

ZIONITES CHEER ATTACK ON DOWIE

Whole Church Revolts Against Prophet.

SHORN OF ALL HIS PROPERTY

Accused of Teaching Polygamy and Many Sins.

VOLIVA RULER OF CHURCH

Wife and Son Join Men He Deposed in Denouncing Dowie—Bitter Message Sent to Him—More Exposure Threatened.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The formal announcement of the overturn of John Alexander Dowie was made today by Overseer John G. Spooner, who presided over a meeting of 700 members of the church in the tabernacle at Zion City. The meeting opened with the quotation by various church dignitaries of passages from the Bible, expressive of the sentiment which has prevailed against the self-styled prophet. The crowd which filled the great structure, and which formerly answered "yes" or "ho" when Dowie nodded or shook his head, tonight applauded when he was accused.

Mr. Spooner called out the numbers of chapters and verses of Scripture, and in response the various church officials and prominent members who occupied seats on the platform quoted the passages called for. The new dictator of Zion's fortunes, Wilbur Glenn Voliva, responded to the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." This sentiment was greeted with vociferous applause.

DEPOSED AND IN POVERTY Dowie Deprived of All Power and Property in Zion.

CHICAGO, April 2.—John Alexander Dowie, head of the "Christian Catholic Church in Zion," was today deposed as a religious leader, and his property, including his temporal possessions as far as they are located in Zion City, the home of his church, and wanted to accept the situation quietly lest worse things befall him. The active revolt against the leadership of Dowie was foreshadowed yesterday, when Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva, who has been placed by Dowie in charge of the church and who sought health in Jamaica and Mexico, announced that he would no longer accept the orders of Dowie, who had, he declared, grossly mismanaged the affairs of the church. The members of the church, including the wife and son of Dowie, elected to stand with Voliva.

All Property Taken by Voliva. The first movement looking to his overthrow was made early today by Mr. Voliva, who has a power of attorney from Dowie. In company with several other officers of the church, Mr. Voliva hastened to Waukegan, the county seat of Lake County, in which Zion City is situated, and filed for record a warranty deed transferring to Deacon Alexander Grainger all the real estate owned by Dowie in Zion City. He also procured a bill of sale to Mr. Grainger putting him in possession of all the personal property of Dowie, including his horses and carriages, books and even his bed. Later in the day Mr. Grainger conveyed these to Mr. Voliva, and at nightfall the overseer appointed by Dowie had not only succeeded him as the head of the church, but was holder of all his property as well.

Dowie Warned to Submit.

The following message was sent to Dowie, informing him of the change in the situation: Dowie, Great Salt Lake, Mexico.—Telegram received here and Chicago. Practically all, including Cincinnati, reports endorse Voliva's administration. Spooner's reinstatement, Grainger's retention, emphatically protesting against your extravagance, hypocrisy, misrepresentation and other sins, and injustice. You are hereby suspended from office and membership for polygamy, teaching and other grave charges. See letter. Quietly retire. Further interference will precipitate complete exposure, rebellion, legal proceedings. Your statement of stupendously magnificent financial outlook is extremely foolish in view of thousands suffering through your financial management. Zion and creditors will be protected at all costs. The message was signed by W. C. Voliva, general overseer; William H. Piper, overseer of Chicago; H. E. Cantor, overseer for United Kingdom; H. D. Branford, vice-president Zion University; Overseer John Excell, general ecclesiastical secretary, and John Speicher, overseer for Zion City.

He Privately Taught Polygamy.

Regarding the polygamous teachings mentioned in the message to Dowie, Mr. Voliva said he would issue a statement regarding them later when Dowie had been given an opportunity for reply. He said, however, that the teachings had not been public but were of a private character. "Will Dowie be received in Zion City if he cares to come back?" the overseer was asked. "Never as a leader. He must behave himself, if he comes back, or he will have to look out for himself." "Will the church send him money to return?" The overseer declined to answer. Revolution by Dowie's Enemies. All of the men now prominent in the management of the affairs of Zion City Church, with the exception of Mr. Voliva, are men with whom Dowie has quarreled in the past. He dismissed Deacon Speicher from all of his appointments in the church and compelled him to leave Zion City.

In a long message received yesterday by Mr. Voliva, and which caused the "revolution" of today, he ordered the "instant dismissal" of Mr. Grainger, who is now all powerful in directing the affairs of the community at Zion City. Mr. Speicher, who first became a convert to the faith of the Zion City Church as a physician, declared today that Dowie is a very sick man, suffering from a pulmonary trouble, paralysis and drowsy and occasional delirium.

Dowie Will Fight.

It is generally believed by the officers of the church that the deposed leader will make a fight to recover his lost power. If this is done, they assume, today, the matter will go to the courts. Dowie's project for the establishment of a colony in Mexico will be abandoned by the new administration of Zion City. Dowie will be given an allowance according to advices from Zion City tonight, sufficient to maintain a residence in Mexico if he so desires, or he will be received by the new officers of the church in a common citizen, should he elect to return and take up his residence in Zion City. No action under the criminal laws will be taken against him on account of the funds he is alleged to have wanted, nor will any civil action be brought to recover. If the deposed leader becomes obstreperous, however, it was said that his son, Gladstone, was prepared to make revelations that would "startle the world."

No Relief for Strap-Holders.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The local ordinance against overcrowding street-cars is null and void, according to a decision of the Circuit Court today. Judge Mack enjoins the city from prosecuting the street-car companies under the ordinance. Five hundred suits had already been begun by the city and 200 more were pending.

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ALL ANTHRACITE AWAITS MEETING

Miners Rest Pending Settlement of Scale in New York.

OPERATORS' IRE AROUSED

Condemn Shutdown Pending Negotiations—Each Expected to Stand Firm, Though Miners May Offer Some Concessions.

COAL SITUATION HOPEFUL.

Although there began on Monday the greatest suspension of coal mining in the United States since the production of fuel attained its enormous total, the fear of a complete stoppage of the industry has passed, and the situation is expected to improve rapidly with every day. Reports received tonight from the bituminous fields show that many of the leading coal companies have signed the 1905 scale, which gives the men an advance of 2.50 per cent over the wages they received during the last two years. The number of miners who received the increase is estimated at nearly 100,000.

Hiring Guards for Mines.

It was learned today that agents of the anthracite operators have opened an office at 171 Broadway for the hiring of guards for the mines. Advertisements promise watchmen good pay and apprentices were told that they would be given \$2.00 a day, employment guaranteed for 30 days, and traveling expenses paid. They were also informed that, when they reached the mine, they would be sworn in as special deputies.

ALL ANTHRACITE TAKES REST

Suspension General in East—One Man Shot at Mine.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—There was a complete suspension of mining operations in the anthracite region today, in accordance with the order issued last week by President Mitchell of the United Mine-workers of America, and the scale committee of that organization, with the solitary exception of the Oxford colliery, a small independent operation near Scranton, which employs about 500 hands. This mine was kept in operation during the strike of 1902. Every colliery was opened as usual and in readiness for the workers, but there was no response to the blowing of the whistles other than the appearance of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and others whose presence at the mines is necessary to preserve them from injury and who were exempted in President Mitchell's order.

Miners' Ranks Are Solid.

None of the district leaders would be quoted as to the situation, as shown by the first day's suspension, but they all admitted privately that the utmost harmony prevails in the region and that thousands of men would not obey the suspension order, but would go to work. The report that only colliery working full-hand is the People's Coal Company's Oxford plant, in the Northern field, which is run almost exclusively by nonunion men, is admitted. The charter of the local union at this colliery was annulled some time ago. The washeries that were in operation today employ, the district leaders say, only a small number of men, and they are not well organized.

Will Renew Same Offers.

Tomorrow's meeting between the subcommittee of the miners and the operators will be held at noon, probably in the offices of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and is expected to be of short duration. It is believed that nothing will be definitely agreed upon.

DAUGHTER OF OIL KING, WHO IS ILL.

Mrs. Charles A. Strong. The illness of Mrs. Charles A. Strong, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, is said to be a matter of grave concern to the Rockefellers family. She has been undergoing treatment in a sanitarium in France.

FULTON MAKES ALDRICH SQUIRM

Has Advantage of Railroad Senator in Game of Repartee.

SUPPORTS HEPBURN BILL

Oregon Senator Opposes Court Review Provision in Able Speech.

Present Law Ample Protects Rights of Railroads.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 2.—Senator Fulton held the attention of the Senate today throughout a two-hour speech in defense of the Hepburn-Dolliver railroad rate bill. His arguments were closely followed by the Senators who have been most conspicuous in rate discussion, including Dolliver, Knox, Spooner, Foraker, Aldrich, Tillman, Elkins and Lodge. Knox and Spooner frequently interrupting to combat the arguments of the Oregon Senator. In one colloquy with Aldrich, who is recognized everywhere as the most powerful "railroad senator" in Congress, Fulton drove home a thrust that cut Aldrich to the quick, and brought from him a heated retort. Fulton was discussing the question of appeal from decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission when Aldrich rose and expressed grave fear that some time the Commission might fix a rate higher than that fixed by a bill and figured from that that the bill should be amended to permit the shipper as well as the railroad to appeal to the courts. The hypothetical case described by Aldrich was so highly improbable and the seriousness of the statement so open to question that Fulton quickly replied: "I don't think the railroads are worried about any injury that may be done shippers by the Commission."

Makes Aldrich Jump.

The inference was so plain that Aldrich jumped to his feet, exclaiming that he "was not speaking for the railroads." Fulton said he did not accuse Aldrich of speaking for the railroads, but went on to say there is no danger that the Commission will fix rates too high. "If they do, it will then be time to provide a remedy," he said. "Shippers are now asking for relief from the railroads, not seeking a remedy against the Commission." Aldrich then explained that his argument was purely academic. "Take most of the discussion that has grown out of the suggestions of the Senator from Rhode Island," replied Fulton. "It was noted that Fulton aroused Aldrich more than any Senator who has yet spoken, and on each occasion he bested his adversary."

Favors Bill Without Change.

Fulton's argument favored the passage of the Hepburn bill without material change. He held that a court-review amendment was unnecessary, contending that the railroads have the right of appeal without specific legislation whenever their constitutional rights are infringed. Beyond this, he thought appeals should not be permitted. There should be some power of the Commission that will be final in matters that are purely administrative. It is not necessary that a bill of this character shall contain specific provisions for court-review in order to make it constitutional, he contended. Fulton declared his entire confidence in the Hepburn-Dolliver bill and the sufficiency of the review powers inherent

NAMED AS CITY ORGANIST OF PITTSBURG.

Clarence Eddy. Clarence Eddy, who has been invited by a special committee of the Carnegie Institute to go to Pittsburgh, Pa., as city organist, is famous in the musical world, and has given recitals in the principal American and European cities. He was organist and choirmaster in Chicago churches for several years, and at one time was director of the Hersey School of Musical Art. Mr. Eddy was born at Greenfield, Mass., in 1851, and began his musical education at 11. His first famous teacher being Dudley Buck. Subsequently, in Berlin, he studied piano under Loeschhorn and organ under August Haupt. Should Mr. Eddy decide to accept the Pittsburgh offer he will incidentally become the organist of the First Breese Presbyterian Church, one of the wealthiest in the Rocky City.

MINERS MAY MODIFY OFFER

Waive Recognition of Union, but Insist on Advance. NEW YORK, April 2.—(Special.)—It is understood that, when the miners meet the operators, they will considerably modify some of the demands which they first advanced and the general opinion tonight is that the only point upon which they will stand solid is the request for a flat advance in wages. On the question of recognition of the union, it is believed the miners will insist.

SHALL CHICAGO OWN CAR LINES?

Election Today Will Decide Question of Municipal Ownership.

DUNNE SURE OF VICTORY

Huge Majority for Proposition Predicted—Election of Alderman Hinges on Maintenance of High License for Saloons.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The question of municipal ownership of Chicago street-railways will be submitted to the popular vote tomorrow, and the result is awaited with great interest. The contest has been one of the most bitter that have been waged in this city in many years.

Members of the Municipal Ownership League have been detailed to remain at every polling place in the city tomorrow to watch the interests of the "little ballot," as the ticket bearing the three propositions relative to municipal ownership which are to be voted on have been named. Representatives of factions which are opposed to municipal ownership will also have watchers in every precinct. The usual party lines which exist at an Aldermanic election in this city have been largely obliterated, and the eligibility of candidates is construed in the light of their attitude toward municipal ownership and a high license for saloons.

Huge Majority Predicted.

The advocates of municipal ownership tonight expressed the utmost confidence in the result, declaring that the voters of Chicago will favor it by an overwhelming majority. Mayor Dunne predicted tonight that it would carry Chicago by five to one. Thomas Carey, chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee and a political enemy of the Mayor, said: "I feel satisfied that the voters will turn down the propositions in a way that will surprise the advocates of municipal ownership."

Propositions for Voters.

The propositions to be voted on tomorrow are as follows: First—Shall the City of Chicago proceed to operate street railways? Second—Shall an ordinance be passed by the City Council of Chicago, providing for the issue of street railway certificates in an amount not to exceed \$75,000,000, the money to be used for the purchase of existing street railway companies, be approved? Third—Shall the City Council proceed without delay to acquire municipal ownership and operation of all street railways in Chicago, subject to granting franchises to private companies?

Fight for High License.

In addition to the contest on municipal ownership, the question of whether saloon licenses shall be \$50 or \$100 per annum will be up for final settlement. The numerous citizens against women committed in this city of late caused a widespread belief that they were indirectly the result of many saloons which existed under a low license but which would be wiped out if the amount was placed at \$100. The City Council, after a sharp fight, passed an ordinance making the license \$100. The liquor interests have made a strong fight against every Alderman up for re-election who voted for the ordinance. If a majority of these men are returned to the Council, the \$100 license is expected to remain; otherwise, it is believed the ordinance will be repealed and the old figure of \$50 restored.

HARD ON TRACTION LINES

Supreme Court Opinion Sweeps Away Chicago Franchises.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Justice Day of the Supreme Court of the United States today filed the text of the court's opinion in the Chicago Traction case. The text of the dissenting opinion by Justices Brewer, Moran and McKenna also was filed. The opinion covers 45 pages of print, and it goes in detail into all the points involved in the case, which were outlined by the memoranda of Justice Day, when the decision was announced on March 12. Referring to the 96-year rights contended for by the traction companies, the opinion says: "What, then, was conferred in the franchise granted by the state? It was the right to be a corporation for the period named and to acquire from the city the right to use the streets, upon contract terms and conditions to be agreed upon. The franchise conferred by the state is of no practical value until supplemented by the consent and authority of the Council of the city. The effect of the act of 1867 was to affirm the contract as made between the Council and companies; these contracts must stand, as concluded, unless changed by subsequent agreement between the parties."

Special Provision Needed.

Nelson followed with an argument to show that the omission of a provision for review would not under the proposed law be unconstitutional. He replied especially to Knox, and said that even without explicit authority for which an appeal from a decision of the Commission may be taken, this authority is implied under the judicial act of 1867, he said, and it may also be exercised under the Constitutional right to take the matter to the Supreme Court.

LONG OFFERS AMENDMENT

Fulton Makes Chief Speech of Day on Rate Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The amendment to the House railroad rate bill agreed to at the White House Saturday by friends of the bill, providing for a limited review of orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was offered in the Senate today by Long of Kansas, but he was not able to get to the floor to make his speech. The principal speech was made by Fulton of Oregon, who spoke for the bill. It was a legal argument, rather than a political one, and was so frequent that the speech amounted to a debate on law points, where the speaker divided time with a majority of the lawyers of the Senate. Fulton of Minnesota and Heyburn of Idaho made brief speeches on the bill.

Fulton then addressed the Senate and in a legal argument supported the House bill without a court review feature.

Fulton was interrupted frequently by Senators on both sides of the chamber, and the discussion amounted to a general debate on practically all of the Constitutional questions involved in the measure. Fulton maintained that no added authority need be given to the courts by Congress other than that they already have under the Constitution.

Long Offers New Amendment.

Long then offered the court review amendment agreed upon at the White House conference Saturday, as follows: "That all orders of the Commission except orders for the payment of interest shall take effect within such reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the Commission and shall continue in force for a period not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the Commission, unless sooner annulled by the Commission or suspended or set aside in a suit brought against the Commission in a Circuit Court of the United States, sitting as a court of equity for the district wherein any carrier, complainant or interested party has its principal operating office, and jurisdiction hereof conferred upon the Circuit Courts of the United States, as determined in any such suit, beyond the authority of the Commission or in violation of the rights of the Constitution."

Long gave notice that he would address the Senate tomorrow.

Heyburn made the point that in the court review controversy the right of the shipper to go into court was not given.

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