

THE "FATHER OF THE SALVATION ARMY."

General William Booth, Commander In Chief, to Make a Tour of the United States.

THE visit of General William Booth to the United States naturally attracts attention to one of the world's most remarkable personalities. There are those, in fact, who hold it to be a disparagement to term him a Napoleon since, they claim, his genius for evolving a vast army from practically nothing far transcends that of the conqueror of Europe, who had all the resources of France at his command. The warrior, they say, represented destruction, disintegration; the soldier of peace stands for the up-building of fallen homes and the eventual eradication of poverty and crime. Napoleon's armies vanished like dew before the sun; General Booth's battalions are steadily augmenting and fighting with a perennial vigor born of conviction and faith.

If it be true, as has been asserted, that the Salvation Army is really an "imperium in imperio"—a government within a government—there is certainly no doubt that the old "general" may well be styled "emperor." Although seventy-two years of age, having been born in Nottingham, England, April 10, 1829, he is still the actual and dominant head of the army and all its affiliated institutions. He created the army, he supported it in its vicissitudes, he has devoted his energies, his income, his very life, to the carrying out of its purposes.

Nearly half a century has elapsed—to be exact, forty-nine years—since the Rev. William Booth entered upon his first pastorate and began his career as a revivalist. He was then connected with the Methodist church, but in 1861 resigned in order to devote himself solely to evangelistic labors. The social work by which the destitute poor are reached and which has since become such a feature of the Salvation Army was begun in 1870 by the establishment of a large soup kitchen in Whitechapel, London, but the foundations for the army were practically laid in 1865. Booth's general international mission work in the Garlick theater, London, and at that time, forty years ago, when asked where he expected to get his workers and helpers, answered in words that have since proved prophetic: "From the saloons and dancehouses."

It was in 1873 that his "Christian mission" came to be styled the Salvation Army. Its general superintendent became simply its general, and military titles were first employed. The military form was simply a growth consequent upon the increase of the departments of its work, and the title of "general" was bestowed upon its organizer—not assumed by him, as is generally believed.

The army organization has proved eminently fit and successful, as shown by statistics, the army itself having grown until at the present time it includes nearly 7,000 societies established in forty-five countries and colonies, under the command of more than 15,000 officers, men and women, detailed for the work.

The military method, with its titles, suggestion of discipline and organization, proved a taking one with the people the founder of the army most desired to reach, and in 1879 its official organ was established under the name of The War Cry, a paper the profits of which, like those from the general's subsequent published book, "Darkest England and the Way Out," have been devoted to promoting the great work.

A year later the Salvation Army became international in character when work was commenced in America and Australia. In 1881 General Booth's eldest daughter, Catherine, initiated the work in France, which was the real beginning of the vast foreign missionary operations of the army now carried on in many lands. The headquarters were then in London, as they still continue to be. But, while money flows Londonward from all parts of the world, it is quickly disbursed again to the four quarters of the globe. In the sense that it had its origin in England the Salvation Army is an English institution, but one of the general's aims in later years has been to make it international as well as undenominational.

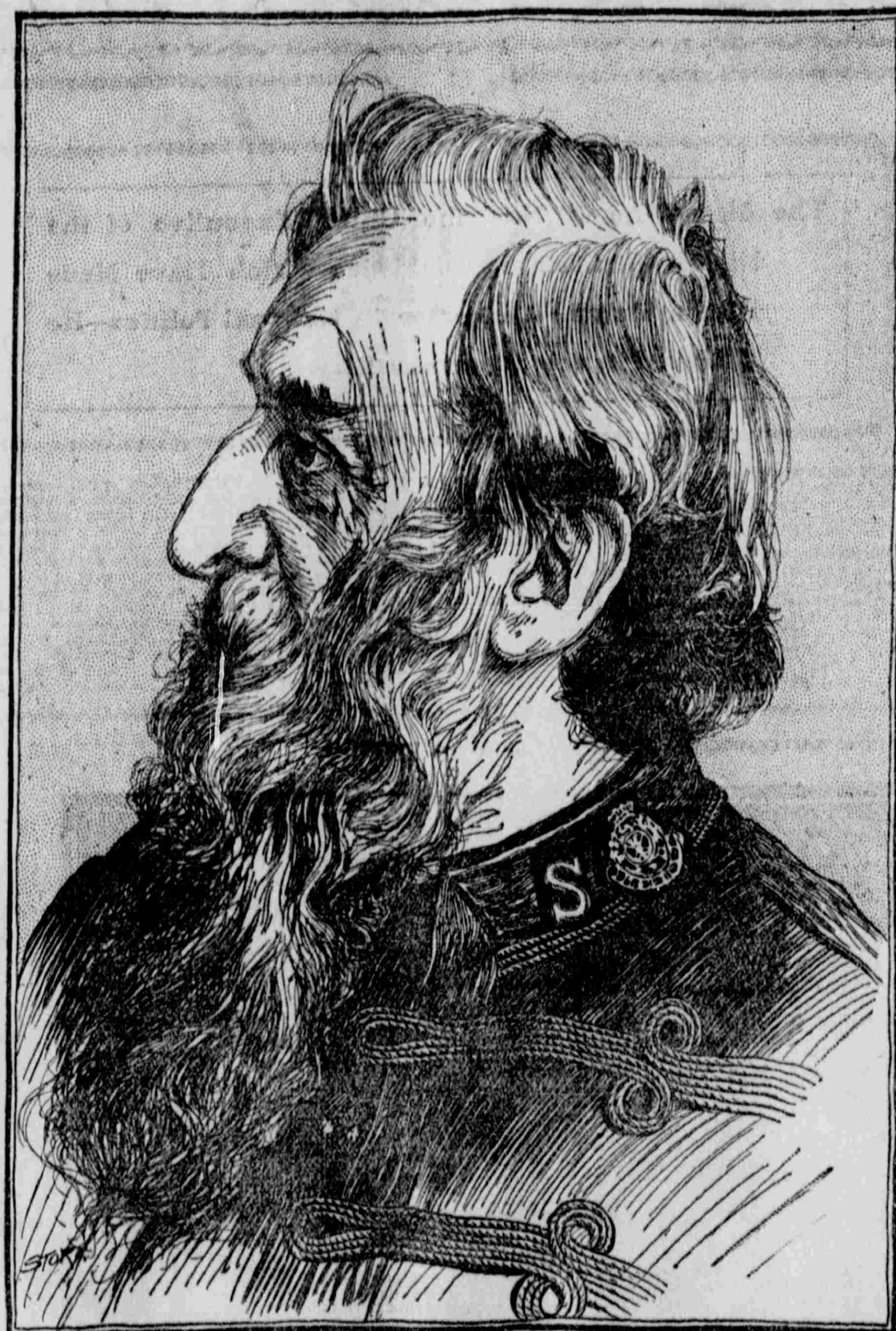
In 1885 the army started the "purity agitation" and presented to the house of commons a monster petition with 343,000 signatures coiled up in a roll containing two miles of paper and bound together with the army colors. The army's interest in the "starving, starving, vicious and criminal classes" had been apparent from the first, but found its emphatic expression in General Booth's really wonderful book, "In Darkest England and the Way Out," first published in 1890, and which attracted so much attention that it came from the press. It was in this book that the vast colonization schemes for the relief of the starving poor of England's cities were outlined and shown to be practicable by unstinted use of money and energies devoted to that end. The general declared that if his city colony, farm colony and overseas colony were established in twenty years no man, woman or child in England willing to work would be unemployed. The colonization scheme was originally planned for the benefit of the British poor and for populating unsettled tracts within English dominion only, but an American colonization plan has been successfully initiated and placed on the road to prosperity. By these means it is possible to relieve congested districts of large cities of their very poor and place them on farms wrested from sterility, where they can have a chance to become self supporting producers instead of helpless, hopeless dead weights in the body politic. The most notable of these colonies, perhaps, is the Fort Army settlement in Colorado, which, though established only three years ago, is rapidly becoming self supporting and is a credit to its founders.

In the year of his great triumph General Booth lost by death his devoted wife and helpmeet, to whom he had been united thirty-five years. Mrs. Booth, as all who knew her testified and as her work in the army has shown, was in every way worthy to be the mate of one whose whole life was dedicated to the uplifting of struggling humanity. She was eloquent on the platform and helpful in the families of the poor, rejoicing in the title bestowed upon her of "the army mother," and, in common with her husband, glad to consecrate her best talent, her life and their children to the work in which both were engaged. All their sons and daughters were brought up to feel that their place was in the army, and doubtless much of the success of the movement has resulted from this fact, for the Booths are found in control of

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GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

the army at nearly every important station in the world. When asked if she had put all her children into the movement, Mrs. Booth answered: "Yes, bless God! And if we had twenty we would do so. But I stand here before God and say that it is all from the same motive—the seeking and saving of the lost."

The splendid building on Fourteenth street, New York, the present headquarters of the Salvation Army in America, was erected as a tribute to the memory of the beloved "army mother" and is known to her followers as memorial hall.

It was in 1896 that the first family break occurred in the refusal of Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth to obey orders to leave the American continent and take charge elsewhere. They had been in the United States since 1887, had seen their efforts crowned with success and had become greatly attached to the country of their adoption. Their secession was followed by the advent in the United States of the Booth-Tuckers and the establishing by the Ballington Booths of the independent army of American Volunteers. The work, however, still goes on uninteruptedly, according to the inception of its founder, the defection of the general's son and daughter-in-law being a matter of the interpretation of army discipline merely and not due to a radical difference of opinion.

It is a matter of speculation as to whether there will be any sort of rapprochement between the aged general and his son Ballington on the occasion of his visit, but in view of the fact that there was none when they met last, in 1898, it would seem vain to expect any closer relations than now exist between the two armies. The veteran may reconcile himself to the existing state of things by the reflection that each army, in its way, is doing a vast amount of good, and so the object aimed at will be ultimately gained with or without a union of forces.

In private life, if General Booth may be said to have any privacy at all, the commander of the army is as austere as an anchorite, devoting his time strictly to work, having no recreation save traveling, and even on his travels keeping steadily at work, whether on sea or land. This is his fourth visit to the United States, his first having been in 1886-7, when he traveled 15,000 miles in this country and in Canada and held more than 200 meetings during the three months he was here. He has twice visited Australia, India and South Africa—has girdled the globe, in fact, twice over, and each time with the object of furthering the idea by which he is possessed. This last journey through the United States will be extensive, as the following itinerary indicates, and would demand more of a man less vigorous or endowed with less high resolve than a veteran of seventy-two:

Saturday, Sep. 28, to Friday, Oct. 4, New York (western congress).
Sunday, Oct. 6, Buffalo.
Monday, Oct. 7, Rochester, N. Y.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, Syracuse, N. Y.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, Albany, N. Y.
Thursday, Oct. 10, Worcester, Mass.
Friday, Oct. 12, to Monday, Oct. 14, Boston.
Saturday, Oct. 13, to Monday, Oct. 15, Philadelphia.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, to Thursday, Oct. 24, Toronto (Canadian congress).
Saturday, Nov. 2, and Sunday, Nov. 3, Pittsburgh.

Monday, Nov. 4, Albany, Pa.
Wednesday, Nov. 6, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thursday, Nov. 7, Cincinnati, O.
Saturday, Nov. 9, to Monday, Nov. 11, Cleveland, O.
Wednesday, Nov. 13, Columbus, O.
Thursday, Nov. 14, Toledo, O.
Saturday, Nov. 16, and Sunday, Nov. 17, St. Louis.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, to Tuesday, Nov. 20, Chicago (central congress).
Thursday, Nov. 22, Racine, Wis.
Sunday, Dec. 1, St. Paul, Minn.
Monday, Dec. 2, Minneapolis, Minn.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, Minneapolis, Minn. (Swedish).
Thursday, Dec. 5, Des Moines, Ia.
Friday, Dec. 6, Omaha, Neb.
Saturday, Dec. 7, to Wednesday, Dec. 11, Kansas City (midwestern congress).
Wednesday, Dec. 18, Fort Amity Colony.
Thursday, Dec. 19, Pueblo, Colo.
Friday, Dec. 20, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Saturday, Dec. 21, and Sunday, Dec. 22, Denver.
Friday, Dec. 27, San Jose, Cal.
Saturday, Dec. 28, and Sunday, Dec. 29, San Francisco.
Monday, Dec. 30, Oakland, Cal.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, and Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 1 and 2, San Francisco (Pacific congress).
Sunday, Jan. 5, Los Angeles, Cal.
Thursday, Jan. 8, El Paso, Tex.
Sunday, Jan. 13, San Antonio, Tex.
Thursday, Jan. 14, Fort Worth, Tex.
Thursday, Jan. 18, New Orleans.
Friday, Jan. 17, New Orleans (Negro).
Sunday, Jan. 19, Birmingham, Ala.
Tuesday, Jan. 21, Nashville, Tenn.
Thursday and Friday, Jan. 23 and 24, Atlanta, Ga.
Sunday, Jan. 26, Washington.
Monday, Jan. 27, Washington.
Wednesday, Jan. 29, Baltimore.
Monday, Feb. 3, to Thursday, Feb. 6, New York (staff congress).
Saturday, Feb. 8, sail for Europe.

TRUMAN L. ELTON.

POWDERED FOODS.

Dehydrated milk is one of the most food products, and it is prepared by causing a spray of ordinary fresh milk to enter a tank filled with hot air. The "atomized" fluid is carried upward, and its moisture being discharged in the form of vapor, the solid part of it is thrown down in another receptacle in the shape of a dry powder. Put up in suitable packages, this powder will keep fresh and good for a long time and is readily made available for use by the addition of boiling water.

Eggs are now dried by a number of different processes, most of which in one way or another involve the use of a wheel that picks up the fluid eggstuff from a tank and carries it through a hot air chamber, sometimes by the help of a belt, where it is finally scraped off automatically and discharged in a moisture free condition into a box. One of the most notable inventors in this line is a woman.

On the same principle are constructed the latest machines for making what is called "continuous ice cream." The cream for which is taken up and frozen on the periphery of a rotating cylinder that contains ice or other refrigerating material.

The same "continuous" method is being utilized for making artificial ice instead of the old process whereby the water was frozen in metal lined tanks with the aid of ammonia gas behind the iron plates. According to the plan, the water is frozen on rotating cylinders, inside of which is the chilling agent, and is scraped off as fast as it is converted into ice. The ice particles are then pressed together, forming beautiful, transparent cakes.

The first religious journal in America was The Recorder at Chillicothe, O.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO INDUCE EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

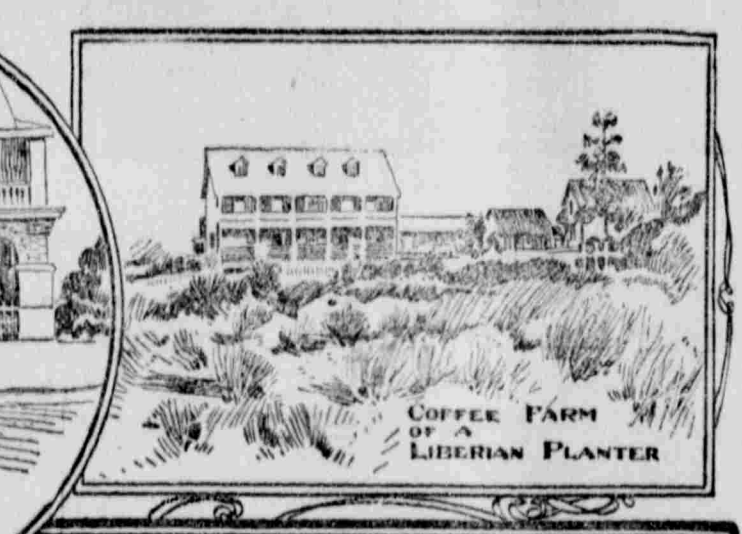
THE commission that is now on the way from Liberia to the United States for the purpose of interesting capitalists and philanthropists in that far distant republic and incidentally to secure justice in the way of frontier settlement is a most interesting one in view of the experiment of some years ago of settling American negroes in a colony by themselves. As is well known, it is no new theory and of late has been repeatedly advocated, especially by some of the negro leaders, notably Bishop Turner of the colored Methodist church. Some doubts having been expressed as to the advisability of sending people of his race to the country which was once the home of their ancestors, he has delivered his opinion in the following forcible language: "I am not afraid of Africa. From actual observation taken on the spot, I hold the unchallenged position that Africa offers the greatest possibilities on earth for the negro to emigrate to if he ever expects to be anything this side the judgment. Africa offers the least obstacles to settlement of any land under the sun, and this is notably different from the conquest of the white man in this country."

This opinion seems to be shared by the members of the small group of Liberian statesmen, composed of the chief justice, the president of the Liberian senate and the secretary of state, recently arrived in London en route to the United States. Two of the number were born in the United States, and in coming here are merely revisiting their old home. These two are Chief Justice Roberts and President of the Senate King, the former having first seen the light in Georgia in 1834, emigrating to Monrovia in 1848, and the latter also an emigrant to Liberia in his youth. According to them, Africa is inviting the American negro to return to the home of his ancestors, and they believe, with Bishop Turner, that nowhere else will he find perfect peace and great prosperity.

They have availed themselves of a call across the ocean for the purpose of settling the boundary line between Liberia and Sierra Leone and to visit the United States and press home the burning question of emigration. As relates to the incidental object of their journey, they say it may be illustrated by the fable of the Arab and the camel. First, John Bull stuck his nose into the Liberian tent, then his shoulders, then his bulky body, at the same time politely requesting the Liberians to get out of his tent, or words to that effect. To show how this latest grievance of Liberia against the British came about a bit of history might be apropos.



EXECUTIVE MANSION MONROVIA.



COFFEE FARM OF A LIBERIAN PLANTER.



MONROVIA FROM THE HARBOR.

Liberia, as all the world knows, is an independent negro colony of western Africa which owes its origin to the American Colonization society, organized at Princeton, N. J., in 1817 for the purpose of sending freedmen and recaptured slaves to Africa. Its agents were sent to Africa to select a site in 1817. In 1820 about a hundred persons emigrated thither and in 1824 a plan for the civil government of Liberia was formulated. At first the society relations of government, but finally, when Great Britain claimed that Liberia had no status as a nation and consequently could not levy duties on imports, etc., to avoid threatened complications the society surrendered its powers and counseled the colony to declare itself

an independent nation, which it did in 1847. The republic today comprises some 25,000 American colonists and their descendants, perhaps as many more semi-civilized Christian natives and more than a million pagans and Mohammedan aborigines. The republic has a territorial area variously estimated at from 50,000 to 150,000 square miles, depending upon how far back from the coast it is reckoned to extend. Its coast line is about 350 miles according to English authorities, and from 500 to 700 miles according to the Liberians. It is this question that is now troubling the Liberians, and it is for the purpose of having their boundary delimited where it is coterminous with that of the British colony of Sierra Leone on the

north that the commissioners are visiting England and the United States.

The names of the two black colonies, Liberia and Sierra Leone, are rather significant, the former being derived from the Latin "liber," free, and the latter meaning the "lion's mountain." The lion in the case is John Bull, of course, and he by no means intends to confine himself within the original limits of his mountain. Great Britain and France have already despoiled Liberia of one-third of her original territory, and on each side, they are pressing her closely for more. Owing to the extension of their territory by means of explorations, the two governments have gradually encompassed Liberia all around except on the seacoast, and that they patrol with their gunboats and have shortened by successive delimitations. The interior country belonged practically to nobody and was as free to Liberia as to France and Great Britain. Liberia acquired it by gradual expansion and some plucky exploring expeditions, but her enemies in the guise of friends acquired most of their holdings by forcible seizure from the natives.

Accepting the condition of things forced upon them in the past, the Liberians are now aiming merely to hold what they have been secured in by formal treaties, their particular object in the present mission being to secure the rectification of the river Manoh, which divides them on the north from the block of territory seized by Great Britain about fifty years ago. In an un-

guarded moment Liberia gave over the navigation of the river to Great Britain, and it is now entirely under British control. As a waterway boundary between two nations is usually considered neutral and is rarely if ever exclusively controlled by one of the contiguous countries, the condition now prevailing might seem to demand an explanation. In answer to a query President of the Senate King said that the republic had ceded the entire river to the British government in 1885, at the time the boundary was delimited between this Sierra Leone, and that this course was adopted because of England's friendly advice. At the time the treaty was negotiated the French had established a trading station on an island in the river Manoh, and in order to avoid possible complications with France the Liberians were urged to grant all their "riverine" rights to the British. This is the naive and childlike explanation given by the Liberians themselves. They admit that the lion put his paw on their territory by their own permission, but they hope to induce him to remove it by a plain statement of the case to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Any one cognizant of Mr. Chamberlain's attitude in such matters and acquainted with the history of Great Britain's aggression in the past can assume in advance the utter hopelessness of their mission. Should the commissioners fail in their diplomatic business even they have other objects in which they hope to enlist the capitalists and philanthropists of this country, including the development of mines and the establishment of a bank.

There are many who believe in the future of Liberia, notwithstanding that the general outlook in view of past experience is discouraging. One of the best informed men on the negro question in this country—Bishop Henry M. Turner—declares that the only hope for the American negro lies in the republic of Liberia and the colony of Sierra Leone. He has advocated negro emigration, so far as possible, in a body. He believes the blacks will ultimately return to Africa and that it is the duty of our government to send them there. The black man will rise faster and grow more quickly to his appointed stature in a republic of his own, he says, where he will have no social contact with the white race, than while living amid the anomalous conditions prevailing in the United States. After summing up the facts that govern these conditions he says: "There is therefore but one ultimatum. The negro must appeal to the national congress for \$100,000,000, and let those who have any manhood leave this country

and go to Africa and do what God intended when he allowed him to be brought here—to go to Africa and begin the work of civilizing his kin. We will thus show ourselves men and vindicate the wisdom of the Almighty in our creation."

Bishop Turner knows the people with whom he is affiliated, he knows the country of which he speaks through two visits to Liberia, but there are others who deprecate the sending of people fairly well off here to a land where they will have to begin life over again, erect new habitations, open a wilderness and adapt themselves to an environment hostile to their health and their habits. The experiment of sending small bodies of negroes to Liberia has not turned out well at all, most of them becoming homesick, many of them adopting the semi-savage mode of life of the aborigines and many succumbing to disease. On the whole, it would seem from the reports of those who have visited Liberia that the republic is retrogressive rather than progressive, and yet the people have their president, their senate and house of representatives, their supreme court and a system of finance. Their country is one of the richest in the world as to its agricultural possibilities, the climate tropical, but not inimical to negro immigrants after they have become acclimated and the burdens of life are not onerous. Still the tendency is toward retrogression except when supported by precept and example, a noteworthy case in point being the republic of Haiti, in the West Indies.

Liberia may open up possibilities for the future of the black man collectively if colonized under intelligent supervision and held together by a coherent sentiment, but the point now puzzling the leaders of the race is as to how this "intelligent supervision" may be provided and this "coherent sentiment" maintained.

CHANNING A. BARTOW.

CINEMATOGRAPH FOR THE BLIND.

The cinematograph for the blind is a machine which passes under the fingers of the blind, a series of reliefs representing the same object in different positions—the branch of a tree, a bird or any other object. The blind person has the illusion of moving scenes, just as a photograph passing over a luminous screen lend the illusion to those with sight.

THE SHAH'S FORTUNE.

The shah of Persia is absolutely ruler within his own dominions and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent shahs have been able to amass large private fortunes. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to \$35,000,000, most of it represented by diamonds.

FOLK WE READ ABOUT.

A London newspaper says that Prince Bernhard of Saxo-Weimar, third son of Prince Hermann and maternal uncle of the reigning grand duke, has secretly contracted a morganatic marriage and has formally renounced his princely rank and his rights of succession and other family privileges. Prince Bernhard and his wife intend to live permanently in England.

The Rev. John Kerr of Lima, Ill., is said to be the owner of the oldest Bible in the United States. The commune of Marnes, where Pasteur lived during the last years of his life and where he made his chief experiments, has made an appeal to his friends and admirers for funds for a monument to him.

The death of the French naturalist M. Lacaze Duthiers leaves vacant a chair of zoology at the Sorbonne, a professorship at the Academy of Medicine and a similar position at the Academy of Sciences.

The fiftieth anniversary of the death of the Russian humorist Gogol is to be celebrated at Moscow March 2, 1902, by the unveiling of a monument in his memory. Three prizes for models have been offered.

Sir George Dibbs, who has just presented to King Edward a walking stick of his own make, has twice been premier of New South Wales and has held numerous other posts of the highest importance in Australia, and it was while he was a prominent public man that he had the courage to refuse to pay what he thought an extortionate bill of costs. He was committed to Darlinghurst jail, Sydney, for a year and served the sentence out.

Rear Admiral Bainbridge of the British navy, who died recently, was on the staff of Admiral Sir L. T. Jones at the taking of the Taku forts in the China war of 1859. In 1885 he successfully contested the parliamentary representation of Cork against Mr. Parnell.

General Nelson A. Miles has added to his collection of arms, which is one of the best in this country, a sword worn by Simon Bolivar during one of his South American campaigns. The hobby of Governor Geer of Oregon is a love of good horses. He is said to be the best judge of horses in his state.

M. Klobukowski, lately appointed French minister in Siam, is well acquainted with the far east, but it was not in the capacity of a diplomat that he first visited it. After having served as prefect in various departments he went to Cochinchina in 1888 as chief of cabinet of the governor. He remained there and became director and then secretary general and later on left Cochinchina to fill the post of consul at Yokohama. In 1896 he was transferred from Japan to Calcutta, where he filled the office of consul general.

Fred C. Easton, son of the late J. C.

Easton, a retired millionaire, will give \$100,000 toward the erection of a new Presbyterian college in Lacrosse, Wis.

Senator Clark's Parisian house is one of the handsomest in that city and generally regarded as one of the best of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain.

Professor George C. Thilen, the noted mineralogist, who became insane in San Francisco recently, has considerably improved, and it is now thought that his trouble is merely nervous collapse due to overwork.