

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK IN THE UPLIFTING OF HUMANITY

How the Wonderful Organization Brings About the Moral and Physical Regeneration of Thousands of Men and Women Degraded by Crime and Misfortune.

Chicago.—"The Word for Christ," is the war cry of the Salvation Army is uttered to-day by more men and women than ever before since that wonderful organization was formed by Gen. William Booth in the slums of London. In the United States alone there are nearly 900 corps and outposts where the "soldiers" are doing untiringly the two-fold work of the army—spiritual and social. Every day in the week, every hour in the day, they labor earnestly among the fallen, the degraded and the unfortunate. Not so many years ago these soldiers met with abuse and violence, or at the best with ridicule and contempt. Now they are everywhere accorded respect and assistance. Their

beck and call of the commanding officer to carry swift relief to extreme cases in any part of the city. During the winter these slums sisters visited and assisted in various ways 1,740 families, at a cost in cash, clothing, coal and medicines of \$2,842.35.

Clothing for the poor is collected all over the city by the army's wagons and is repaired and distributed from its industrial home. At this institution temporary employment is given to many men who, having held responsible positions, have fallen low through drink or other causes. Scores of these men are reclaimed and later placed in good positions, and on leaving the home they are given money which they earned by their work

of the farm is sold in San Francisco Rescue and Maternity Home.

Of all its institutions, the Salvation Army in Chicago is perhaps proudest of the Rescue and Maternity Home.

Of this the present matron, Mrs. Ensign Smith, writes:

"Our social operations and colonization schemes met the hearty approval of the socialistic minded. Our children's homes and even slum posts excited the admiration of philanthropists, but just depict a poor girl strayed from the path of virtue and rectitude, or one steeped in villainy, and the majority of your listeners would either ridicule or turn their offended moral nostrils in disgust. Whence shall the poor, fallen girl turn when the whole world is against her? It was the practical answer to this momentous question from the myriads of submerged daughters that opened the rescue home, and the western metropolis was not one whit behind her sister cities, for in 1895 our institution was formally opened."

Five times the home was moved to more commodious quarters, and its work has increased steadily. Last year 63 children were born there. The total number of girls received during the year was 135. About 50 of the girls who have been in the home return regularly for the monthly meetings. Scores of them are now happily married and settled down in good homes and with loving husbands. What sociologists find to praise most in the Salvation Army's maternity homes is the fact that every effort is made to induce the unfortunate young mothers to keep their children. This is admittedly the most potent factor in their moral regeneration.

"Surely," said Matron Smith, "God alone can comprehend the inestimable value of such an institution, where thousands of poor, outcast girls, swiftly drifting on the dark current to perdition, are rescued and find a peaceful haven."

Vast Business System.

The executive work of the army that falls upon the shoulders of its octogenarian leader is enormous. Besides its multitudinous charitable institutions, for all of which the most efficient business management is required, there are dozens of other departments of its work that are almost unknown to the general public. For instance, there is the management of the great properties of the army and its building operations. It does all its own planning and building, even training its own architects, builders and workmen. Then it has large printing and engraving plants and the management of its publications is in itself a great business.

The army's profits from its extensive trading operations are devoted entirely to the furtherance of its reform propaganda, the extension and development of its mission field. A special point is rightly made of the fact that no officer profits to the extent of a single cent from the financial success of its business enterprises.

The funds of the army are administered by a central board in London and every account is subjected to

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE POOR.

methods have not changed, but the world has gradually come to know something of the great work they are doing.

Varied Social Work.

While all Salvation Army operations have as the ultimate goal the saving of the whole man, body and soul; it is the social and industrial part of the work that attracts the most attention and awakens the broadest sympathy. The extent of this work is comprehended by few who see the sober-clad soldiers on their daily and nightly rounds. It comprises many and varied branches, such as workingmen's hotels, industrial homes, rescue homes, children's homes, maternity hospitals, work in prisons and slums, farm colonies, summer outings and Christmas dinners. Some of its charities are more than self-supporting, but every cent that is made by them is used in other branches of the work, and for the rest the army depends on the contributions of philanthropic persons who believe that no other agency is so potent in reaching and elevating the "submerged tenth." The public is reached not only through personal solicitation, but by means of periodicals, of which the Army publishes 69, with a total of more than 1,013,000 copies issued. It operates in 54 countries and colonies, and preaches the gospel in 28 languages.

The Army in Chicago.

Chicago is the headquarters for the western territory of the Army in the United States, with Commissioner Thomas Estill in command, and the operations of the army here are a fine example of its work throughout the world. During the cold winter

there. Many a self-supporting woman, broken down by sickness, has been relieved by the army, nursed back to health and restored to her place among the wage-earners.

Christmas Dinners for Thousands.

The spectacular side of the Salvation Army's work reached its climax at Christmas time. For many days before the festival there may be seen on every prominent corner in the business district a Salvation lass, who, despite snow, wind, sleet and cold cheerfully stands with tambourine in hand, appealing to the passer-by for the wherewithal to provide a happy Christmas for more than 12,000 of Chicago's poor. These people have no one to plan pleasant Christmas surprises for them, and the knowledge that the Salvation Army has not forgotten them on the day of universal rejoicing is one of the brightest spots in their dreary lives.

The thousands of Christmas dinners are purchased, packed in baskets and taken to the 21 distributing points, where they are given out to the poor. Many of the baskets, destined for families in which there are little children, contain also a few toys and games.

In summer time the Army does a fine work in taking mothers and children for outings in the country. It owns a big house and farm in one of the city's prettiest suburbs, and there the tired women and puny children from the slums are restored to health and vigor.

Children's Industrial Farm.

In California, 20 miles from Santa Rosa, is one of the Army's greatest institutions—the Lytton Spring Children's Industrial farm of 630 acres.



Coal for Slum Dwellers.

rigid inspection. A regular audit of the books is also made by accountants of standing engaged from outside the army roll. A board also consults with the general on each detail of army policy as it arises. Day and night ceaselessly—for the strain is never off—this central committee, keenly alert, watches every development affecting the good of men the world over. Every section of the army is linked with this central committee by the cable.

A Literary Fest.

The man who lives in the backwoods and goes hunting between chapters of the novels he writes visited town last week.

"Well," said his friend, playfully, "what are you going to do when you go back to the tall timber?"

"Oh, just write masterpieces and shoot jackrabbits," replied the novelist, airily.

"Why don't you shoot a masterpiece for a change?" asked the friend, with malice aforethought.

"Well," said the writing man, after due deliberation of the novel proposition, "I may—after I have written a jackrabbit."

The Scent of Books.

The publisher shut his eyes. "Bring me books," he said, "and by the smell alone I'll tell what country each was published in."

He did indeed distinguish in this manner a French, an English and an American book.

"English books have the best smell," he said. "French come next. Our own come last. Our own smell salty; the others smell fresh and sweet. Have a try."

The skeptical clubmen in their seats about the fire, snuffing the books, were soon able, in their turn, to distinguish them by the odor.

Too Much Sameness.

"You need a change," said the physician.

"In what way, doc?"

"Your life is altogether too monotonous."

"You surprise me!"

"It's true. Any man who doesn't get into bed until morning and then gets up in the morning, too, is leading too monotonous a life."

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

months the soldiers are especially busy, for in addition to providing shelter and food for countless destitute men and women in permanent and temporary lodging houses, they search unceasingly for cases of suffering where the victims are too proud or too ignorant to apply for relief. To such people, in rickety tenements and in holes up dark and filthy alleys, the cheerful Salvation lasses carry food and coal and medicines; and, better yet, bring to the wretched and downcast the hope of better things and encouragement to struggle onward and upward. There are no harsh reproaches for past shortcomings, no threats, but gentle admonition, kindly advice and material assistance at the time when it is most needed.

Slum Angels to the Rescue.

In addition to the 21 stations in Chicago from which the willing workers help the poor, a sort of flying squadron of "slum angels" is at the

good citizens. Much of the produce

BLOODSHED FEARED

GOVERNMENT STOPS THE SALE OF RIFLES DISCARDED BY ARMY.

CHICAGO POLICE PROTEST

Point to the Danger of a Mob Armed with the Excellent Weapons and War Department Takes Action.

Washington.—At the request of the Chicago police department and fearing the possibilities of bloody conflicts with armed mobs, the war department of the United States has ordered stopped the sale of obsolete army rifles.

More than 300,000 discarded Springfield rifles of .45 caliber have already been sold by the war department at prices which have netted the government less than one dollar each. These in turn have fallen into the hands of dealers who have sold them at prices ranging down to \$1.50.

It was because of this cheapness of the weapons that the Chicago police department feared they were falling into the hands of irresponsible and might too easily be used to arm mobs of strikers or anarchists. The Chicago officials took the position that the return which the government received from the sales of the obsolete weapons did not amount to enough to offset the danger which the sale of the rifles might be to the peace and the police of the large cities.

The Chicago department has had costly conflicts with mobs, and the police authorities there decided that for the government to place the army rifles at the disposal of possible trouble makers at such a low price would only put a premium on the shedding of blood. They also feared that anarchists and others might lay in secret supplies to be used when the strikes or other disturbances should furnish opportunity.

Although the guns which the government sold were branded as "obsolete" they were fine weapons of long range power, and in the hands of a foe would almost make the police helpless. When the subject was first broached the war department authorities took the position that the state militia was better armed than the mob would be and so could easily cope with the situation. But the Chicago police insisted that this would mean bloodshed, and it was bloodshed that they wanted to avoid.

The order stopping the sale of these weapons by the department will cost the government about \$100,000 a year.

NEW MAN IN ANANIAS CLUB

Former President Denies Giving Interview and Paraiso Scribe Declares He Did, So There!

Paris.—Theodore Roosevelt and a correspondent of Le Journal are engaged in a controversy regarding the veracity of the correspondent. Le Journal sent its representative to Naples to see Mr. Roosevelt and subsequently the paper published a long interview with the former president of the United States which was widely copied.

Upon arrival at Port Said last Friday Mr. Roosevelt sent a cablegram to a Paris newspaper saying that he had given no such interview. This was published, together with the assertion of the correspondent that he talked half an hour with Mr. Roosevelt and that the interview as given was strictly accurate.

This denial coming to the eye of Mr. Roosevelt at Suez he has again cabled Paris reiterating his denial and characterizing the interview as "an impudent fabrication without a particle of foundation." He says he never saw the correspondent of Le Journal.

The correspondent has replied with a new affirmation of the truth of the interview and declares that he is prepared to bring further proof of his veracity.

CAR CRASH HURTS 30.

Serious Accident Occurs on Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend Line near Gary.

Gary, Ind.—Thirty passengers were hurt, eight of them seriously, Monday afternoon, when two cars while running at high speed on the Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend interurban line collided at the Joliet cut-off near this city.

The front ends of the two cars were telescoped when they struck. Most of the male passengers were crowded in the smoking sections, back of the motorman, and it was here that the most serious injuries resulted.

A relief car was sent from Gary and ambulances were in waiting when it arrived here with the injured.

Eight of the more seriously injured were hurried to the hospital here, where it was reported that all would recover.

Arrested for Peoria Police.

New Orleans.—Louis P. Allard was arrested by local detectives here upon landing from the steamer Parisiana from Colon. It is charged that he defrauded merchants of Peoria, Ill., of about \$30,000 on bogus drafts and checks. He is said to have been formerly manager of the Adams Automobile Company of Peoria.

Cousin of Lincoln Dies.

Bloomington, Ill.—Thomas J. Hanks, first cousin of Abraham Lincoln, died Monday. He was 84 years old.

Sherman's Bank is Robbed.

Utica, N. Y.—Malcolm W. Rix, a clerk employed by the Utica Trust & Deposit Company, of which Vice-President James S. Sherman is the president, was arrested Monday night on a charge of grand larceny. He confesses to peculations amounting to \$1,700.

Nashville Bill Against Eagles.

Nashville, Tenn.—The grand jury at Knoxville Monday returned a true bill against the home stock company of the Order of Eagles for selling illegal liquor.

True Bill Against Eagles.

Nashville, Tenn.—The grand jury at

NO NEED TO TAKE CHANCES

There is a Sure Way of Knowing Good Paint Material.

There is really no need whatever for any property owner to take chances in the selection of his paint materials. It doesn't cost a cent to learn how to be on the safe side. Certainly every property owner has enough at stake to find this out.

A complete painting guide, known as Houseowner's Painting Outfit No. 49, can be had free by writing National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Building, New York. This company is the largest maker of pure white lead in the world. Its Dutch Boy Painter trademark is famous as a guarantee of purity and quality. The outfit includes a book of color schemes, for either interior or exterior painting, a book of specifications, and a simple little instrument with directions for testing the purity of paint materials.

First Aid.

The fiance of a Louisville girl has been spending the winter in Florida in connection with his father's business interests in that quarter.

"Marie," said the girl to a friend the other day, "Walter has just sent me the dearest little alligator from Florida!"

"Dear me!" rejoined Marie, with affected enthusiasm. "And how shall you keep him?"

"I'm not quite certain," was the reply, "but I've put him in Florida water till I can hear further from Walter."

Min Record.

"Colonel," asked the beautiful girl, "did you ever ride a horse 90 miles in three days?"

"No," replied the veteran of two wars, "but I once ran 20 miles in about 30 minutes, which I think was going some, considering the fact that the underbrush was thick and I was in such a hurry that I forgot to throw away a knapsack that weighed nearly 50 pounds."

There is more Cataract in this section of the country than in other places put together, and still the last case of it was reported in 1900. For many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure it, they have given it a bad name. This has proven Cataract to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Dr. Cataract Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney of Lynn, Mass., is the only specific for Cataract in the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the lens and removes it in a few days. You can offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for directions and testimonials.

McINTOSH & CO., New York.

Druggists are requested to order.

DRUGGISTS OR MAIL ORDERS.

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