

# ZION CITY

One Leader

One People

## Shiloh Tabernacle

One Faith

One Place of Worship

LORD'S DAY, OCTOBER 6, 1918

6:30 a. m. Praise, Prayer, and Testimony Meeting

9:30 a. m. Bible School

Lesson: St. John, Chapter 11.

2:30 p. m. Principal Meeting

Processional and  
Recessional { Junior White-Robed Choir  
Senior White-Robed Choir  
Robed Officers  
Uniformed Guard

ADDRESS BY

**Wilbur Glenn Voliva, General Overseer**

Following the Address the Right Hand of Fellowship will be Extended to New Members and the Ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be Observed.

8:00 p. m. Meeting in Prayer Room.

Divine Healing Meeting, Shiloh Tabernacle, Wednesday 3:00 p. m.

Midweek Meeting, Shiloh Tabernacle, Wednesday 7:45 p. m.

Divine Healing Meeting, Zion Home Assembly Room  
Friday, 10:00 a. m.

ALL WELCOME  
FREE-WILL OFFERINGS ONLY RECEIVED

ALL SEATS FREE  
"CHRIST IS ALL, AND IN ALL"

(Continued from first page)

### SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT FOR NATION-WIDE WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED IN SENATE

Notwithstanding the fact that President Wilson went before the United States Senate on September 30 and made a strong appeal for that body to adopt nation-wide woman suffrage as a necessary war measure, the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment was defeated on the following day by a vote of 53 to 31—two votes less than the necessary two-thirds majority required for its passage.

According to Washington dispatches, the president's personal appeal, supplemented by letters to several Democratic senators, did not change a single vote, although some senators asserted that defeat of the resolution would mean repudiation of the executive.

This is claimed to be the first important reverse the president has met in advocacy of what he has declared to be essential war measures. The defeat was accomplished largely by the president's own party, twenty-one of the thirty-one senators voting against the amendment being Democrats, including virtually all the leaders of the Senate.

Further consideration of the resolution is planned after the November election, when suffrage forces hope to muster the requisite number of votes.

The Susan B. Anthony draft for nation-wide woman suffrage was first advanced forty years ago and has been slowly but steadily gaining in favor through four decades of American history.

### PRESIDENT WILSON DEFINES ISSUES OF WAR AND DWELLS UPON "LEAGUE OF NATIONS" IN EFFECTING PEACE

In an address delivered in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, on September 27, defining the issues of the war, President Wilson said in part:

"Individual statesmen may have started the conflict, but neither they nor their opponents can stop it as they please.

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?"

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?"

"Shall people be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force, or by their own will and choice?"

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations, or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?"

"Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance, or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?"

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They ARE the issues of it, and they must be settled by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sa-

cred as the interest of the strongest.

"This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the central empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were part to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

"They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interests.

"We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible."

Speaking of the manner in which peace may be brought about, the President said:

"If it be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the coming settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it; and ready and willing also to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

"That price is impartial justice in every item of settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious.

"Without such instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table, but what follows.

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed, is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity.

"It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Roumania.

"But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical program.

#### Particulars of Terms

"These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because

## Attention!!! Everybody

Zion Baking Industry has been requested, by Captain Hey of the Quartermaster's Depot, Chicago, to devote one-half the capacity of the plant, including the large cracker oven recently installed, to the manufacture of government hard bread for use by the American expeditionary forces overseas.

This hard bread is baked in the shape of a cracker about two inches square, and must be packed very solidly and substantially in half-pound tins in order that it may withstand any kind of rough usage. Each tin must be soldered airtight to prevent the possibility of poisonous gases contaminating the bread on the field of action.

Some additional equipment has been ordered and will be installed at once upon its arrival. The plant has been asked to develop the output up to a capacity of 10,000 pounds of hard bread a day.

It is hoped to begin active operation in the manufacture of these goods not later than October 15, and sooner if possible.

THEREFORE, ZION BAKING INDUSTRY IS MAKING A MOST URGENT CALL FOR AN ADDITIONAL FORCE OF ABOUT 70 GIRLS AND 12 MEN.

IT IS OUR DESIRE TO PROCURE THIS HELP WITHOUT DEPLETING THE FORCE IN ANY OF THE OTHER ZION INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIES. WE THEREFORE CALL UPON ZION PEOPLE TO RISE TO THE OCCASION AND MEET THIS SITUATION.

WE URGE THAT EVERY GIRL OR WOMAN WHO CAN POSSIBLY DEVOTE AS MUCH AS HALF HER TIME TO THIS WORK TO APPLY AT ONCE TO GROVER LEECH, MANAGER, ZION BAKING INDUSTRY.

THE SITUATION MUST BE MET!

I can state them authoritatively as representing this government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace:

"FIRST—The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples.

"SECOND—No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

"THIRD—There can be no leagues or alliances of special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of nations.

"FOURTH—And more specifically, there can be no special, selfish, economic combinations within the league and no employment of any force of economic boycott for exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

"FIFTH—All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world."

### BUILDING EXCEPTIONS ANNOUNCED BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

Exceptions were announced from Washington, on September 28, to the recent ruling of the war industries board that no construction work should be started during the war without permits.

The exceptions include farm buildings costing less than \$1,000, repairs or extensions of existing buildings costing less than \$2,500, and projects undertaken by or under contract for the War or Navy departments, shipping board,

Emergency Fleet Corporation, bureau of industrial housing and transportation, railroad administration or United States highway council.

### GREAT NEED OF GASOLINE CONSERVATION

Although it had been repeatedly intimated from Washington that motorless Sundays might be discontinued at any time by the fuel administration, it now appears that they may remain in effect indefinitely. It is claimed that the use of gasoline by the army and navy is increasing constantly and the amount used is almost beyond comprehension.

"Gasless" Sundays have been received with favor by the public at large. It is said that in Washington they have restored the time honored custom of pedestrianism on the avenues, and old-time Washingtonians would be glad to have the present order continued.

The fuel administrator of Wisconsin has suggested that the public may aid in the conservation of gasoline by shutting off all power in their cars when not actually running. He claims that the waste caused by running of engines when the cars are standing still is great and if a little thought were given the matter it would result, not only in a material decrease in the cost of operating the cars, but, likewise, a saving to the government of a considerable quantity of gasoline now so much needed.

It is reported, that by the cementing of oil wells in the North Cushing field of Oklahoma, to keep out the detrimental flow of water, a saving in oil from fifty wells of more than two thousand barrels a day has been effected. Not only will this mean an increase of \$4,500 a day in the gross income of the operators at the wells, but the gasoline produced from the oil saved, it is estimated, is sufficient to drive every automobile in the United States an average of twenty miles.

## Important Notice

The season of the year is approaching when fires are apt to be more numerous unless proper precaution is taken. Hence this notice.

Let every householder see that their flues, stove pipes, furnaces etc., are in good condition, so that there will not be any chance for loss by fire.

The attention of hunters is called to the ordinance concerning fire arms, which prohibits the carrying of guns or rifles through the streets unless enclosed in proper case or covering.

Respectfully,

W. HURD CLENDINEN  
Mayor