

BALLINGTON BOOTH LEFT SALVATION ARMY RATHER THAN QUIT AMERICA

Meeting of Brothers a Short Time Ago After an Estrangement of Many Years Recalls Controversy of 1896, When It Was Decided by the Authorities in London That Ballington Should Go to England.

London.—The meeting of Bramwell and Ballington Booth a few days ago after an estrangement of many years has led to the making public of many versions of the controversy which culminated more than 17 years ago in the withdrawal of Ballington Booth from the Salvation Army. But the truth appears to be that he resigned rather than leave America. He had contracted an affection for the country which made a permanent residence elsewhere intolerable to him. Mrs. Maud Challenge Booth shared in his determination to remain in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Early in the year 1896 the authorities in London decided that the two able leaders of the Salvation Army in America could do invaluable service in another country, where, it was said, the cause showed symptoms of waning. They were notified to "farewell." This warning came as a shock to the young Booths and their American friends.

Of course when Ballington Booth was "sworn in" he promised to obey his superior officers, to accept without question or question of any kind any assignment that might be given him and to completely efface himself if deemed essential to the promotion of the cause. This oath is taken by every man and woman commissioned to serve the organization. The children of the founder were expected to adhere even more tenaciously to the principles inculcated by the Salvation Army than those who were not connected by the ties of blood with the general.

But Ballington Booth thought the exigencies of the American situation would justify a departure from the rule of unquestioning obedience which was established when the Salvation Army was in its cradling clothes.

A number of his influential friends represented to him that to leave the country at that time would be to invite disaster for the entire movement in America. He appears to have accepted this view of the situation and London was urged to rescind its decision.

In London it was believed that the work was so well established in America as to make it safe to leave it in the hands of a man not quite so prominent in the Salvation Army as General Booth's son.

A committee of citizens and well-wishers of the Salvation Army, headed

by Channoy M. Dewey, who was then in the heyday of his popularity, petitioned London to permit Ballington Booth to retain his American command. But General Booth, who was supported by his cabinet, was obstinate. He said the decision was not the result of caprice, it was not hastily arrived at and that it was irrevocable.

Bramwell Booth, who was then chief of staff, communicated the decision of his father to Senator Dewey. In the letter he assured Mr. Dewey of his and his father's appreciation of the sympathy shown by Americans for the cause, but he said no exception to an imperative rule could be made in the case of any member of the Booth family. They occupied the same relation to the organization as the humblest officer in it, Bramwell Booth said.

From past experience, Ballington Booth knew to attempt to change a decision of his father's when it was once announced would be as difficult as to obtain the revocation of a Madison-Petersen decree. The truth is to have done so would have been to create a breach equally as serious as the withdrawal of his son, with his vast influence, from the Salvation Army. The rank and file would look with extreme disfavor on any measure that would make any member of the Booth family the object of "privileged legislation." In other words, world-wide discontent and distrust may have followed a reconsideration of the general's decision.

In the Salvation Army General Booth sustained the relation to Ballington of a superior to a subordinate officer, not that of a father to a son. To have assumed any other position would have been subversive to discipline and probably destructive to the very fabric of the organization itself.

It was realized as soon as Ballington

learned what might be termed an ultimatum that his loss to the movement would be enormous. But his father was immovable. He said he exacted obedience from the loyal officers and he could not exempt those in exalted commands, even though they be his own sons and daughters.

He was urged to compromise or do something to save Ballington and his brilliant and devoted wife to the movement. He was told that their accession would mean the complete overthrow of the Salvation Army in the United States. But these gloomy predictions failed to move him. He insisted on obedience. He may be wrong, his judgment may be defective, but there was no middle course. Ballington was a soldier and he who would command must be ready and willing to obey.

The friends of the then commander in the United States urged him to resign and organize a new movement which would be democratic in

its government. They said it could be utilized as a recruiting station for the churches. They insisted that the United States needed such a movement and he was well qualified to lead it. After much anxious thought he consented and brought into being "The Volunteers of America."

For several weeks he searched for appropriate name for this organization. One day he shouted "Eureka," and said he would call it "God's American Volunteers." But after some thought he doubted the propriety of appropriating or appearing to appropriate the title for a title, and decided to modify it by giving it the title under which it was later incorporated.

It was a gloomy time for the Salvation Army in America. The property of the organization was held in the name of Ballington Booth, and even the War Cry bore the legend:

"The War Cry and Official Gazette of the Salvation Army. Ballington Booth, proprietor." The Salvation Army was not at that time incorporated. After his accession he relinquished his title to the property and did all possible to facilitate the transfer. His successor had the army incorporated and its property so safeguarded that it can never be alienated from the movement or used by some designing person for his own advantage.

But when Ballington retired from the command it was feared by some who did not understand his character or appreciate his innate probity that he would carry the property with him. Not being a corporate body, the Salvation Army's property was subject to spoliation by a possibly unscrupulous leader. Although there have been several splits in the United States, and these splits occurred before it obtained articles of incorporation, no at-

tempt has ever been made by those responsible for the schism to alienate property.

In those days Mrs. Maud Booth by her gracious manners, her engaging disposition and her genuine sympathy for the homeless and lost won a place in the hearts of many cultured and wealthy citizens of New York. She and her talented husband were made welcome in many drawing rooms. They succeeded in reaching and influencing a class that none of their predecessors in America could get within hailing distance of. These people helped to finance the Salvation Army, and by setting the seal of their approval on its work widened its sphere and broadened its influence.

Some persons have said London did not approve of the social "triumph" achieved by the son and daughter-in-law of the general. It was thought that Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth had been made a sort of social fad and that when the persons who smiled on her got tired of the diversion they would simply drop her. It is only fair to say that the position she secured for herself 18 years ago has been strengthened by the lapse of time rather than weakened.

Ballington Booth, after a brief residence in the country, decided to become an American citizen. He told a vast audience in the legislative assembly hall at Topeka, Kan., in February of 1898 that he regarded the Constitution of the United States as the "supreme expression of a free people."

LARGE EXODUS FROM BERLIN

Laboring Class to Farms, Wealthy to Suburbs—Population Rapidly Decreasing.

Berlin.—The population of Berlin is decreasing. Not only are the laboring classes moving out to the country to find work, but the wealthy are forsaking the city for more pretentious homes in the nearby suburbs. The exodus has been so steady during the past eight months that Berlin today has over 41,000 less inhabitants than it had on March 1.

The present year is the only one to show a decrease in population since 1873. For six years past the rate of increase has been comparatively slow, but as recently as 1906 there was a gain of 54,000 in 12 months. Now the tide has turned the other way, and the municipality is alarmed over the departure of 19 millionaires, in the German sense, in the three months ended June 30. The city's tax receipts are correspondingly reduced.

The loss this year appears to be not wholly due to the movement of the people into into suburban towns, for such prosperous neighbors as Charlottenburg and Schoenberg also show small losses, and the gains in other adjacent municipalities are not large enough to account for the removals from the capital. The demand for labor in greater Berlin this year has been very slack, and in spite of the emigration to fields where work can be secured, the number of the unemployed is assuming alarming proportions. Even the building trades, which normally employ many thousands, report very limited activity.

GIVES HUSBAND TO ANOTHER

United States Army Man's Wife Gets Divorce So He Can Wed a Texas Girl.

Cleveland.—Mrs. Mignon Sharp Cook gave up her husband and got a divorce so that her husband, Lieut. Gilbert R. Cook of the United States army stationed in Texas, may marry the girl he loves. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were married two years ago as the culmination of a romance that began at West Point.

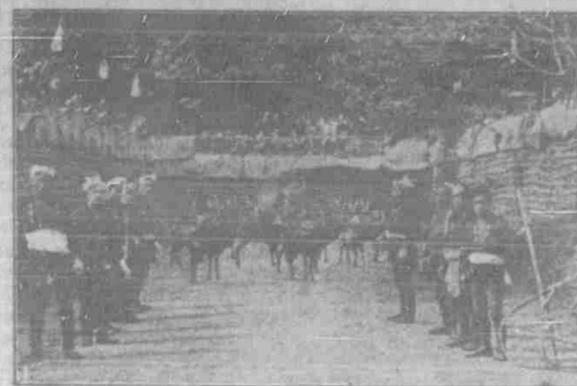
Cook received his commission after the marriage and was sent to Texas, while his wife remained here with her parents. A few months ago Cook wrote a letter telling his wife that he had found a girl in Texas whom he loved more than his legal mate and asked her to release him.

Mrs. Cook finally began suit for divorce and received her decree. She will receive \$5 a week alimony for a year.

"I still love him, but what is the love of one against that of two?" Mrs. Cook said.

WORLD WONDERS

Sacred Deer of Nara, Japan



In the compound of the Kasuga shrine in the ancient city of Nara, Japan, are kept a number of sacred deer called the messengers of the deity Kameyama. In olden times the man who killed or injured one of these animals was put to death. Once a year some of the deer are caught by means of a long-handled net and their fine antlers sawed off and disposed of by lottery. This proceeding always attracts a large number of spectators.

FOXES ENJOY THE CYCLING



These two tame foxes, pets of Garrett Blanchfield of Kilkenny, Ireland, are frequently taken by their owner for long rides on his tricycle. They enjoy the sensation and never are the least bit nervous.

NAP THAT LASTED 32 YEARS

There are many cases on record of people remaining in a sleep-like trance for several years, these trances being often caused from injuries to the head, but no one has had so long a sleep as a woman named Carolina Allison, who lives in the little island of Okuo, off the coast of Sweden.

The sleeper of Okuo was born in 1861; she was a perfectly normal child, and for the first fourteen years of her life she was strong and healthy. She did not go to work till just before her fourteenth birthday. One day she came home complaining of toothache and went to bed. Soon afterwards she fell into a deep trance, which lasted from 1876 until 1907, a period of 32 years.

Whilst in this state she did not seem to see or hear, nor did she show any trace of feeling, for though her arms were pricked with pins, needles and other sharp instruments she was not once observed to wince. Only once or twice did she seem to wake from her lethargy. On one occasion, in response to a cry from her mother, she moved her lips as if to

try to speak. When her mother died Carolina must have been conscious of the fact, for she burst into tears, though there was no other change in her condition. Two years later, when her brother was drowned, she also had a fit of weeping. For 30 years and more her only nourishment consisted of two cupsful of milk a day.

After the death of her brother she was left to the care of a housekeeper, and then gradual signs of awakening intelligence began to dawn. Once she was left alone for several hours with food near her, and the food was seen to have gradually disappeared. There was no doubt that her trance had been broken. A few months later she regained consciousness, asking for her mother. She did not recognize her brothers at all, for she only remembered them as tiny boys. Gradually she regained possession of her faculties, until, at the age of forty-six, she had completely recovered from her trance, being in perfect health and well and hearty in every way.

She only remembers her early life, but nothing that happened during her long illness. Her case has completely mystified the doctors, who cannot explain it in any way.

TELLING TIME IN INDIA

Among the Hindus clocks are regarded as great curiosities, and often half-a-dozen or more timepieces are found in the apartments of the wealthy Hindustanees.

They are not used as timepieces, but simply for ornament, since the old-fashioned way of telling the hour in India, by calculating the number of bamboo lengths the sun has traveled above the horizon, is entirely satisfactory to the natives.

It is said that in the country police stations in India, where the European division of the hours is observed, time is measured by placing in a tub of water a copper pot in which a small hole has been bored. It is supposed that it will take one hour for the water to leak into the pot so as to fill it and sink it. When the policeman sees that the pot has disappeared he strikes the hour on a bell-like gong. If he is smoking or dozing the copper pot may have disappeared several minutes before he discovers the fact, but the hour is when he strikes the gong.

QUEER ISLE OF MAN LAWS

The Isle of Man presents many curious features, none of which is more curious than its laws. For instance, the legislature is called the house of keys and was in other times a judicial body charged with the duty of interpreting the laws. Any person so bold as to slander this house of keys was liable not only to a fine in the amount of \$50, but to the loss of both his ears.

Two deacons were once appointed to execute the laws, which before the year 1417 were uncodified, and these were known as breast laws, for the reason that they were imparted to the deacons in secret, to be kept by them within the secrecy of their own breasts as long as they chose, or during their whole service, though they were authorized to impart and explain to the populace as much of these special laws as should at any time seem wise and expedient.

Certain of the Manx laws, as set down after the codification, are extremely quaint. Here are two extracts from the Manx legal rulings:

"If a man steal a horse or an ox it is no felony, for the offender cannot hide them; but if he steal a capon or a pig he shall be hanged."

"In case of theft, if it amounts to the value of six pence halfpenny it shall be felony, and death to the offender; and under the value to be whipped or set upon a wooden horse which shall be provided for such offenders."

The arms of the Isle of Man, which though it may sound like an Irish bull to say so, are legs—three legs bent at the knee and apparently kicking outward from a common center in the midst of a shield—have provoked a number of jocular descriptions, of which the best declares that one leg spurs Ireland, one kicks at Scotland, and the third kneels to England.

On July 5 of every year the laws of the Isle of Man are still read aloud to the assembled people from the top of Tynwald hill. This is the most interesting and ancient ceremony observed today in Europe.

HER HAT A CHILD HOLDER



This is a curious way to carry a baby, but it is a very common sight among the natives of parts of South America. The basket in which the child is borne and which the mother, in the illustration has lined with a soft rug, is called a "shilungu." When empty it is turned upside down and used as a hat. The women are very clever at balancing these baskets with their babies inside.

MAKING THE TIDES WORK

The finest grindstones in the world came from the bottom of the Bay of Fundy. The manner in which they are produced is simple and ingenious, the stoncutters make the exceptional tides perform the hardest part of the work. When the tide is out, which happens twice a day, the workmen quarry the stones from the flatboat. Then in comes the tide, rising often as high as a house. And now the men have nothing to do. The tide lifts the boat, and up comes the stone with it. Boat and stone are then brought close ashore, where the stone is removed at leisure when the tide is out.

ANCIENT ALTAR OF IRELAND

At Cushendun, Ireland, there is a curious monument known as the "Altar in the Woods." It is a rough altar with a much worn cross cut in stone and it stands beneath an oak tree. This altar was used by the people of this part of Ireland as a place of worship long before any churches were built there. It is held in high esteem and is carefully preserved as a sacred relic.

IVORY QUEEN MAUD'S HOBBY

One of the oddest of royal hobbies is that followed by Queen Maud, who, for years, has made ivory her hobby. Not only has she a fine collection of ivory statues and other art objects, but she collects ivory in the tusk as well, and has a large collection of trophies of the elephant chase. Most of these are supplied with tiny gold plates, telling where and in what circumstances the animal from which the tusk was taken was killed.



Ballington Booth.



W. Bramwell Booth.

CHICAGO POLICE PARADE FOR NOTED INDIAN



Capt. C. C. Healey, commander of Chicago's mounted police, conferred a high honor upon his old Indian friend, Medicine Owl, former chief of Indian police of the Glacier National Park reservation, upon the occasion of the distinguished red man's visit to Chicago in company with five other chiefs of the Glacier Park Blackfoot tribes. As a tribute to this Indian, once one of the most feared Indian chiefs of police that ever rode over a reservation, Captain Healey assembled 200 of his mounted fore on the Grant Park parade grounds and passed them in review of the noted visitor.

Aqueduct Built by Agrippa



The French government has taken steps to insure the preservation of the famous Roman aqueduct, the Pont du Gard, which was threatened with destruction by one of the owners of adjoining land. The Pont du Gard is a fine aqueduct-bridge across the River Gard, built by Agrippa to carry the waters of the Eure and Airon to Nimes. It is 160 feet high and 875 feet long, and the top arches support a canal five feet high and two feet wide.