

# THE THEOCRAT

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY WILBUR GLENN VOLIVA

VOLUME VI. No. 38. Entered as second class matter, January 22, 1915, at the Post Office at Zion, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ZION ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 1, 1919.

Single Copy 3 Cents.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD

(C. B. W.)

### GENERAL COAL STRIKE SEEMS CERTAIN

That this country will be in the throes of a general coal strike by the time this article appears in print, seems a certainty.

The high executive council of the United Mine Workers of America in session at Indianapolis on Wednesday, refused to rescind the strike call for Friday at midnight.

No concealment is made of the fact in Washington that the situation is fraught not only with the possibilities of industrial chaos with its consequent untold suffering, but of war between the government and organized labor.

Washington reports indicate that the government is preparing to meet force with force, if necessary, and use every resource at its command to avert the national calamity which would follow a shutting down of the soft coal mines.

Attorney General Palmer, in stating the position of the government, says in part:

"There can be no doubt that the government has the power in the public interest, under the law, to deal with the projected strike of the bituminous coal miners without infringing upon the recognized right of men in any line of industry to work when they please and quit work when they please.

"The illegality of this strike can and will be established without in any way impairing the general right to strike, and the general right to strike is not an issue in any sense whatever in the present situation. This is true because the circumstances differentiate this case from the case of any other strike that has ever taken place in the country.

"It does not follow that every strike is lawful merely because the right to strike is recognized to exist. Every case must stand upon its own bottom and be governed by its own facts. Therefore, when the President said in his statement last Saturday that 'such a strike in such circumstances' is not only unjustifiable but unlawful, reference was had only to the conditions in the impending situation."

Referring to the consequences of the strike, unless counteracted, Mr. Palmer adds:

"The proposed strike, if carried to its logical conclusion, will paralyze transportation and industry. It will deprive unnumbered thousands of men who are making no complaint about their employment of their right to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families; will put cities in darkness and, if continued only for a few days, will bring cold and hunger to millions of our people; if continued for a month, it will leave death and starvation in its wake. It would be a more deadly attack upon the life of the nation than an invading army."

The general sentiment of the public regarding the threatened strike is well expressed by Governor Lowden of Illinois, who says:

"When a special interest conflicts with the interests of the people as a whole, the former must give way.

"The strike, no doubt, has been the most powerful weapon in the hands of labor to improve its conditions. So long as the strike affected directly only the employers, the public could not object. The threatened coal strike, however, is a strike against the American public. In fact, it is likely that the public will suffer more than the operators themselves.

"Whenever any organization, whether of capital or labor, becomes so powerful as to be able to give or to withhold from the public the necessities of life, such organization must come under the control of the government—otherwise, the part becomes greater than the whole."

An article appearing in the *Chicago Herald and Examiner* of October 26 presents the miners' side of the controversy: John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, tonight in a statement regarding the proposed strike of the bituminous coal miners, said:

"I am an American, free born, with all the pride of my heritage. I love my country, with its institutions and traditions. With Abraham Lincoln, I thank God that we have a country where men may strike. May the power of my government never be used to throttle and crush the efforts of the toilers to improve their material welfare and elevate the standard of their citizenship."

Asked to make a statement on the right of the miners to strike in the face of the critical conditions, he said:

"The coal operators have not offered a single constructive suggestion designed to avert this catastrophe. All through the negotiations at Buffalo, later at Philadelphia and still later at Washington, the miners waited in vain for any counter proposal to be submitted by the operators.

"During the conference with Secretary Wilson at Washington we said many times that we were willing to re-enter negotiations with coal operators without reservation to conclude the making of an agreement forthwith. The offer that we made was repeatedly declined. The responsibility for the stoppage of work in the bituminous coal districts must necessarily lie with the coal operators."

Asked what answer he had to make to the contention of the operators that the contract has not expired, Mr. Lewis said:

"Our contract read that it was to continue in effect during the period until the war ended and not to exceed March 31, 1920.

"The war is over. Our soldiers have returned. All the government war agencies are disbanded. A German vessel of war is even now heading for New York, upon a peace mission. In substance, form and reality the war is ended, and our contract has expired."

"What right have you to ask so large an increase in wages as 60 per cent?" he was asked.

"Well, now we are willing to stand on the merit of our proposal," he replied. "This 60 per cent increase is subject to negotiations, as are all demands of the United Coal Miners, but they will not even negotiate."

"Are the miners getting good wages now?"

"During the past twelve months the miners of the United States have averaged only \$75 a month, or \$800 for the entire period. The men have worked on an average less than three days a week since the armistice was signed. Men with families cannot live on this amount.

"Children in the mining camps are undernourished. This is a matter of life and death to the women and children of the miners' families as well as it is to the public. Charity begins at home."

Asked why the miners were asking for a six-hour day Mr. Lewis said:

"Our aim is to make a shorter working period and to distribute the work over more days during the year. The miners of England have a seven-hour day from bank to bank, which means from the time they leave the surface of the ground until they get back.

"Miners in the United States have an eight-hour day but that doesn't count until they get to the face of the coal. They are in reality working nine and a half hours a day."

According to the *Mine Workers' Journal*, the official publication of the organization, the strike, if it transpires, will affect the partially organized fields of central Pennsylvania, parts of West Virginia, excluding the Pocahontas field, which is not organized, portions of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, Alabama and Colorado and all of the one hundred per cent organized fields which include Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, western Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana and Washington. Bituminous miners in Canada will not be affected.

### CONGRESS OVERRIDES PRESIDENT'S VETO OF PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT BILL

President Wilson on October 27, unexpectedly vetoed the prohibition enforcement bill. Within three hours, the House of Representatives had repassed it over his veto by a vote of 176 to 55, this being more than the two-thirds majority needed for passage.

The following day, the Senate passed the act over the President's veto, the vote standing 65 to 20—eight more than the necessary two-thirds majority.

The President refused to sign the bill because it included the enforcement of war time prohibition. He held that it would be difficult for Congress to deal separately with the two issues. He did not oppose the measure; on the contrary, he regarded it as a step toward a great reform, but urged that "in all matters having to do with the personal habits and customs of large numbers of our people we must be certain that the established processes of legal change are followed." The House, however, declared that as Attorney General Palmer had declared the measure constitutional, this was sufficient.

A Washington dispatch of October 28 reads:

"Before congress at 3:40 o'clock finally clinched enactment of the enforcement law, despite presidential objection to linking war time and constitution prohibition acts, there came from the White House the announcement that the war time law—which was put into effect after the cessation of hostilities—would be annulled the moment the senate formally ratified the German peace treaty.

"It was the most definite of all official or semi-official statements bearing on the

(Continued on page 158)

### SPECIAL NOTICE

The General Overseer will consecrate, God willing, young children immediately preceding the address at the 2:30 P. M. service, Lord's Day, November 2, 1919.

The address will be followed by the Right Hand of Fellowship to new members and by the Ordinance of the Lord's Supper.

## ZION

THE ONLY CITY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.  
FOUNDED BY JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE AS THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH IN ZION, AND AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE FOR ITS OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

One Leader

One People

## Shiloh Tabernacle

One Faith

One Place of Worship

## Lord's Day, Nov. 2, 1919

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

9:30 a. m. Bible School  
Lesson: First Corinthians, Chapters 6 and 8.

2:30 p. m. Principal Meeting

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

### Address by The General Overseer

CONSECRATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE ADDRESS AT THE 2:30 P. M. SERVICE.

THE ADDRESS WILL BE FOLLOWED BY THE RIGHT HAND OF FELLOWSHIP TO NEW MEMBERS, AND BY THE ORDINANCE OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

8:00 p. m. Meeting in Prayer Room

Mid-week Meeting, Shiloh Tabernacle,  
Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.

Divine Healing Meeting, Shiloh Tabernacle,  
Wednesday, 3:00 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"

### ZION EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Selection of Hymns to be Sung and Scriptures to be Read at the Devotional Exercises of Zion Educational Institutions in the Assembly Hall (Fourth Floor), College Building, for the Week, Monday, November 3, to Friday, November 7, 1919.

		Hymn Number	Scripture Reading
Monday,	November 3	14	Matthew 12:9-14
Tuesday,	November 4	281	Matthew 12:15-21
Wednesday,	November 5	543	Matthew 12:22-32
Thursday,	November 6	572	Matthew 12:33-42
Friday,	November 7	576	Matthew 12:43-50

### ZION INSTITUTIONS & INDUSTRIES (WILBUR GLENN VOLIVA)

Selection of Hymns to be Sung and Scriptures to be Read at the Devotional Exercises of Zion Institutions and Industries, for the Week, Monday, November 3, to Saturday, November 8, 1919.

		Hymn Number	Scripture Reading
Monday,	November 3	593	Psalms 62
Tuesday,	November 4	596	Psalms 63
Wednesday,	November 5	639	Psalms 64
Thursday,	November 6	643	Psalms 65
Friday,	November 7	647	Psalms 66
Saturday,	November 8	654	Psalms 67

### IMPORTANT ELECTION TO BE HELD

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1919.

An IMPORTANT ELECTION will be held TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1919.

The arrangements for voting will be the same as in the Township Election—that is, the voting will take place in six precincts, arranged, as to boundary lines and voting places, exactly the same as in the Township Election.

- Men Vote for the Following:
- I. Delegates to Constitutional Convention.
  - II. (1) Initiative and Referendum.  
(2) Gateway Amendment.  
(3) Public Ownership.
  - III. Shall there be organized a Forest Preserve District in Lake County?
  - IV. Shall County Bonds for Roads be Issued to the Amount of \$1,000,000?

- Women Can Vote for the Following:
- I. (1) Initiative and Referendum.  
(2) Gateway Amendment.  
(3) Public Ownership.
  - II. Shall there be organized a Forest Preserve District in Lake County?
  - III. Shall County Bonds for Roads be Issued to the Amount of \$1,000,000?

POLLS OPEN FROM 7:00 A. M. TO 5:00 P. M.

FULL ANNOUNCEMENT AT THE AFTERNOON SERVICE IN SHILOH TABERNACLE, LORD'S DAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1919.

## Local Interest

### A TRAVELING SALESMAN'S TESTIMONY

(C. B. W.)

The following article, which appeared in a trade magazine published by one of the largest wholesale shoe concerns in America, will be of interest to our readers:

"At one time a great many Zion pencils manufactured in Zion City, Illinois, were used in this office; so the following letter from our salesman, Mr. J. A. Jackson, one of 'The Best in the World' boys in the field, will be interesting:

"I left this morning bright and early for Zion City—a city where lives a religious sect founded by John Alexander Dowie and now headed by Wilbur Glenn Voliva. It is a busy city, and as you pass through the gates and enter into Zion you are confronted with a sign that reads, 'No Profanity, No Smoking, No Spitting,' and not a drug store in the city. They have a department store there a block long.

"As I was selling their shoe buyer today, the clock struck 9 and immediately all work was suspended and a minute was spent in silent prayer. This occurs every day at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., and I was struck forcibly by the solemnity of the occasion. The thought occurred to me, what a grand and wonderful thing it was that, in this busy city, all labor was suspended for that moment and each and every soul bowed their heads and offered up their prayers to God. Surely this should be a lesson to us all and speaks volumes for these wonderful people, for their devotion, industry, cleanliness and good habits."

### NOTES

By N. J. LaRose, Commissioner of Health

During this season, really the turn of the season, care should be taken that school children are kept from damp feet, possibly sitting in the schoolroom a half day before a change of footwear.

—0—

If people will follow the directions stamped upon the outside of the envelope in which garbage and indoor toilet statements are mailed, it may often save the half dollar discount.

—0—

Clean hands under all conditions of life are greatly to be desired. This advice should be followed by school children or other persons carrying a noon lunch. Do not let us get slack on the use of individual napkins, towels and drinking cups, but use them wherever it is possible to do so in our Institutions and Industries.

—0—

In relation to what the General Overseer recently said concerning the fact that chewing gum is mixed with dirt and poison of different kinds, we might also add that there is a physiological reason why it should not even be taken into the mouth. That is, that the saliva that is secreted by the salivary glands is not only an important factor in mastication but also in digestion.

Now with tobacco and gum chewers, these glands practically are paralyzed and cease to perform their natural function, and thus the stomach is robbed of this necessary secretion. Tobacco chewers usually have poor indigestion and gum chewers must suffer the same penalty.

—0—

The alleys in the rear of some homes are kept clean and orderly; but in some places the backyards are quite unsanitary, being filled with ashes, brush and junk. It is the business of the Health Department to see that these backyards are sanitary also.

—0—

A "Safety First" sign at the top of the stairways in our homes, as well as in our Institutions and Industries, might prevent some accidents that take place. The same sign posted near the seat of every automobile driver would be sensible.

—0—

It is an ill wind that blows only one way. A further sugar famine would be good for those who have weak stomachs and kidney trouble.

—0—

An Ordinance was adopted at an adjourned meeting of the city council last Tuesday evening, for the opening of a sewer on Twenty-ninth street, extending east under the C. & N. W. Railway tracks, opening into the Twenty-ninth street ditch.

From a sanitary point of view, this is a very proper and necessary improvement, as the septic tanks which have heretofore been drained over Edina bluff will all be deflected into this main artery.

The improvement also includes sewer systems in the allies between Edina boulevard and Elizabeth avenue, and between Elizabeth and Elm avenues, both north and south of Twenty-ninth street for two blocks each way.

It is proposed that much of the work be done yet this year.

## LOCAL ITEMS

(C. B. W.)

The opening service of the new portable Zion Tabernacle in Racine, Wisconsin, with Elder Thomas H. Nelson in charge, was held on Thursday night, October 23. Music was furnished by Zion Band and a few singers from Zion Choir. A regular dedication service will be held later. The tabernacle, which is 40x60 feet, was built in 15 hours complete, the walls consisting of sections which can be readily set up and fastened together, or taken down. Services now are being held every night through the week except Saturday night; also on Lord's Day forenoons and evenings.

Mr. Charles Lewis has moved from Webb, Saskatchewan, Canada, to Zion City. About a year ago, Mr. Patrick McIntosh, of this city, while on a business trip to his old home in Saskatchewan, met Mr. Lewis one day in the road and gave him a copy of *Leaves of Healing*. Mr. Lewis was smoking at the time, and Mr. McIntosh explained to him from the Scriptures that it was wrong to defile the body with tobacco. Mr. Lewis afterward gave up the habit. With the exception of one letter, Mr. McIntosh had heard no more of him until he arrived in Zion City a few days ago.

Deaconesses Buhmann and Schelhorn, in Detroit, sold 900 copies of the issue of *Leaves of Healing* containing the testimony of the Swanson family and the choir supplement. They now are selling 800 *Leaves of Healing* a week regularly, but they exceeded this 100 last week.

From October, 1918, to September, 1919, the people of The Bethel sent out 8,443 copies of *Leaves of Healing*, as free literature; also 1,884 copies of Apostle Jordan's book and a considerable quantity of *Theocrats*.

Mr. and Mrs. Knudson and two children have moved to Zion City from Montana, and are staying for the present with Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Klawonn. Mr. Knudson is a photographer by trade.

Miss Gladys Hartle, who recently moved here from Garrett, Indiana, and is living with her aunts at 2913 Enoch avenue, has taken a position with Zion Office Supply as billing clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lambert have exchanged their tract on Milwaukee Road with the Zion Estate for a 5-acre tract and five-room residence on west Twenty-ninth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Wamsley have returned from their wedding trip, and Mr. Wamsley is again in his old position as cashier in the General Office, Administration Building.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Offner have returned from their wedding trip through the West. Mr. Offner is resuming his old position in the General Office, Administration Building.

Mr. W. J. Banes has arrived in Zion City from Chalmers, Indiana, for the winter, and is staying with his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Foshier, of 2618 Elisha avenue.

Mr. Arthur Harder, of Oak Park, Illinois, spent the week-end with his uncle, Mr. Henry Schleter, and family and other relatives in Zion City.

Mr. William H. Southwick of Williams Bay, Wisconsin, visited over Lord's Day with his cousin, Deacon W. O. Ruby, and wife of 2204 Gilead avenue.

Zion Office Supply had the heaviest volume of business, during the months of September and October, in the history of that institution.

Mrs. Agnes Extrum of Benton Harbor, Michigan, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Schreffler of 2617 Elizabeth avenue, over Lord's Day.

Mr. Olaf Oas, who recently arrived in Zion City from California, spent the past week in Chicago in the interests of Zion Garage.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schleter have moved from Twenty-seventh street and Emmaus avenue into their property at 2612 Gilboa avenue.

Mr. George LaBelle of Wisconsin is visiting his mother, Mrs. William LaBelle of 2916 Enoch avenue, and other relatives in Zion City.

Deaconess Anna Stendal, of St. Paul, was in Zion City on a business trip last week and purchased a residence property from the Zion Estate.

Mr. Alfred Butler, who moved here recently from Minneapolis, has taken employment as traveling salesman for Zion Office Supply.

Mr. Hugo Gunther, of Medford, Oregon, and Herbert Wolz, of Blue Island, Illinois, visited over Lord's Day with Mrs. David Kemman, Sr., of 2400 Elisha Avenue.

Mrs. Elizabeth McKinley, with her son Obed, is visiting her daughters, the Misses Edna and Alta, of 2813 Elizabeth avenue.