan will make announcement concerning special transportation arrangements from all parts of the United States and Canada for this occasion, in an early issue of THE ZION BANNER.

Applications for tents and other accommodations should be made to Deacon Daniel Sloan as soon as possible.

CHRIST IS ALL AND IN ALL

IV. Dry Conservancy Closet.

By BURTON J. ASHLEY, CHIEF ENGINEER.

It would be unkind to point out so many of the dangers that could befall the populace of a new and rapidly growing city, if following, there were not given some remedy whereby such dangers might be averted.

It will therefore be my pleasure at this time to enter into some of the details in a practical manner ere we pass to another subject.

We offer, in the accompanying cut, a simple outline of the common dry conservancy closet so long known and used in rural districts and small villages.

We say "used," and we may with equal truthfulness say "neglected."

It is the purpose of this article to dwell on the proper care as well as the use of the closet here shown.

The drawing outlines a closet with two seats. This size of the closet is, in fact, double that really necessary for the use of an ordinary residence, a closet having but one seat being sufficient.

In building a single-seat closet, the space occupied by the second seat in the drawing should be used for the dry-earth bin, for it is not difficult to see that by such arrangement the receptacle would be much more convenient than in the plan shown, on account of the proximity of the dust-bin and pail to each other.

It will be seen that the seats are constructed with a double-hinged lid, the smaller lids to cover the opening of the seats themselves, while the larger one uncovers the receptacle chambers.

Both lids are lifted by raising the lower one. The purpose of this arrangement is to permit the application of the dry earth to the excreta beneath without begriming the seat.

The simplest method of applying the dry earth is with a small scoop or shovel, and should be sufficiently applied each time the closet is used so as to absorb all the fluids in the pail.

A ventilator shaft is as essential to a well-regulated dry conservancy closet as any other connected feature, for through it is removed much of the disgusting odor that is to be found in so many neglected and filthy dry closets.

The box urinal as shown in the drawing should have a falling, tight-fitting cover hinged to the ventilator, and should be so constructed as to fall and keep the opening always tightly shut.

With either the seat openings or the urinal uncovered, the ventilator cannot be made to operate properly.

We have also shown in the drawing a modified form of pail, long used in the City of Birmingham, England, and we recommend its adoption as being the most easily cleansed and handled of any form of pail or box we have seen.

A good substitute for this pail would be an ordinary galvanized iron garbage pail, with bail, and having about the same dimensions as the one shown in the drawing.

These utensils are to be had at a low cost, and can be found in any well-stocked hardware or stove store.

The closet should be so constructed as to permit of easy access from the rear beneath the falling door, as shown in the plan.

As to location of the closet itself, we would advise removing it as far from the well or house as possible.

Our advice is to place it next to the alley, and to build it in connection with a coal shed. By this method of construction its ugliness is quite unseen. This also places it about as far away from the

source of water supply as is possible to do on one's own premises.

In speaking further concerning the use of the closet, we will again urge upon our readers the necessity of applying the deodorizing powder every time the closet is used.

We have pointed out the economy and usefulness of dry earth as such deodorizer, and will say that because of its exceedingly absorptive qualities it requires but a comparatively small amount to completely soak up the fluid excreta, which will render the mass in a condition much more easily and safely transformable into the earth mold from whence it came.

A little experimentation on the part of such of the citizens as are alive to the

be carefully removed and immediately buried beneath the soil.

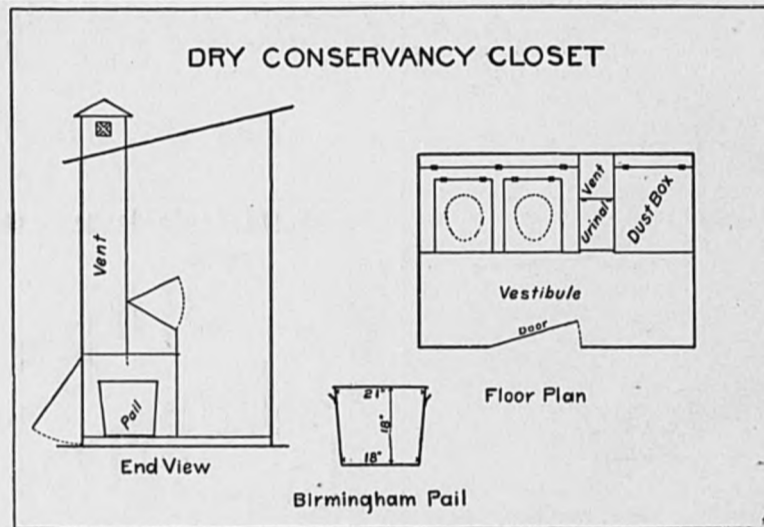
Such excreta should never be allowed to find its way to the outcloset.

Scrupulous cleanliness in the household should at once be adopted.

The hands of the attendant on the sick chamber should be frequently washed. The clothing and bed clothing of the patient should be washed, dried, and ironed separate and apart from the regular washing.

The sanitary officer should have full authority to enforce such measures and see that they are carried out.

When this is done, it is then time to go to God in prayer and expect an answer.



best interests of the community, by burying the contents of the pails just beneath the soil, as heretofore suggested, will soon demonstrate the truthfulness of the statement that it does not take long for the mixture to completely humify, or return again to earth mold; providing, however, that ashes and the like have not been used as a deodorizer.

In proportion as the amount of such inorganic material is added to the contents of the pail, just so far is the mass sterilized and rendered worthless as a fertilizer.

Ashes cause the delay of the nitrification, which is always desired to take place speedily.

We are dwelling upon the lines of this particular form of conservancy for the purpose of educating the householder to become his own conservator and scavenger, and thereby save the otherwise almost needless expense of carting the product of the closet away, to become, perhaps, an absolute waste and loss.

By disposing of these wastes on one's own premises, the cost of removal is not only saved, but an additional value is created in its fertilizing qualities, thereby making what amounts to a double saving in the end.

All men are not equally diligent, nor are they all equally awake to the necessity of personally interesting themselves in behalf of the welfare of the community.

Persons often become so neglectful as to not even attend to matters of domestic cleanliness, upon which so often hangs the very thread of life.

In every well-regulated community, therefore, there should be a well-conducted and vigorous superintendency over sanitary affairs, with a health officer in charge who should be clothed with full authority to act in such cases as require speedy application of remedies to prevent the occurrence of disease or the spread of contagion.

If a member of some household, perhaps, has the typhoid fever, there is surely a reason for it. Possible neglect and transgression lie at the door. Uncleanliness or pollution in some form has existed somewhere.

Thorough sanitary measures should at once be enforced. Every atom of the night soils from the sick chamber should

Let the householder, therefore, learn to become his own executive in the sanitation of his own premises, under the rigid inspection, however, of the regularly appointed health officer.

Let him use a little diligence in caring for his own wastes, and the task will soon be found not to be so irksome as one might at first expect.

The household that has not the wit to attend to the simple details of domestic cleanliness herein laid down, can only be classed among the poorest representatives of any society.

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—Col. 3:23.

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