

Pen Picture of Dowie, Who Goes to Convert New York

I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, And in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord.

Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, Born of the Virgin Mary, Suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead and buried; He descended into hell; The third day he rose from the dead; He ascended into heaven, And sitteth on the right hand of God, the Father Almighty; From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost, The holy Catholic church, The communion of saints, The forgiveness of sins, The resurrection of the body And the life everlasting. Amen.

THIS is the Apostles' Creed of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, of which John Alexander Dowie is head, front and middle. It is repeated aloud by the people who follow Dowie before every service they hold. It will be seen at a glance that it is a very broad doctrine of faith and offers little to which the average Christian may take exception. It is nominally the creed upon which Dowie has built up a following which has made him a multimillionaire in less than a decade and has enabled him to indulge his ambition of many years to "drive the devil from out New York, the Gemorrah of the east."

Dowie, with 3,000 members of his "restoration host," will leave Chicago for New York Oct. 14. He has hired Madison Square Garden, in the latter city, and for a couple of weeks will hold forth nightly, assisted by the choir of several hundred grown persons and children, to say nothing of the Zion brass band. It is a part of his plan that a personal visit shall be made by some one of the restorationists to every home in Greater New York. Each head of a family will be greeted with the familiar "Peace to thee!" and will be handed a card which in addition to a discursive expounding of the Scriptures by Dowie bears the following exhortation:

"Zion restoration host and organization of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, of which Jesus Christ to 'God and make disciples of all nations' is going forth by thousands throughout the world bearing the Master's message of peace to all people. They brought you today a message from a man of God sent in fulfillment of the prophecy to prepare the coming of the King. They ask you to read and consider."

It is a part of Dowie's programme to have not less than 1,000 and sometimes as many as 1,500 street corner meetings in New York each evening during his occupancy of Madison Square Garden. These meetings will be conducted by the minor workers among his host of restoration. Their object, according to Dowie, is to familiarize the people at large with the tenets of the faith which he practices and promulgates and to induce them to see the light in the hope that they may in time become members of the sect.

It is entirely within bounds to say that no venture of any magnitude having for its professed object the betterment of mankind has ever been undertaken in this country to an accompaniment of so much ridicule as has been heaped upon this New York attack

planned by Dowie. He has been called lunatic, charlatan, rascal, poseur and any number of equally uncomplimentary names, but he goes on his way, sticking to his plans and usually coming out at the large end of the horn. It cannot be said, however, that he does not resent the charges of his enemies. On the contrary, there is probably no man in the United States occupying a quasi public position who

old. There he speedily began to earn his own living, securing a position as a clerk, in which occupation he displayed signs of the thrift which has lately distinguished him in connection with the management of the city of Zion, which he has founded not far from Chicago.

So soon as he had saved enough money Dowie gave up his clerkship and returned to Scotland to study for the

preacher was in truth precarious, and few who see him today in his pomp and splendor can realize that for weeks at a time he practically lived from hand to mouth. Never accepting pay for his services, he subsisted entirely on voluntary subscriptions. Soon after leaving the Sydney church he organized what he termed the "Divine Healing association," making himself president of the organization, which, as its name indicates, was on a faith cure basis. Soon he abandoned Australia as offering too limited a field for his activities and emigrated to the United States, spending a long time in the vicinity of San Francisco. Thence he drifted north and ultimately in 1890 reached Chicago, where he pitched a tent, preached every day in the week and when not engaged in preaching spent

markable cures were attributed to his healing powers. So great did his vogue become, indeed, that in 1895 the Chicago city authorities made him the subject of an official investigation. Charge after charge was brought against him of violations of the health ordinances regarding the care and treatment of the sick, and he was arrested time and again. But he was no longer a poor man and was able to give bail every time the long arm of the law clutched him, so that he did not have to undergo the indignity of being put behind the bars. Then it was that his preaching won its greatest triumph, for then the Christian Catholic church sprang into being, with Dowie as its "general overseer," an office that carried with it not only the spiritual directorship of the church, but the right to control and disburse its finances. Money began to flow into the treasury rapidly, for Dowie enforced the an-

druggist and no theater or other place of public amusement. Every morning and evening at the sound of a giant whistle his people stop, no matter where they may be or in what engaged, and spend a moment or two in silent prayer. Prayer, indeed, accompanies almost every act. Even the ball games are opened with prayer. Crime is said to be a virtually unknown quantity in this most unique of municipalities, and it is on record that in the two years of its corporate life there has not been a lawsuit between any of its citizens.

Zion is, moreover, one of the busiest of cities. There are few drones within its gates; not that everybody is compelled to work, for provision is made for the support of the poor as well as of the aged. The most important enterprise, and one which Dowie hopes will ultimately give employment to 50,000 people, is lace making, the factories wherein this is now carried on covering

was contested on the ground that it was a violation of the alien contract law. But Dowie succeeded in convincing the courts that as he only wanted these skilled laborers to start the industry in this country there was an exceptional case. The success of an enterprise is in itself a monument to the general overseer's financial foresight, and, indeed, the success of the whole scheme of Zion City must be attributed to this remarkable man.

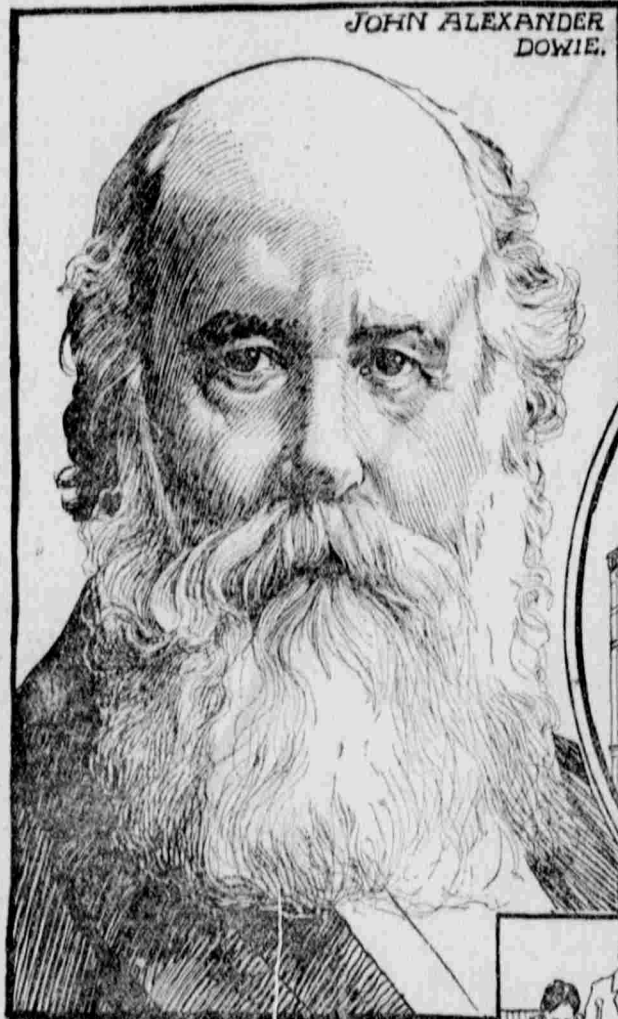
It is almost impossible to "place" Dowie with any exactitude. The outside world has long been accustomed to regard him as a fake, a charlatan and a schemer for personal profit and aggrandizement. By his own people he is revered, almost worshipped. However starting it was to the general public, the Zionists found nothing incredible in his bold announcement of two years ago that God had sent him to earth as the messenger of the covenant and would reincarnate the prophet Elijah in him. To an audience of 1,000 in the Chicago Auditorium, with a sweeping about him and gesticulating madly, Dowie cried: "Am I right? Do I speak the truth?" And an answering chorus of approval showed the sympathetic chord he had touched in the hearts of his hearers.

Certainly this "little man with bandy legs," as he has jokingly described himself, must possess a vast deal of that subtle quality known as "personal magnetism." In no other way can his success in moving thousands to his way of thinking be accounted for. Trusting him implicitly, they readily contribute of their incomes to his support and to the support of the church of which he is the head and of which they are proud to call themselves members. Nor does the ostentation of his private as well as his public life lessen their faith in him a whit. Today the willom penitents preacher drives to and from his tabernacle and his business enterprises in his own carriage drawn by his own horses. With his wife, whom he some time ago appointed general overseer of the women of Zion, he lives in a palatial home. He replies to critics by the terse remark that other men in high clerical places lead as luxurious a life as he does. But the critics who would assail him for his evident fondness for the good things of this life are not numbered among the people of Zion. Even if they were they would receive scant attention from self centered, powerful Dowie.

Another factor that contributes largely to his success is his understanding of human nature and the motives of conduct. He knows all the sharp and flats of the human breast and can play on heartstrings just as the skilled violinist executes a most difficult piece. But his most powerful role, however, is that of the healer. Hundreds upon hundreds of people are convinced that they owe their physical well being today to the beneficial influence exerted upon them by the one time Australian minister, and doubtless many will testify in New York to the cures wrought in them by the prayers of their leader.

Such is Dowie. How he will be received by the public and press of New York remains to be seen, but that his pilgrimage will result in numerous accessions to the ranks of the Zionists he has no little doubt, judging by the growth and spread of the sect wherever the magnetic "general overseer" has seen fit to make a visit.

ARTHUR P. GARDNER



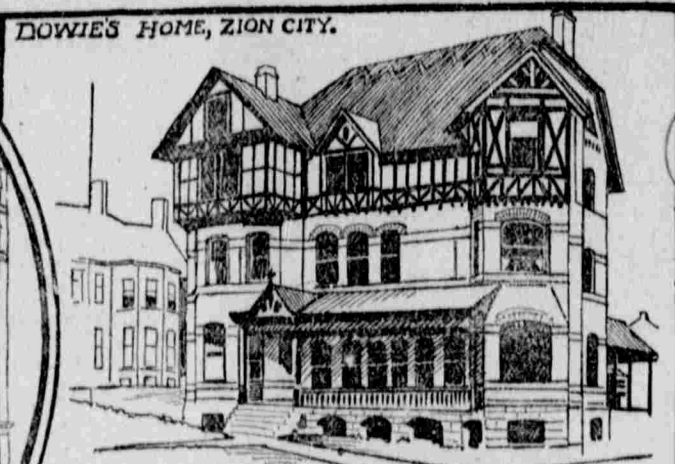
JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.



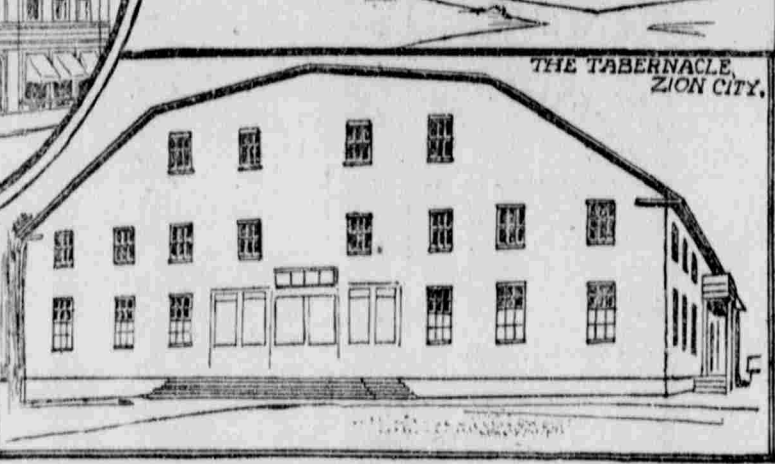
ZION HOUSE, CHICAGO.



DOWIE HEALING BY LAYING ON OF HANDS.



DOWIE'S HOME, ZION CITY.



THE TABERNACLE, ZION CITY.

uses as much invective as this same John Alexander Dowie. In short, he is a fighter from the ground up. His utterance has been declared to be coarse and even on his own showing the accusation appears to be well founded, but when one accuses Dowie of being a fool he is certainly not within hailing distance of the facts. Less than ten years ago Dowie was without a dollar in the world; today he controls property variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. No man who is able to do that can be a fool, even though his method of accomplishing it may not meet with the approval of most persons.

It is rather difficult, however, to say just how Dowie acquired the facilities which of recent years have made him such a powerful leader of men. There is little of the impressive in his personal appearance. Five feet eight inches in height, baldheaded and white bearded, Dowie has diminutive legs, an immense head and a stomach of aldermanic proportions. He began life in Scotland some fifty-six years ago and emigrated to Australia with his parents when he was but thirteen years

ministry at Edinburgh. From Scotland he went back to Australia, where he assumed pastoral charge of the Manly Congregational church at Sydney. This was in 1872. For six years he remained in the pulpit of this church, where his earnestness and vigor of speech commanded great attention and won for him an ever increasing reputation. At the end of the six years he made up his mind that he could secure better results as a traveling evangelist and, resigning his charge, entered upon a pilgrimage that was not to end until he had established the city of Zion.

Dowie's existence as a wandering

his time in laying hands on the sick. When the World's fair was opened Dowie secured a camping ground opposite the Sixty-third street entrance and speedily attracted attention by repeating at the top of his lungs his now well known formula:

"Down with the doctors and drug stores! Only God can heal. If you are ill come to me. I will pray for you!"

Thousands heard him and thousands came to him. This was the beginning of Dowieism proper. The cult that he then established in the Sixty-third street tent speedily found adherents at first by the score, then by the hundred and finally by the thousand. Many re-

cent Scriptural rule that all members of the church must pay tithes—a tenth part of their annual income. Out of the earlier instalments of the city, casting about to find something that would afford a pleasant and at the same time profitable occupation for his people, Dowie chanced to learn that he could secure a lace making plant that had for years been established at Nottingham, England. But it was no part of his programme to send the Zionists to England to make lace, so he promptly decided to remove the plant to Zion and to import with the machinery some skilled lace makers to teach his people the trade.

Then began a fight which was to result in a signal victory for Dowie and the Zionists. The admission of these foreign workers into the United States

Uncle Sam Dotting the Globe With Naval Bases



The interest attaching to the acquisition by the United States government of the right to construct a canal, whether by the Nicaragua or by the Panama route, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans it has been momentarily forgotten that another important governmental undertaking is in progress, an undertaking rendered all the more important by reason of its intimate connection with the isthmian canal. The government has been going ahead with its plans for the upbuilding of the naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, and has taken steps to have that section of the island surveyed and channels marked. When final action has been taken in regard to this station and the coaling base at Bahia Honda the United States will possess a chain of naval stations including those at San Juan, Porto Rico, Key West and Dry Tortugas, which will give command of both the Caribbean sea and the gulf of Mexico and should effectually prevent any vessel from entering the canal without our consent.

A glance at the map will show how vast an extent of water will be controlled by these five stations, and further aid may possibly be given by Little Culebra Island, to the east of Porto Rico. A great deal remains to be done, however, before the scheme of naval defense is in working order. Guantanamo, which is, by the way, our only naval station proper on foreign shores, must be dredged and strongly fortified, although the latter task will be rendered comparatively easy owing to the fact that we come into possession of fortifications that during the Spanish war were ranked third in all the islands. Guantanamo bay, included in the reservation by Cuba, runs almost due north and south, is about eleven miles long and has two harbors, of which the inner, known as the bay of Jos, will present the greatest engineering difficulties because it is shallow and has long been choked by alluvium from the rivers entering the bay.

Just at present Guantanamo is rather a lonely spot, the nearest settlement being the little village of Calimera, connected with our future station by a line of rail. But the loneliness will soon be a thing of the past. Uncle Sam is to own all the land adjacent to the bay, and the district will virtually become an American colony, which will be placed in communication with the remainder of the island by a railroad running to the transiular line, whereby the people of Guantanamo can be carried to Havana, over 500 miles away. A detachment of sea-

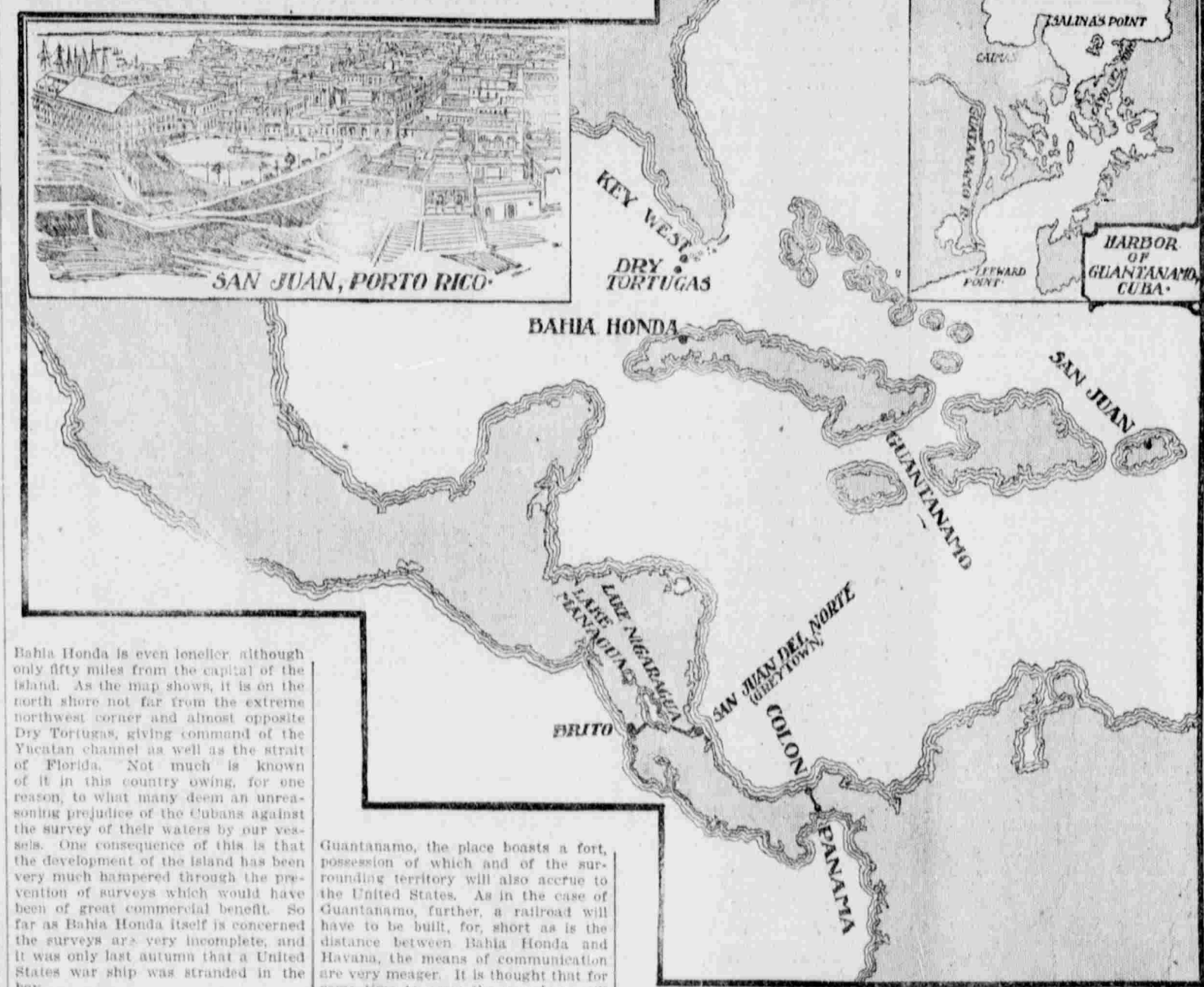
coast artillery will be maintained at the post all the year round, and the equipment of the station will, in accordance with our custom, include a complete coaling depot.

But, as Guantanamo may be,

about two miles long opening into an inner basin that will accommodate small vessels only. The entrance to the main harbor is narrow and intricate, and it is expected will present some pretty problems to our engineers. Like

the naval station now being established will be greatly enlarged above the original designs, as an order was

harbor the place can be utilized by none but small or medium sized vessels. It is impossible to say just when



Bahia Honda is even lonelier, although only fifty miles from the capital of the island. As the map shows, it is on the north shore not far from the extreme northwest corner and almost opposite Dry Tortugas, giving command of the Yucatan channel as well as the strait of Florida. Not much is known of it in this country owing, for one reason, to what many deem an unreasonable prejudice of the Cubans against the survey of their waters by our vessels. One consequence of this is that the development of the island has been very much hampered through the prevention of surveys which would have been of great commercial benefit. So far as Bahia Honda itself is concerned the surveys are very incomplete, and it was only last autumn that a United States war ship was stranded in the bay.

In general, however, it may be said that the harbor, which is diminutive, but well sheltered, has a depth of from three to six fathoms, with a channel

Guantanamo, the place boasts a fort, possession of which and of the surrounding territory will also accrue to the United States. As in the case of Guantanamo, further, a railroad will have to be built, for short as is the distance between Bahia Honda and Havana, the means of communication are very meager. It is thought that for some time to come the new base will be used only for the storage of coal.

Of Key West and Dry Tortugas nothing need be said, as both have been described time and again. At San Juan

issued some little time ago increasing the area allotted for naval purposes, but until the engineers have cut away the shoals impeding the mouth of the

the necessary improvements will be completed. It is interesting to note that with the addition of Guantanamo and Bahia

Honda the United States will have a total of nineteen naval stations and sixteen naval coaling depots, forming a series upon which the sun never sets and extending from San Juan to Porto Rico, N. H., and from Guam in the Pacific ocean to faraway Alaska. In addition to Key West and Dry Tortugas, the gulf of Mexico contains naval stations at Pensacola and New Orleans. On the Atlantic are stations at Port Royal, S. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Washington, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New London, Conn., Boston, and Portsmouth. On the Pacific coast the naval stations proper are at Mare Island, California, and Puget sound, Washington, but there are numerous coaling depots reaching from Pichilique, in the gulf of California, to Sitka, Alaska. At the latter post a shed with a capacity of 2,500 tons, an elevator and an automatic shuttle cable railway are being installed and will make the coaling equipment modern and complete. The Pichilique station is especially noteworthy as being our first established foreign coaling depot.

Although it is named after Pichilique harbor, it is not located there, but at the southern end of San Juan Nepomucino island, an island but one and a half miles long lying off the inner shore of the gulf. Near the Pichilique depot is a small hill that slopes to a lagoon rich in salt. According to a tradition of the natives, a vast deal of treasure was at one time hidden not far from our coaling base; but, whether or not this be true, certain it is that the surrounding sea is full of treasure of its own, chiefly pearls. The climate is very healthy despite the fact that the thermometer records extreme heat throughout the summer months. Snakes of a venomous species and fearful hurricanes combine to make the island anything but a garden of ease for those who have their homes within its confines. The equipment of this station was completed a comparatively short time ago at a cost of \$25,000.

There are three mid-Pacific naval stations either in process of construction or projected. The most important will be at Pearl harbor, near Honolulu, covering 720 acres and protected by the best possible harbor and channel defenses. It will be several years, however, before the work of fitting up Pearl harbor is at an end, and meantime the navy will maintain a coal depot at Honolulu. The other mid-Pacific stations will be at Tutuila, in Robert Louis Stevenson's beloved Samoa, and at San Luis d'Apoya, on the island of Guam, for which congress has already appropriated \$40,000 for the purchase of land. The latter post will be a valuable port of call for San Francisco-Manila steamers. In the Philippines

themselves eight stations have been established, most of them important, which is at Cavite, where the largest floating steel dry dock in the world is to be erected.

According to the present policy of the United States, the work of establishing coaling depots will be extended until the whole globe is spotted with them. One has already been located at Yokohama, and plans under foot contemplate the acquisition of bases on the Galapagos islands, on Socotra island, in the Indian ocean, and on the Azores islands. These undertakings will necessitate great expenditure, but in the opinion of naval experts the game is well worth the candle.

EGBERT STEPHEN HALL.

A QUEER GAME OF CARDS.
Games of cards have been played in queer places and perhaps few queerer than that in Paris some little time ago when two men took a hand at whist for many nights in succession under water. The games were played in a reservoir which had a capacity of 800 tons of water, the hydraulic and electric machinery connected with it being so arranged that the entire space could be illuminated by means of incandescent lights. The men used to descend in ordinary swimming costumes, take their seats at a little table which was fastened by screws to the bottom of the reservoir and there play a one hand game of whist, which usually took them from two and a half to three minutes. They were both possessed of remarkable staying powers, and each is said to have been able to remain under water for a period of four minutes and twenty-seven seconds. The cards used were made of celluloid.

FAMOUS MOATED HOUSES.
The moat which so often surrounded halls and castles in the old days is now generally dry and filled up, but some remarkable specimens still remain in England. Perhaps the finest example of a moated house is Helmingham Hall, the seat of Lord Tollermeach, in Suffolk, about eight miles from Ipswich. The drawbridge is still remaining, and it has been raised every night for more than 300 years, the ancient precaution being observed even though the need for it has long passed by. The moat which surrounds Leeds castle, near Maidstone is so wide that it may almost be called a lake. The ancient episcopal palace at Wells is surrounded by walls which include nearly seven acres of ground and by a moat which is supplied with water from St. Andrew's well. A venerable bridge spans the moat, giving access through a lower gateway to the outer court.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The finest human hair is golden, and red is the coarsest. The thickness of human hair varies from the two hundred and fiftieth to the six hundredth part of an inch.

Women only are now to be employed. A domestic servant in Moravia, thirty-four years old has seen three gener-

ations born in her master's house. At Pontenay, France, there is an old woman of ninety-one who has acted as servant in the same family since the age of fifteen.

A record diamond wedding was that recently celebrated by M. and Mme. Declerg van Haver, an old couple of

Basel, Belgium. The festival was conducted in great state at the town hall. At the banquet subsequently held in their honor no fewer than 100 of their descendants were present.

A man has built up a big business at finger sound, near Vancouver, as the result of a holiday excursion. Instead of loafing aimlessly he used his eyes and, noticing a little fish which

he took to be a sardine, had some tinned, with the ultimate result that his establishment has this year sent out 175,000 cases.

A mammoth watch will be one of the features of the coming St. Louis world's fair. It will have a polished metal case and will be large enough to allow people to walk inside it and inspect the machinery. Its diameter is to be

seventy-five feet and height forty feet, with neat stairways running all about. Ninety-five tons of gold and 520 of silver are mined in a single year.

It is stated that there are more specimens of the cedar of Lebanon in the gardens round London than on Mount Lebanon itself.

Pimentophagus is a name which has been applied by M. Metchnikoff, a bacteriologist, to certain micro organisms which he claims devour the coloring pigments of the hair and are the cause of baldness.

As officials in the Roumanian prisons. No woman has entered the Convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, for 1,400 years.

At Moscow a savings bank has been opened for the purpose of assisting prospective brides to obtain the necessary dowry for catching husbands. Dowries are expected to range from \$10 to \$1,500.

The oldest clock pendulum in the world is at Avignon, France. It is sixty-seven feet long and requires four and one-half seconds to swing through an arc of nine and one-half feet.