

HOW THE SALVATION ARMY CELEBRATES CHRISTMAS



COLLECTING FOR SALVATION ARMY CHRISTMAS DINNERS



"A LITTLE FOR THE POOR, PLEASE"



CARRYING HOME FULL BASKETS



APPLICANTS FOR CHRISTMAS DINNERS



WAITING IN FRONT OF ARMY HEADQUARTERS

IN every large city of the United States and in many of the smaller ones the Salvation Army, modern Santa Claus to the down and out, is collecting funds and making arrangements for the feeding of the poor on Christmas day. It is estimated that half a million square meals are supplied to hungry persons in America through this one agency of charity. Four years ago Miss Evangeline Booth, Salvation Army commander in America, declared that the army's Christmas guests, drawn from the sternest ranks of want and sorrow, numbered at least 300,000. Since then the dinner giving organization has expanded its work greatly, so that the estimate of half a million meals to be given away this Christmas is believed to be well within the probabilities.

This is not to be taken to mean that half a million hungry persons will gather about long and laden tables in vast halls, to be served on the spot with food steaming hot. In each of the larger cities several thousands gather at such spreads, but in the aggregate they constitute a comparatively small part of the grand army of indigents which is supplied with rations obtained by the Salvation Army through a system of benevolent forage. It is the basket "handout," sent or carried to the homes of the poor, to hut and hovel, to damp basement and desolate attic, to the crowded tenement in the slums and the ghetto, that makes up the major part of the Christmas free feed.

As a matter of fact, the Salvation Army acts merely as agent in this benevolence. The army oversees the job. The army serves as go-between, with the contributing public on the one hand and the receiving needy throng on the other. The thousands of army workers give their time and labor; the thousands of outsiders give their pennies, nickels, dimes and dollars. Some of them give also their jewelry and other precious baubles to make the Christmas pot boil.

Making the Pot Boil.

The boiling pot of the Salvation Army's Christmas food solicitors has become almost a national institution, incident to the last three or four weeks before the holiday. In the big cities the blue bonneted Salvation lassie or the blue bloused Salvation man standing beside the swinging gypsy pot has become a familiar figure. When, about the first week in December, the pot makes its appearance here and there at points where the passing throngs are thickest, the city dweller uses it as a sort of calendar to notify him that Christmas is coming.

Perhaps in the rush of business and

the strenuous duties of this hurry up age his thoughts have dwelt but little upon the holiday of Christendom since last Dec. 25, but when he sees the boiling pot and hears the merry tinkle of the tambourine or the bell that calls his attention to it and invites his contribution he begins to think of Christmas. He recalls how eagerly he looked forward to the season and its joys in childhood days, and when his thoughts fly away from home, out to the hordes of the hungry and the destitute, he feels in his pocket for a piece of change to toss down the feeling of compassion in his heart. That's the sort of fellow feeling that makes the whole world kin—when a fellow feels for change to put into the pot as he passes by.

Such is the appeal of the collecting pot that persons who lack ready cash sometimes throw in articles of jewelry. A year or two ago a woman in New York drew from her finger a valuable ring, tossed it in and hurried along. The ring was just as welcome as cash; it was sold, and the proceeds went into the Christmas fund. A man passed along and dropped into one of the pots a silver cuff button. Perhaps he had found it somewhere or had lost it. In all probability it was of no value to him. His giving it was no sacrifice. Yet it was turned into 15 cents, selling as old silver, and the fund was enriched to that extent.

Doing a National Service. Plugged quarters and lead nickels sometimes find a temporary lodging place in one of the pots. Salvation officers say also that from time to time

they find counterfeit coin dollars and spurious paper money, but they argue that in enticing this bad money into their collection they are doing the nation a service, for all such stuff is destroyed at once.

These are exceptional cases. Nearly every one who contributes at all puts in good money. The sum may be small or large. Usually it is very small. Pennies rain into the pots in handfuls, but a hundred pennies make a dollar, and a very great many dollars for the dinner fund are built up out of the multitudes of clinking coppers.

Silver coins of consequence and crisp greenbacks that buy several dinners each are enticed into the boiling pots by the fairies of charity and pity. Sometimes a produce merchant will drop in a slip of paper which proves to be an order upon his store for a barrel of sugar, a crate of potatoes or a sack of flour. But the great bulk of the Christmas contributions comes in cash, and the supplies for the big feast are bought by contract in enormous quantities, at the best figures to be obtained by the careful Salvationists, who wish to feed as many as possible and have as much as possible left over for distribution by basket after Christmas. No matter what may be the excellence of the organization, always there are needy cases which are not listed prior to the holiday.

Making Up the Lists.

In each big city the Salvation Army has a sort of census system whereby the organization ascertains the whereabouts of those who are needy. Lists

are made out weeks in advance, constant additions being made. The city authorities, the police, the churches, many private citizens, aid in making up the lists of individuals or families that would welcome a Christmas dinner or basket. It is declared by the officer in charge of preparing the lists for distribution of food in one of the great cities that the doctors supply information as to the most destitute families. Many families would be left off the lists but for the information quietly and unostentatiously furnished by the physicians.

Usually the baskets contain food enough to give two or three square meals to a family of five. Where it is known to the army officers that a pair of indigent parents has never upheld the race suicide theory an extra chicken or hunk of ham is put into the basket.

Hungry?—That's Enough.

Deserving poor, did you ask? If you should inquire at any Salvation Army barracks about contributing toward the comforts of "the deserving poor" you would get a reply something like this:

"The Salvation Army is feeding the hungry, and it is not asking why the hungry happen to be hungry. The fact that they are hungry is enough. Feed the hungry man, woman or child first, then find out if you like what caused the hunger, whether it was misfortune or just common cussedness. So far as this Christmas dinner goes, we don't care. When a fellow is hungry he's

hungry, and that's about all we want to know."

In this the Salvation Army is merely carrying out its tactics adopted when General Booth and his wife founded the worldwide institution. First feed the raw material for conversion or reclamation, then convert or reclaim it—that's the army idea. If there be highbrow moralists who carp against giving free dinners to any but "the deserving poor," the Salvation Army maintains for them no altitudinous niche wherein they may sit and carp.

The Salvation Army has no time to spend on highbrow anyhow. It spends quite a deal of time in providing a Christmas dinner for half a million Americans who are hungry and otherwise would fare but scantily, and anybody who needs a square meal on the birthday of the gentle Nazarene can get it by applying to the Salvation Army.

Foreigners in London Hotels.

Englishmen have been practically crowded out of the large hotels of London by Swiss, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Austrians, Hungarians and even Russians. The reason given is that foreigners are competent and the English not. A managing director of one of the big cockney hotels says: "We have almost no English employees in our house except chambermaids. Careful training makes the continental man and woman without a rival for service in our business. Altogether our employees get \$650,000 a year in

salaries and tips. The head waiter in our restaurant and the head waiters in many other restaurants in London make more than the average member of a learned profession. Our manager has just been taken away from us to go to New York, where his income is expected to reach \$50,000 a year."

Colors for Houses.

The safe colors for a house, besides red, are white, gray, yellow and brown. Yellow or gray, with white trimmings, suits many a plain pitched roofed or square colonial house. Grays and browns are good for ugly nondescript ones, the grays always being pleasanter on the yellow shades than on cold blue tones. White suggests the former type again. It is a very good color for a country house, showing it up from a distance in fascinating glimpses, for it needs trees about it and flowers to sparkle against its walls. Such a house will be attractive when the leaves are gone from the trees, for the bare boughs will serve to soften the effect.

Filipino Children Are Conceited.

Filipino children are quick to learn in some instances and slow in others. With a very small amount of learning they become tremendously conceited. The schools are now pretty well organized. The commissioner of education has thirty-six superintendents under his direction. There are about 200 assistant superintendents. Most of the teachers are natives. There are

about 3,000 of them. Enough American teachers cannot be secured. Women teachers would be acceptable, but the government discourages them unless they go as wives or fiancées of men teachers. Most of the American teachers in the islands are men.

Whitewashing Coal.

Whitewashing coal is not done to improve its appearance or increase its burning qualities. The treatment neither improves nor harms the fuel. It is a detective scheme on the part of the railroads to locate and prevent theft of the coal as it is hauled from the mines to the consumer. These depredations amount to thousands of tons annually, and the railroads are the sufferers, as it is up to them to deliver as many tons at their destination, often a thousand miles away, as were weighed in when the car was turned over for transportation.

Two or three tons may be removed from a carload containing forty tons without attracting attention to its decreased quantity until the car is again placed on the scales. To locate the loss the water is sprayed over a trainload of coal. In a short time the water has evaporated, leaving a load of white coal. Then removal of any coal leaves a big black spot, which is quickly noticed by inspectors and station agents and the leak found and stopped.

The Japanese Alphabet.

It takes a Japanese child seven years to learn the essential parts of the alphabet. One must be familiar with 214 signs, which serve the same purpose as initial letters in English dictionaries. Then, after one has tracked down, in one of these 214 signs, some part of the character for which he is about to make a search, he still has a veritable darkest Africa ahead of him. The pompous first personal pronoun is avoided wherever it is possible in speaking Japanese. If it must be used it is introduced casually, but generally the abstract noun "selfishness" serves in its stead.

Arc Lights Used to Moths.

Arc lamps are used in Germany to kill moths that destroy the forest trees. The insects are first attracted by the light and are then brought by the suction of an air current violently against a fine wire screen. Four hundred thousand moths are destroyed in a night by one of these devices.

Live Things That Never Sleep.

There are several species of fish, reptiles and insects that never sleep during the whole of their existence. Among fish it is positively known that pike, salmon and goldfish at no time sleep.

Uncle Sam's Newest Life Saving Service

How the Government Is Preparing to Prevent Such Horrors Hereafter as the Cherry Coal Mine Disaster

ACCORDING to the opinions of the experts connected with the rescue corps of the United States geological survey, Uncle Sam's newest life saving service, only a few dollars' worth of stale hay and the expenditure of a few cubic feet of oxygen, instead of the precious lives of 290 miners, would have been the sum total of loss at the recent mine disaster in Cherry, Ill., had a party of men equipped with helmets and oxygen tanks been sent down into the mine shortly after a miner's lamp set fire to some hay. As it was, twenty men were saved after a week's suffering in the air fouled mine chambers by the use of

the breathing apparatus which the government is seeking to introduce at every mine in the United States.

The saving of these twenty lives is a practical illustration of the efficiency of the new idea in mine rescue work. Experiments on an exhaustive scale are being carried on by the geological survey at a station recently established at Pittsburgh. It is the purpose of the government to open stations for instruction in such work at or near the greater centers of mine accidents throughout the country. Already there is a station at the University of Illinois, in the town of Champaign, which is intended for the protection of miners

in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, northwestern Minnesota, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, eastern Kentucky, and southern West Virginia.

Director George Otis Smith of the geological survey in a recent bulletin indicates that stations will be established soon at Raton, N. M., to take care of New Mexico, Colorado, southern Utah, Wyoming and Nevada; at Salt Lake City, central for the Utah fields and accessible to Montana and Washington, and near South McAlester, Okla., to take care of the coal fields of Oklahoma, Arkansas, southwestern Missouri and southeastern Kansas.

The promise of this protection is hailed with joy by every miner and every miner's wife and children, while the compassionate public, shuddering at the horrors of the underground, breathes more easily at the prospect

that all miners temporarily imprisoned in gas poisoned chambers may be enabled to breathe and sustain their oxygen until they can be brought to the surface by the heroes of this new rescue work. The rescue corps doubtless will take its place in popular approval alongside the United States life saving service, which rescues thousands every year from death by shipwreck.

The apparatus employed by the mine rescuers is similar to that worn by deep sea divers. Over the head is placed a helmet, air tight, and upon his back the rescuer carries a tank containing enough oxygen to last him two or three hours. A tube carries the oxygen into the helmet. The impurities in the breath as it is expelled are absorbed by a small quantity of potassium hydroxide carried in a separate tank. The nitrogen in the air remaining in the helmet after the rescuer puts it on above ground serves to dilute the oxygen sufficiently.

Wearing this apparatus, the rescuer can pass without peril through smoke, fire damp, natural gas, coal dust or the deadly black damp which killed so many of the miners at Cherry.

Each rescuer carries an extra tank of oxygen for the resuscitation of victims. A mouthpiece is fitted over the face of the man who is overcome by foul air of any kind. A trained man induces artificial respiration by compelling the body movements employed in the case of a drowning person, and the exhilarating oxygen passes into the lungs, revivifying the victim.

It is the object of the government not only to train men for this rescue work at the several stations now in operation and to be established, but also to instruct groups of miners at the various mine centers, so that there will be always above ground some men who can put on the life saving apparatus and descend to the rescue of their comrades at a moment's notice. Several miners at Cherry, who had but a few hours' instruction in the use of the apparatus, went down and helped to rescue the twenty survivors.

The rescue corps of the United States geological survey is of very recent origin. Congress appropriated \$150,000 in July, 1905, for the investigation of the causes of mine disasters and the formulation of remedies. Out of that appropriation grew the rescue corps, now only in the infancy of its efficiency. Seven hundred lives were lost through explosions in four coal mines in December, 1907. The agitation following these catastrophes led to the establishment of the government's rescue service.

A few figures will show the imperative demand for such a work. In 1906, according to geological survey statistics, 2,061 coal miners were killed and 4,890 were injured. The record for 1907 was 5,125 killed and 5,800 injured. In 1908 the deaths were 2,450.

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

Two Golfers May Play For Presidency

IF Judson Harmon becomes the Democratic nominee for president of the United States in 1912, as ex-Governor R. B. Glenn of North Carolina and many other distinguished Democrats believe, he will be playing two Ohio golf players, both from Cincinnati, will play a finish game against each other on the national links that year.

Both are inveterate golf players, more or less expert. Both have served on the bench and as cabinet officers, Harmon having been attorney general in Cleveland's second administration. They are devoted friends of many years standing. Harmon is Jud to Taft, who is Bill to Harmon.

Despite their political differences, each has crowded over the advancement of the other, though Harmon supported Bryan against Taft in the 1908 campaign, and of course Taft was sorry politically when Harmon was elected governor of Ohio that year over the Republican candidate.

Harmon, in fact, gave Taft his first opportunity for a jurist's career when he resigned in 1887 from the superior court bench at Cincinnati. Governor Foraker appointed Taft, then a youngster of thirty, to the vacancy, and Judge Harmon returned to the practice of the law.

Governor Harmon is nearly sixty-four years old. Should he become president in 1912 he will be, with the single exception of William Henry Harrison, who served only one month before his death, the oldest chief executive in the history of the nation.

Ex-Governor Glenn undoubtedly spoke for many Democrats the other day when he said of Governor Harmon as probably the next presidential nominee: "I think he is the best man for the place, and I know from experience, for I came in contact with him as attorney general of the United States when I was federal district attorney in my state. He is an exceptionally able man, and his election as governor on the Democratic ticket in a state which had one of its own sons as the Republican presidential candidate was a remarkable political feat. Everywhere I have been in my tour of the country I found Harmon was the leading candidate."

Judson Harmon, Taft's Old Neighbor and Friend, Now Regarded as Most Available For Democratic Nomination

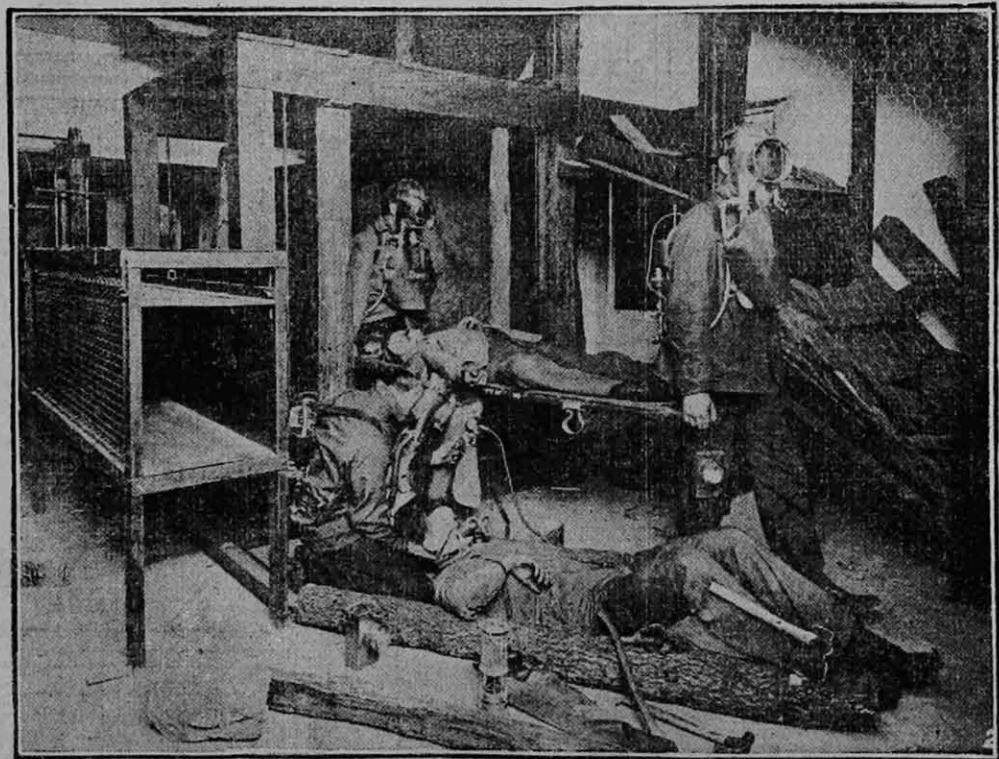


GOVERNOR JUDSON HARMON OF OHIO.

ception of ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri. Governor Harmon is about the only man now mentioned prominently for the honor. Folk is to be a candidate for United States senator in case the next legislature of his state is Democratic. Should he be elected to that post his strength against Harmon for the presidential nomination naturally will increase.

In his home state the Ohio governor is quite as popular as Taft. Judson Harmon has not been very much of a politician. He has preferred to practice his profession. His father was a Baptist preacher, who determined that the son should get a college education regardless. Young Jud at fifteen, when the civil war began, took advantage of his father's absence one day and joined the rural militia company of his neighborhood on a campaign to stop General Kirby Smith from invading Ohio. The reverend parent found the boy camped with the company under a circus tent and took him home and sent him to college.

ROBERT DONNELL



INTERIOR OF ROOM IN WHICH MINERS ARE TRAINED IN RESCUE WORK.