

The ... Dowie Crusade

How the Modern Elijah
Will Assault New York

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE—Elijah II, the Restorer, he calls himself—who has announced his intention of leading a pilgrimage of 3,000 Zionists to the city of New York and turning the spears of the Christian Catholic Church of Zion against the iniquities of the metropolis, has already sent his advance apostles to prepare the way for his coming.

The "restoration host" is now gathering on the shore of Lake Michigan northward from Chicago preparatory to the invasion. The new crusade will be up to date and will travel in special trains. On one side of each coach will be emblazoned the words, "Zion's Restoration Host." The first section of the trains is scheduled to leave Chicago on

in Chicago "to fight the devil on his own ground," as he explained. Since then he has been arrested numberless times, but he never gave up.

In 1885 he founded the Christian Catholic Church of Zion and announced himself as its head and overseer. He appointed his elders and organized a white robed choir of men and women. He wrote some of the songs and music they sang. He bought the plant and became editor and proprietor of Leaves of Healing. Its columns are filled with his sermons and testimonials of those who have been cured by him. His followers are composed of, in addition to those who are called fanatics, lawyers, business men, writers and artists—people who are skeptical on the Bible as a whole. Every member has to forswear tobacco, drugs, liquor and secret societies. They stipulate to give Dowie 10 per cent of their income.

He founded a Zion college, in which the youth of Zion are instructed. He established a bank, a private institution, which lends to members. It gives 4 per cent interest on deposits. He established Zion Home hotel within the shadow of the auditorium where Dowie holds his services. The hotel contains 300 rooms. It is modern in equipment. Dowie patients stop there and are "healed by faith." Prayer meetings are held there daily. A part of the year Dowie and his family live there. He has a summer home at White Lake, Mich. His cottage there cost \$50,000.

Dowie's present plans provide for a two weeks' crusade in New York. With him on his tour of conquest will be all the members of the Zion "restoration host" who have been working in Chicago, and the number will be augmented by others from Zion City. In all there will be about 3,000 persons in the army.

On the arrival in New York there will be a great street parade, the column to march two miles with Dowie at its head. Accompanying the column will be the Zion band. This will play and all the marchers will sing the battle songs of the church. The army will occupy several of the largest hotels and will dine in state in their own private dining rooms, which will be built by the managers of the Madison Square Garden.

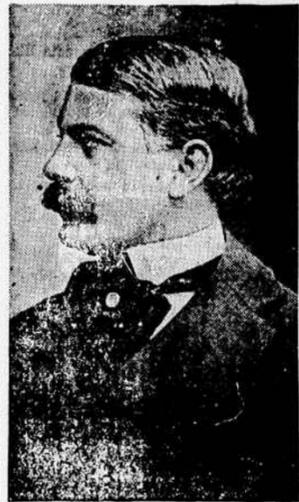
The Garden meetings will be conducted in the same manner as those

A LOVER'S CONSTANCY.

Why Millionaire Flower Waited
Ten Years For His Bride.

When Miss Hilda Kathryn Clark, the operatic star, became the bride of Mr. Frederick Stanton Flower, the New York millionaire, a few days ago, the stage lost a singer who has won many successes, notably in "The Highwayman," "Maid Marian" and "Robin Hood."

There is a pretty romance connected with the wedding. When Hilda Clark was little more than a girl, Mr. Flower saw her and at once was captivated. His father, Anson R. Flower, however, was not at all pleased with the idea of his son marrying an actress, and so the courtship languished for a time.



FREDERICK STANTON FLOWER.

But the young man was not to be turned away from his love. For ten years he has been quietly paying attentions to Miss Clark and at last succeeded in winning the consent of his parents to make the charming young singer his bride.

Miss Clark has achieved a deserved success as a comic opera star. She has a fine voice, is graceful and accomplished and is considered one of the most beautiful women on the stage. Last year she injured her kneecap in an accident, which forced her to retire from the stage temporarily. Her marriage will now make the retirement a permanency.

Frederick Stanton Flower is a nephew of the late Roswell P. Flower, ex-governor of New York, and inherited a part of the wealth of the street railway magnate. He was interested with his uncle and father in their financial operations and is rated as a millionaire. He is about forty years of age.

The wedding took place in New York city at the home of the bride's parents, who are also possessed of a goodly share of this world's goods. Mr. and Mrs. Flower, after their honeymoon, will reside in the millionaire's handsome residence on Fifth avenue, New York.

STATELY MISS BINGHAM.

Why She Scolds the New York Critics
of Her New Play.

Here is a new picture of Miss Amelia Bingham, showing that stately and statuesque actress in one of the becoming costumes which she wears as the frisky Mrs. Johnson in her new play of that name.

Miss Bingham was recently much displeased with the New York critics be-



MISS AMELIA BINGHAM.

cause they said that the frisky Mrs. Johnson did not frisk. She contended that the author never meant her to frisk, but that the critics had wholly failed to understand the character—that of a widow who under a light exterior masks a sound and loyal heart.

As Others See Us.

Myer—You may make some people believe that story, but I'm not such a fool as I look.

Gyer—Well, why don't you stop traveling around in disguise then?—Chicago News.

THE HUMBERT TRIAL.

DOUBT AS TO THE OUTCOME OF THE
PROSECUTION.

How Mme. Therese Engineered the
Greatest of Swindles—Capitalized a
Fraud For Over \$100,000,000—Her
Rise and Fall.

Mme. Humbert, head and front of the most marvelous swindle ever devised, is again a subject of discussion in Paris by reason of the trial of herself and family. For twenty years the Humberts fooled the French courts, and there are those who think they may yet escape punishment.

Mme. Therese is generally given credit for being the brains of the Humbert family. She it was who devised and carried out the fraud. It is said that in twenty years she floated paper to the face value of \$140,000,000 and that her present actual indebtedness is not less than \$12,000,000. She capitalized a dream and from the proceeds lived at the rate of \$600,000 a year for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mlle. Therese d'Aurignac was born on a farm near Toulouse nearly fifty years ago. She was not exactly a peasant, but her social position was little above that condition. In 1878 she married Frederick Humbert, son of Gustave Humbert, who subsequently became a member of the French senate and a minister of justice in De Freycinet's cabinet.

The position of the elder Humbert gave the family standing in Paris, and soon stories began to be heard of an immense fortune to be inherited by Mme. Humbert from an old relative of the d'Aurignacs. This story seems not to have been accepted by the Parisians, and then came the story of the Crawford millions.

According to this story, there died at Nice in 1877 a rich American named Robert Henry Crawford, who left Therese Humbert his entire fortune of \$20,000,000 in recognition of the fact that some years before she had saved his life. The fortune was said to be in French bonds. But something had then to be done to raise money on the mythical legacy.

Thereupon Mme. Humbert introduced to the game another will and a



MME. THERESE HUMBERT.

couple of nephews of the dead American. The will is still in the courts, but the nephews are non est. As a matter of fact there was no such person as Robert Henry Crawford, and the nephews were also inventions.

This second will was produced by one of the nephews, who gave to a Havre lawyer power to act as his attorney. This lawyer never saw his client, but he received over 5,000 letters from him as well as large fees. Mme. Humbert undoubtedly managed this correspondence.

Then began a series of suits to determine the ownership of the bonds. The \$20,000,000 worth of bonds comprising the estate was by agreement placed in a safe in the Humbert mansion and sealed. It was not to be opened until all the parties to the contest were present and a final agreement was reached.

Of course with such security Mme. Humbert's credit was good for almost any amount, and the swindle was in full swing. For sixteen years this continued, one kind of litigation or another being employed to keep the case unsettled. Various efforts were made to recover large loans from the Humberts, but these were nearly always unsuccessful. Then the cry of fraud was raised, and the bubble was pricked. The Humberts fled and were arrested in Madrid. The safe was opened. It contained nothing, of course. Now comes the last chapter, the trial.

But even this may come to naught. Politics may stand in the way of their punishment. M. Humbert was at one time deputy, and Mme. Humbert received at her home some of the most eminent of French statesmen. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, however, does not seem to have been on their visiting list. He denounced them at a trial against them in 1897 in which he appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs. During his three years of power, however, he took no active steps against them, and this fact has been commented on by the Parisian newspapers.

Only a few weeks ago it was openly charged in the French chamber of deputies that the Humberts were being protected by the authorities and that they would never be convicted. Some of the creditors, seeing that nothing will be realized, will doubtless remain silent rather than proclaim themselves dupes. Others, however, are eager for revenge and will push the case. Mme. Humbert, it is believed, has plenty of money to secure the best legal talent and will fight to the bitter end.

DROWNED A SHIPLOAD

How Ismail Pasha Drove
Foreign Thugs Out of Egypt

WHEN after the completion of the Suez canal the thousands of workmen were turned adrift, they became a menace to Egypt. Most of these workmen were the offscourings of Europe, who had been attracted to the work by the high wages paid.

Alexandria, Cairo and other cities and towns were full of this riffraff, and ten highway robberies and murders, to say nothing of burglaries, etc., per night was a common thing in Alexandria, where this class appeared to be most numerous. There was no protection for property, and those who went forth to business or work did not know at what moment they would be struck down, robbed and killed by these human jackals.

As usual in such cases the merchants and business people clamored for more protection, criticizing the government for its failure to suppress the evils, yet the constant doubling and trebling of police forces and increase in the number of troops stationed at the principal points had no other effect than that of making matters worse. The jails were full, but for all that it did not seem to abate the evil in the least.

As a matter of fact, the problem was a dangerous and difficult one for the government to handle. Had it simply been a case of arrest, conviction and execution of common native criminals, the trouble might easily have been settled. But the fact was that the canal laborers were from almost every city

The grand vizier, familiar with the utterly reckless and high handed manner in which the race of Mehemet All conduct themselves in the face of difficulties and remembering the fate of the Mamelukes, asked for a little time before issuing the order and withdrew. He penetrated the scheme in an instant and foreseeing grave troubles and complications with the European states in the event the orders were issued handed in his resignation. The latter was accepted and another person appointed to the post of grand vizier, to whom Ismail gave the same directions. He, too, saw the trick and resigned, and Ismail proceeded with the appointment of a third grand vizier. The person last appointed was of different metal from the others, and when he received the peculiar order from the khedive he proceeded at once with its execution.

The prisoners thus collected represented the worst of the class turned adrift on the country by the completion of the Suez canal, and as soon as they reached the warship the commanding officer received orders to sail out to sea and there open and read certain sealed orders from the khedive which were placed in his hands by the officer who delivered the prisoners. He did so. Breaking the seal and removing the fetters, he read:

"Bind these prisoners hand and foot, fasten a bar of iron to their necks and dump them overboard. When you have done this, cruise about for three days



THE PRISONERS WERE DUMPED OVERBOARD.

in Europe, from Cork to Lisbon, and from there on round, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Trieste, Athens, Odessa, all were represented. The minute they were arrested they would declare themselves to be Austrians, Germans, Spaniards, Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks, Russians and what not, inventing cock and bull stories to the effect that they were innocent and had been arrested by the Egyptian police to cover the crimes of native malefactors. They made a great ado to their consuls, and the latter permitted themselves to be deceived and exercised what power lay at their command to get their underserving countrymen out of trouble.

Some men would have abdicated or committed suicide, but Ismail was not that sort of a man. The greatness and genius of his grandfather, Mehemet Ali, who some claim was a descendant of Alexander the Great (he was a Macedonian Greek), had reasserted itself in the grandson after remaining inert in those of the second generation of the dynasty. Like his grandfather, he was a strange mixture of the advanced and liberal spirit of western Europe with the despotic and cold blooded nature of the true oriental. He doubtless, therefore, while thinking how his illustrious grandfather had butchered the troublesome and rebellious Mamelukes in the circus at Cairo evolved a plan for suppressing the evils of which his people were groaning that had in it the true spice and flavor of the "Arabian Nights." Calling his grand vizier, he said:

"Issue an order removing a fifth of the inmates of all prisons in Egypt and another sending them to a warship (the name of which I have forgotten lying at this moment in the harbor of Alexandria."

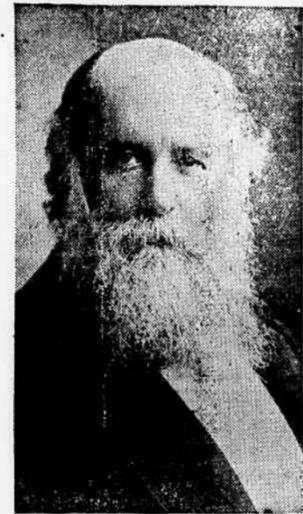
and return to Alexandria to await further orders." The firman was executed.

A few days after this occurrence the friends and companions in view of the drowned criminals besieged the consulates at Alexandria and Cairo with anxious inquiries about those who they knew had been placed on the warship. The consuls took the government officials to task.

Then it was that the consuls and representatives of the powers, great and small, were given to understand that as the ruler of Egypt the khedive had to protect his people by any means that lay in his power and that the prisoners in question had been simply placed aboard a warship and set down beyond the borders of Egypt.

The effect, however, upon the class whom Ismail desired to reach by this singular course was like magic. The rumor got out in Alexandria that the prisoners on the war vessel had been taken to sea and drowned and that another batch was to be disposed of in the same manner at an early date.

Consternation spread among the criminal ranks, followed by a general exodus of thieves and thugs the like of which Egypt had not seen since the day Moses led the children of Israel through the Red sea. Those who were in jail managed to get out by agreeing to leave the country at once, promising which for once in their lives they kept, while those who were not in jail lost no time in leaving Egypt in steamers and sailing vessels, working their passage if they had no money and paying for it if they had. In a few weeks Alexandria changed from a hotbed of crime, where life was unsafe and property insecure, to one of the most orderly cities on the Mediterranean.



JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.

Oct. 14, and headquarters of the army will be established at Madison Square Garden and Carnegie Music Hall.

Dowie began his work as a faith healer twelve years ago in a little cottage on the south side of Chicago. He developed a power over crowds that gave him the idea that he might enlarge his field with profitable results. He hired the Auditorium, founded a cult, established Zion City, nicknamed himself Elijah II, and, according to reports, made \$15,000,000.

Dowie built up a great following. His meetings in the Auditorium on Sunday afternoons attracted such crowds that big overflow meetings had to be held in the streets. In his talks he attacked everybody and everything, particularly the Catholic church, the newspapers, Freemasonry, physicians and druggists.

Dowie calls his following the "Christian Catholic Church of Zion." Zion City, which he established, is forty-two miles north of Chicago. It is completely under his control. No resident owns his house entirely. The name "John Alexander Dowie" is over every door. Even the peanut stands bear his name. The temple is in the center of the town, and all streets lead to it. Dowie planned it to hold 30,000 persons, and it was his intention to make Zion City the seat of authority for a religion which was to sweep over the earth. Dowie's home is a large red brick mansion richly furnished.

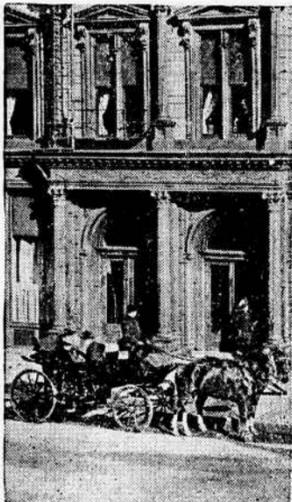
His followers are increasing rapidly and are found in every land. Hostile critics admit that they number over 150,000, and it is possible that this is an underestimate. He secured for a time the co-operation of leaders in the American branch of the Salvation Army, and though they have now withdrawn from this movement it is probable that many of the rank and file of the army will remain with him.

Chicago, of course, is familiar with John Alexander Dowie's work, and the country knows something of Zion City. It occupies 6,500 acres in Lake county, Ill., on the shore of Lake Michigan. No town lots were sold, but each follower who builded there has a lease for 1,100 years. No liquor is sold there, nor tobacco, nor pork, nor oysters, and drugs, medicine and surgery are unknown. The population is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 7,000, and some of the houses cost as much as \$5,000. A dozen railroad trains arrive and depart every day. Such is Zion City No. 1.

The Rev. Dowie is of Scotch birth and is between fifty-five and sixty years of age. He has long white hair and beard. His step is agile, his face rosy, his eyes clear and commanding, and when he speaks he attracts the hearer's interest. His speech and manner are unconventional. When his people do not act to suit him he thunders his denunciations.

The "Restorer" is a man of education and was trained as a Congregational minister. He had his theological schooling at a seminary in Edinburgh, and then went to Sydney, New South Wales. It was in the Edinburgh seminary that he found his faith healing theory. He believed literally in the laying on of hands.

While in Sydney he was arrested several times for holding meetings without a license. In 1878 he let go the Congregational church and set up a Free Christian tabernacle in Melbourne. He left Melbourne in 1888, went to San Francisco and two years later landed



MR. AND MRS. DOWIE IN CARRIAGE BEFORE ZION HOUSE.

held at the tabernacle at Zion City. The choir to the number of 600 comes in attired in black gowns and white surplises. They all wear mortarboard hats. The elders and their wives are similarly attired and come in with the choir. Behind these is Mrs. Jane, the prophet's wife. Her gown is black, the sleeves are white and flowing, and a mortarboard hat is on her head. After her appears the prophet, Elijah II., and then the audience rises. It remains standing until the prophet goes to the platform.

The choir is in the rear of this platform. The elders and their wives are assembled in front. Jane Dowie has a chair beside the prophet. The choir sings the "Te Deum" and then the prophet rises. He lays aside his mortarboard and the elders lay aside theirs. The prophet extends his hands and his voice fills the edifice as he says: "God be merciful to us and bless us and cause thy face to shine upon us; that thy way may be known upon earth; thy saving health among all nations; for the sake of Jesus. Amen." Then he proceeds to talk.

Dowie's wife, Jane, is second to him in power in the church, with the official title of overseer. His son, William Gladstone Dowie, a young man of twenty-five, has just completed his education in an eastern college. Many of the Zionites believe he will succeed his father as head of the sect.

There are those in Chicago who believe that the "Restorer" is short of money and expects to reap a golden harvest in New York. "Elijah needs the money," they say, "and New York pays well for every sort of show, from grand opera to circus buffoonery. Dowie's entertainment will be a drawing card. The prophet will invest \$100,000 and draw down a couple of millions." But these are scoffers.