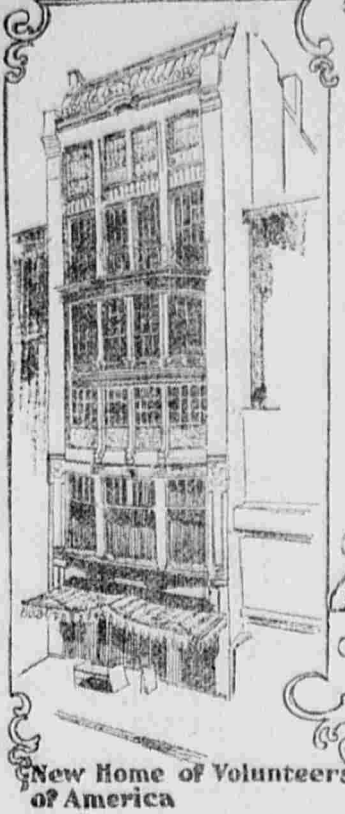


The VOLUNTEERS of AMERICA



New Home of Volunteers of America



Hope Hall, Near Flushing, Long Island, for Members of Volunteer Prisoners' League

IT IS EVIDENT FROM THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF THIS OFFSHOOT FROM THE SALVATION ARMY THAT IT IS "HERE TO STAY"

THE Volunteers of America have just acquired a six story building in New York for national headquarters. This property, costing a quarter of a million dollars, was donated to the Ballington Booth organization by about fifty contributors to the purchase fund. General Booth, commander in chief of the Volunteers, and Maud Ballington Booth, his wife and active coworker, are jubilant. They feel that the acquisition of this permanent headquarters clinches the success of the Volunteer movement. They are taking delight also in the interesting fact that the deeds to the property were signed just twenty years to day and hour from the time they sailed up New York bay to become American citizens. Ballington Booth brought his young bride to the United States in May, 1887. They have lived here ever since. They have become naturalized citizens. Their children have been born and educated here. A pair of more thoroughgoing Americans it would be a difficult matter to find.

The Volunteers of America movement is eleven years old. It was organized March 2, 1896. With certain limitations it may be called an offshoot of the Salvation Army, though General Booth insists that, as a matter of fact, it is a new and independent idea entered upon after he and Mrs. Booth had retired from Salvation Army work, this movement not having been contemplated at the time of their retirement.

Distinctively American.

Like the Ballington Booths, the Volunteer movement is distinctly and thoroughly American. In that respect differs from the Salvation Army, which is altogether British in its form of government and discipline and in its prejudices. For that matter, the Booths quit the Salvation Army just because the venerable commander of that body, General William Booth, refused to let them Americanize the American branch of the army, of which they were the chief officers.

The so-called "split" between the Booths, William and Ballington, is well remembered. For some months it was an international matter. Ballington Booth, second son of the Salvation Army founder, was sent to this country shortly after his marriage to Miss Maud Charlesworth to take charge of the American section of the army. With his brilliant and devoted wife he commanded in the United States for nine years. The couple became widely popular both in and out of the army. Under their direction the army grew surprisingly. The early opposition to the tambourine players and drum beaters and street preachers gradually died away. The army became a recognized religious movement permeating the entire country.

The Ballington Booths, with funds

raised through their work, built the splendid Salvation Army headquarters building on Fourteenth street, New York. Their work was progressing finely when there came from the other side—that is, from the world headquarters in London—an order from General William Booth that they relinquish command in America and take charge of the work at another station. The Ballington Booths could not remain in the army and disobey orders, which in that organization are of military rigidity. The commander in chief is the emperor. There was but one course open to them, and that was to resign, for they would not give up their American citizenship and residence. They resigned.

A Trying Moment.

It was a remarkable situation. Ballington Booth had been brought up in the Salvation Army. Both his father and his mother were heart and soul in the work. His brother and all his sisters were prominent officers. His wife, the highly educated daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, had entered the army when a girl of seventeen and had become one of its most noted workers. Born and bred British, nurtured under the autocratic government of the Salvation Army, the Ballington Booths after nine years in the United States, seeing and studying our country from end to end, had become so thoroughly imbued with American ideas and ideals that the British viewpoint was lost to them altogether.

In quitting the army Ballington Booth must sever his ties with father, brother and sisters. His mother had died. But he took the step, and, although it was painful, he says now that he has no regrets. General William Booth, according to statements made during the controversy, had strongly objected to the policy of the Ballington Booths in conducting the army according to American ideas. It was said that the venerable founder disliked America and disapproved the adoption of American customs or methods. In that attitude he was merely in line with the majority of British people. One important point of dispute between father and son related to the disposition of the surplus funds raised after the expenses of the American army were paid. General William Booth insisted that the money should be sent to London for the use of the army in general, while his son held that American money ought to be spent in America.

Shortly after the Ballington Booths left the army a number of friends suggested that they establish another movement along somewhat similar lines in which they could carry out their American ideas. From this sug-

gestion resulted the Volunteers of America. In a recent statement the head of the Volunteers says that this is a philanthropic, social and religious movement and that "it is organized in military style, having as its model the United States army, but in conjunction with military discipline and methods of work it possesses a thoroughly democratic form of government, having a constitution and its bylaws being framed by a grand field council that meets annually and is thoroughly representative."

Certain Differences.

The Volunteer army marches under the American flag. It discourages the use of the big drum, which the Salvation Army likes. It encourages its members to attend other religious services, which policy is opposite to that of the Salvation Army. One of the Volunteer officials says that less than one-fifth of the Volunteers have been members of the Salvation Army. At the time of the disagreement a number of the army officers and members sided with the Ballington Booths and joined the movement, but today the great majority in the Volunteers of America is drawn from new material.

The Volunteers have branches of their work in nearly all the principal cities of the United States. The field is divided into regiments or sections. The chief centers of the work are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Denver, Chicago and San Francisco. It will be observed that Ballington Booth places the philanthropic and social features of the work before the religious feature. As a movement toward the uplifting of humanity through social and philanthropic work the Volunteer organization has made its chief claim to support. It maintains institutions for social betterment in Chicago, Joliet, Austin, Fort Dodge, Kansas City, Pueblo, Worcester, Boston, Lynn, Malden, Toledo, Erie, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Newcastle, Philadelphia, Newark, Flushing, New York city and other centers.

The latest report shows that in one year the Volunteers have fed 499,754 hungry persons, provided for 3,935 unfortunate women and given lodging to 31,487 applicants.

A Unique Feature.

But indisputably the most notable work of the Volunteers is that in connection with the Volunteer Prison League. Mrs. Booth is at the head of this. The purpose of this work is to break criminal tendencies toward crime and to support. Published reports state that 70 per cent of the prisoners in this league have been reformed and since leaving prison have led honest lives.

Mrs. Booth began this great work

Maud Ballington Booth



Ballington Booth



Jones in collaboration with another dramatist, and it placed him at one bound in the front rank of British playwrights.

The well known farce so dear to amateurs and entitled "Ruth's Romance," realized for its author (and is still realizing) very handsome profits, while the fees produced by such favorites as "A Case For Eviction," "Sunset," "Delicate Ground" and "My Turn Next" would probably amount to an almost incredible figure. The late Maudslayi Morton amassed a considerable fortune by his one act farces, many of which are frequently played at the present time and still retain a humor and vigor which would do credit to many more ambitious works.

It may not be generally known that Brandon Thomas, the author of "Charley's Aunt," is also the writer of several one act plays that have brought him large sums of money. Of these perhaps the most successful is "The Highland Legacy," a little drama that proved to the lucky author a miniature gold mine and still continues to earn satisfactory "dividends."

DOWN WITH FATHER NEPTUNE.

The greatest depth ever reached by a diver has just been attained by a young naval engineer, who dived to examine the French vessel sunk near Saigon. To protect himself against the pressure of the water he clothed himself in metal plates, and he made breathing possible at a depth of 327 feet by a chemical arrangement of his own invention. He discovered that at a depth of 1,694 yards all submarine monsters change in shape because of the enormous pressure of the water.

At thirty feet below the surface one gets odd effects in light. Seen through the pale, moving water, it assumes strange rainbow hues. At a depth of 129 feet the sandy bottom of the sea in intense sunlight looks like molten gold. Below 300 feet darkness commences, and at 327 feet pitchy blackness surrounds one that must be illuminated to make moving safe.

IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

The ship's bell is struck every half hour to announce the time.

The quarter deck must always be saluted on being approached.

Postal orders are sold at face value without postage being charged.

The master at arms or chief of police is the only man in the ship, not being an officer, allowed to wear a sword.

An officer's sword at a court martial is laid on the table, point toward him, when he enters to hear the finding if he has been adjudged guilty. It is reversed if he is acquitted.

At any time of the day or night a man may be called upon for duty if necessary. Leave to go on shore is regarded by the admiralty as a privilege and not a right.

Some of the Men Who Are of Passing Interest; Their Names Are Now on the Lips of Many



F. WELLINGTON RUCKSTUHL is the sculptor who made the beautiful equestrian statue of General Wade Hampton, the Revolutionary hero, at Columbia, S. C. Mr. Ruckstuhl is a native of New York, came to America when very young and settling in St. Louis. He was educated at the public schools and began to show the artistic temperament so unmistakably that his parents sent him to Paris to study art. In a short time his work began to attract attention, and in 1888 he received honorable mention at the Paris Salon. He modeled the exquisite life size figure of "Evening" in the Metropolitan museum, New York, and the heroic bronze "Victory" on the soldiers and sailors' monument at Jamaica, N. Y.



ABRAHAM L. ERLANGER is one of the foremost theatrical managers and promoters in the United States. He has been connected with so many successful developments in the show business that his name has been carried to all parts of the world. Recently he has become the proud possessor of the art collection gathered by the late Augustin Daly and housed at that noted manager's playhouse in New York, which is about to be replaced by another structure. The collection of portraits of theatrical celebrities is unique, and Mr. Erlanger paid \$10,000 for it. Among the portraits is one of Mrs. George Gould, who as Edith Kingdon was a member of the Daly company when it was at its best in every way.



THE REV. CHARLES FREDERICK AKED, D. D., is the new pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York city, known as John D. Rockefeller's church because the Standard Oil magnate is a pewholder. Dr. Aked has been minister of Pembroke chapel, Liverpool, since 1890 and has achieved much reputation as a forcible speaker and successful organizer. He is known in England as the "fighting parson" on account of his readiness to discuss any topic and to criticize any policy he deems harmful. He was opposed to the war with the Boers and expressed his opinions freely in the pulpit. Dr. Aked is the sort of preacher who will attract much attention, and there will be nothing slow about the new minister.



FREDERICK TAYLOR GATES is the man who was chosen by John D. Rockefeller to be at the head of his bureau of benefactions. In his earlier life Mr. Gates was a Baptist minister, an alumnus of the Rochester Theological seminary. He retired from the ministry to become corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Education society, for which he established the University of Chicago. It was while engaged in this business that Mr. Gates attracted the notice of the oil king, who was at that time about to put his scheme of philanthropic giving on a commercial basis, and the Chicago man was intrusted with the matter. Mr. Gates has succeeded admirably in his very important undertaking.



SYDNEY OLIVIER, the new governor of Jamaica, who succeeds Sir Alexander Swettenham, recalled, is the son of an English clergyman and has been attached to the diplomatic and colonial service since his early youth. He was born in 1859 and was educated at Lausanne, Switzerland, and at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He entered the British colonial office immediately on graduation, heading a competitive examination of applicants. Governor Olivier has quite a reputation as a poet, having published a volume of verses and parodies. He has also been a frequent contributor to magazines and has written extensively on socialism, economics and art. Governor Olivier has many friends in the United States.



THEODORE E. BURTON is the Buckeye State congressman who is at the head of the Taft campaign for the Republican nomination for the presidency. He is the son of a Congregationalist minister and was educated at Oberlin. He is fifty-six years of age and unmarried. Mr. Burton was admitted to the bar in 1875 and since then has practiced his profession in Cleveland. He was elected to congress in 1889 and again in 1895. As an organizer and manipulator of conflicting political elements he has no peer. Mr. Burton is president of the Grant family association and a great society favorite. He is also of a literary disposition, having published several works, mostly of a legal nature. He is very enthusiastic over Secretary Taft.



CHARLES DICK, the junior senator from Ohio, is taking a very active part in the selection of a Republican candidate for the presidency. He was associated closely with the late Senator Hanna in the preliminary canvass for McKinley's nomination and in the subsequent campaign. He also served in the Spanish-American war as commander of the Eighth regiment of the Ohio national guard, being afterward elected brigadier general and now ranking as major general. General Dick served as congressman from his district for six years, being chosen subsequently to succeed Senator Mark Hanna. Senator Dick still votes at Akron, in which thriving manufacturing city he was born in 1838. He is a born fighter.

NEAR AND FAR.

A British peer club is to be founded in Paris. The British newspaper man works under many disadvantages in Paris, and it is thought that the weight of a well organized association behind him will make his news collecting easier.

A prize of \$20,000 is offered by the best stage manufacturer of France to any one who shall draw a sketch and apply in France a new method of utilizing sugar in the arts. It is required

that the method shall increase the consumption of French sugar 100,000 pounds per annum.

A London woman had a painting which she believed to be by Turner and offered it to several dealers, who said it was nothing like Turner's work and refused to buy it. Later she found documents which proved it to be a genuine Turner, and within a week she sold it for \$12,000.

Black Maria is a familiar term, with an origin more or less mysterious. It has been suggested that Maria really represents the old word marinated, which meant transported, or married, a slang expression formerly applied to the way to jail. But more attractive is the story that in the old colonial days a gigantic and bravely dressed keeps a sailors' boarding house at Boston and frequently lent his strength to the cause of law and order. Once she took three sailors to the lockup unassisted. "Send for Black Maria," it is

said, became a regular way of hinting that a man ought to be jailed.

A wealthy company of Mexicans is developing coal mines near Salinas. A five foot vein of coal has been struck, and three shafts have been sunk. The company has built 250 houses for its employees and is constructing a hundred coke ovens.

Sir Jonathan Williams, a retired physician of Great Britain, declares that the purest English spoken in the United States is in Kentucky. The emperor of China's tea is grown

in a garden surrounded by high walls, so that none but the cultivators can approach it. The pickers must bathe three times daily, wear special gloves and abstain from eating fish lest their breath should spoil the leaves' aroma.

It is said that William Dean Howells, the author, has made such a careful study of the dialect and expressions of the various sections of the country that he can tell by their accent what city a person comes from.

Among the wilder tribes of the Caucasus every child is taught to use the

danger almost as soon as it can walk. The children first learn to stab water without making a splash and by incessant practice acquire an extraordinary command of the weapon.

It appears that a small mixture of aluminum in alloys will cause metals to show unsatisfactory results under heavy pressure. It is said that a few hundredths of 1 per cent of aluminum in metals used for valves will cause leaks.

Peru, before the conquest by Spain, was a curious example of socialism. After the government and priesthood had been paid, all the rest of the money was divided equally among the people. Consequently poverty was regarded as a crime, and those who would not work were allowed to starve.

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