

THE THEOCRAT

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Shiloh Tabernacle

Lord's Day, December 1, 1918

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

9:30 a. m. Bible School

Lesson: St. John, Chapter 16.

2:30 p. m. Principal Meeting

Processional and
Recessional

Junior White-Robed Choir
Senior White-Robed Choir
Robed Officers
Uniformed Guards

Let one and all come prepared to sing the following hymns:

1. We're Marching to Zion.
2. Hail to the Brightness of Zion's Glad Morning.
3. Zion Stands With Hills Surrounded.
4. I Stand on Zion's Mount.
5. There's Not a Friend Like the Lowly Jesus.
6. Deeper Yet.
7. It May Not Be on the Mountain's Height
(Consecration Hymn)
8. When Upon Life's Billows You are Tempest Tossed
(Count Your Blessings)
9. When the Roll is Called Up Yonder.
10. Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown?
11. Saved By Grace.
12. I Surrender All.

ADDRESS (Graphophone records) By John Alexander Dowie, Founder, under God, of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion. Special Note: These graphophone records were made in Zion Home, Michigan Avenue and Twelfth Street, Chicago, in October, 1901, seventeen years ago. They were taken to Australia and reproduced in Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. They are very fine records and should be heard, not only by those who listened for years to Dr. Dowie's masterful addresses, but by those who never heard him speak.

ADDRESS by the General Overseer

The Right Hand of Fellowship to New Members.

The Ordinance of The Lord's Supper.

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.

All Seats Free

Free-Will Offerings Only Received.

"Christ is All, and in All."

News of The World

(C. B. W.)

INTRICATE PROBLEMS WHICH WILL ENGAGE THE ATTENTION OF WORLD'S GREATEST STATESMEN AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

The intricacy of the multifarious problems which will demand the attention of the wisest men of all nations in their solution at the peace conference is illustrated in the following editorial appearing in the *Chicago Evening Post*: "The child who puts together a dissected map of Europe has an easy task compared with that which awaits the delegates to the peace conference.

"Here are some of the pieces in the puzzle: The Letts, the Lithuanians, the Estonians, the Poles, the Ruthenians, the Czechs, the Slovaks, the Croats, the Slovenes, the Serbs, the Rumanians, the Montenegrins, the Greeks, the Albanians, the Bulgars, the Turks, the Armenians, the Syrians and the Arabs. Then there are the Danes of Schleswig-Holstein, who demand—justly—the right of self-determination.

"Every one of these natural groups, and we may have overlooked a few, is involved in a readjustment of frontiers. It looks like a long session."

It is evident that the above editorial touches upon only a few of the minor problems and that the big questions have been omitted from the list.

Washington correspondents say that President Wilson, in attending the peace conference, is understood to have five major objects in view:

The creation of a league of nations to enforce peace.

An agreement to reduce military armaments.

An agreement making freedom of the seas in

war as in peace subject to regulation by the league of nations.

A square deal for the German people.

Aid for Russia.

Arthur Sears Henning, writing in the *Chicago Tribune*, says: "The president is credited with the ambition to go down in history as the man who banished war from the world. It was not so long ago that he confided to one of his callers that he had gone into this war to end war forever."

Another correspondent says that the president is understood to be especially interested in the principle of freedom of the seas, which he enunciated in his fourteen terms and on which the allies, in agreeing to discuss peace with Germany, have reserved the right of freedom of action at the peace conference.

The plan for a league of nations is a subject to which the president has given much study. It is declared to be his desire to have the league organize a tribunal which would decide all disputes between states which failed of amicable adjustment by negotiation, and the league would be prepared to enforce such decisions upon any nation proving recalcitrant. The conception of a league to enforce peace, however, was not originated by President Wilson but by former President Taft.

Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, in a speech in the Senate, on November 21, delivered a terrific arraignment against the president's idea of a league of nations and the freedom of the seas. Both ideas, the senator said, were impossible. Perpetual peace was characterized by him as a "beautiful but iridescent dream." "Wars," he added, "always have been and always will be until the actual millennium chains the devil for a thousand years."

A league of nations, he said, was fraught with danger. A court of arbitration would have no binding value unless it had physical power to enforce its decisions. He continued: "Who is to furnish the force and what force would be necessary to sustain the decisions of such a tribunal? This means easily an army of millions under arms and a prodigious police fleet on the seas.

"And who is to command this police force? Is it to be an American or an Englishman or a Japanese? The majority of nations would decide, and under the equality of nations theory Hayti's vote would balance America's.

"England will never concede the absolute freedom of the seas. England could not afford it. Stripped of her fleet she could be starved to death in six weeks by any first-class power, and England knows it."

Senator Reed read George Washington's advice against "entangling alliances."

"Now it is proposed that we renounce our ancient policy," he continued, "and become entangled in every broil in Europe. That is a most monstrous doctrine.

"Imagine the condition of the American republic going into this court composed of representatives of these ruling houses—blood relatives. They make a spider's web into which the American fly is invited.

"Dare any man propose to submit the Monroe doctrine to any tribunal of European kings or of European nations?"

John Temple Graves, writing in the *Chicago Herald and Examiner*, from Washington, says that the announcement that the great German fleet, which came out and surrendered the other day, is to be divided among the allied nations, the bulk of it to go to England, is exciting no little comment and speculation among statesmen and thinkers in the capital. The enormous accession which this decision will make to the already paramount British navy raises many questions which will surely and most seriously engage the attention of the peace conference.

E. G. Fitzhamon, in a dispatch from London to the *Chicago Herald and Examiner*, says:

"While the British pacifist minority is endeavoring conscientiously to encompass the reduction of armaments as the first step toward the creation of a league of nations, the British jingoes are preparing to notify the world in unmistakable terms that Britannia rules the waves and figures on keeping right on in the wave-ruling business, regardless of what other nations may think."

A matter which has caused much comment is the fact that Secretary of the Navy Daniels the other day recommended continued naval expansion of the United States without regard for possible decisions of the peace conference.

The secretary said he favored a league of nations, but, as such a league would require an international police force of sufficient power to compel obedience to its decrees, the United States must have a large number of dreadnoughts and battle cruisers.

The *Chicago Evening Post*, in an editorial entitled, "The Millennium Still Delays," takes this view:

"Many good people who have been watching for the early appearance of the millennium and who have justified their faith by such texts as 'the league of nations' and 'freedom of the seas' will suffer a distinct shock from Secretary Daniel's intention of asking congress to authorize the duplication, within a three-year period, of the program of battle cruisers and battle-

ships which was authorized just prior to the war. Moreover, there is to be no deviation, it is said, from the administration's policy of two years since to make the naval power of the United States second to none on earth.

"Freedom of the seas' is a pleasing phrase. So, for example, is 'the freedom of our streets.' But, as a matter of fact, our streets would not long remain free should the police relax their vigilance. So with the seas. They have long been free, both in theory and in international law. Nevertheless, it has been found necessary to police them."

"THE NEW MENACE"

In the *Chicago Tribune*, recently, there appeared a cartoon headed, "The New Menace." On the ground lay a colossal armored figure called "Militarism;" above him, with lifted shining sword, a young man labeled "Freedom" stood as victor; but behind the young man a bearded, sinister creature was creeping up with dripping assassin's knife in one hand and a lighted torch in the other. The latter represented Bolshevism.

Nothing could more vividly portray the peril upon which all civilization is looking with grave apprehension today.

"The world has been so absorbed in watching the overthrow of Prussian militarism, regarded as the greatest enemy of human freedom," says Julian Grande, foreign correspondent of the *New York Times*, "that it has failed to notice the steady growth of another danger which threatens to become far more serious—Bolshevism."

Before an immense throng of people which crowded the Chicago Coliseum on the night of November 25, Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, sounded a note of warning against the new tyranny which he characterized as despicable as that of the Hohenzollerns. He said:

"We have just endured the horrors and the sacrifices of the greatest war the world has ever known to rid humanity of the tyranny of kings, and now civilization is threatened with that other tyranny—the tyranny of the mob."

The editorial writer of the *Chicago Evening Post* says: "Demos unleashed in Russia has played havoc with liberty.

He has changed the name of anarchy to Bolshevism but its character is the same. It constitutes a menace to the world and the greatest peril that the liberal movement faces. ***

"There never was a time when men of liberal thought needed to study conditions more closely or to act and speak with greater wisdom than now. ***

"The elimination of czars and kaisers, the defeat of imperial armies and the surrender of imperial fleets may make the world safe for democracy. The problem remains: Is democracy wise enough, well enough instructed, broad enough in vision, constructive enough in imagination to be safe for the world?"

At a mass meeting of from eight to ten thousand Socialists, held in Chicago Coliseum on November 17, the speaker—one of them a Socialist congressman elect—openly boasted of their sympathy and support of the Russian revolutionists and declared their determination to help forward a movement to make the United

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YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET LITERATURE CHEAP

We have about 11,000 copies of "Leaves of Healing," volume 42, number 5, containing the address by the General Overseer, entitled, "The Terrible Things That Are Now Being Recorded in the Newspapers, and the Literal Fulfillment of Many Bible Prophecies," dealing with the Time of the End and the Second Coming of Christ.

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