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ALL ABOUT THE SALVATION ARMY.

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What is the Salvation Army?

A force of converted men and women, joined together after the fashion of an army, who intend to make all men yield, or, at least, *listen* to the claims which God has to their love and service.

When, where, and by whom was it originated?

In the East of London, in the year 1865, by WILLIAM BOOTH, its present leader.

Who is William Booth?

GENERAL BOOTH was brought up in the Church of England, converted amongst the Wesleyans, afterwards became a minister of the Methodist New Connexion, and travelled in a great many parts of England, seeing great success in winning souls, until the year 1861, when he resigned his position as a regular minister, and gave himself up, with his wife, to evangelistic work. After this their labours were very largely owned of God, thousands being received into the various churches as the result. In the year 1865, Mr. BOOTH was led, by the Providence of God (by no plan or idea of his own) to the East of London, where the appalling fact that the enormous bulk of the population were totally ignorant and deficient of real religion, and altogether uninfluenced by the existing religious organizations, so impressed him that he determined to devote his life to *making* these millions *hear* and

know God, and thus save them from the abyss of misery in which they were plunged, and rescue them from the damnation that was before them. The Salvation Army is the result.

How does the Army operate?

1. By holding meetings out of doors, and marching singing through the streets, in harmony with law and order.
2. By visiting public-houses, gin palaces, prisons, private houses, and speaking to and praying with all who can be got at.
3. By holding meetings in theatres, music halls, saloons, and the other common resorts of those who prefer pleasure to God, and by turning factories and other strange buildings into meeting rooms, so securing hearers who would not enter ordinary places of worship.
4. By using the most popular song tunes and the language of every-day life to convey God's thoughts to everyone in novel and striking forms.
5. By making every convert a daily witness for Christ, both in public and private.

Why should men be compelled to hear of Salvation?

Because the vast majority would otherwise avoid doing so. Everybody knows that in large cities especially, where there are most churches and chapels, there are multitudes of people who never have anything to do with religion. The beerhouse and gin palace are in fact the churches of the million. Now, if the Bible be true at all, it must be of the utmost importance to press its truths upon the attention of all these before they die.

How did the movement come to be called "The Salvation Army?"

When the organization had been in existence some eleven

years, it was found to be fashioned, substantially, after the model of an army, and, as its object was the salvation of men, it was called what it really seemed to be—an Army of Salvation, otherwise "The Salvation Army."

Why is this Military form of Government preferable?

It is *preferable* because the only reason for which the organization exists being *war*, common sense requires that it should be framed after that pattern which mankind, in all ages, has found to be, not only the *most effective*, but the only one *possible* for an army.

But is this military form of government Scriptural?

Yes, for while it contradicts no principle of government laid down or practised in the New Testament, and is in perfect harmony with the only system of government described and enjoined in the Old Testament, it seems likely to answer the end contemplated by both the Old and New Dispensations, and cannot, therefore, be said to be unscriptural.

Has the Army been successful?

Yes, extraordinarily so. It has made greater progress during the time it has been in existence than any religious movement of the last hundred years—some say greater than any since the Apostles' days. Tens of thousands who were once the most godless in the community are now apostles of salvation, living and preaching the gospel in every land.

What is the Present Position of the Army?

We have at this time—that is, June 30, 1882	
Number of Corps or Stations in Great Britain	331
Officers in active command	534
On the <i>General Staff</i>	92
Cadets in the <i>Training Homes</i>	140
<hr/>	
Total of Officers entirely employed and paid	766
Number of Services held every week ...	6,220
Soldiers trained and ready to speak at any time, out doors or in	19,228
Theatres, Concert Halls, and other public buildings hired for The Army	125
Halls, Warehouses, and other buildings owned or hired	225
<hr/>	
Total number of Buildings occupied ...	350
Annual rental of property so hired... ..	£15,949
Expended on property and in furnishing Officers' Quarters	£95,063
Total sitting accommodation in these buildings... ..	303,100
Number of people reached in the streets and highways weekly	4,500,000
Received and expended by the people for year ending December 31, 1881, at the rate of	£57,000

The present Stations of The Army are in different parts of London, the principal towns of England and Wales, in Scotland, the North of Ireland, France, the United States of America, and in Australia.

Do the Converts themselves contribute to support the Army?

Yes; they are taught that they cannot follow Christ without the presentation of themselves and their all to assist in conquering the world for God.

How are the Contributions of the People received?

Collections are taken in most Stations at *every* service, Sabbath and week-day, and at all the Stations very frequently.

Do not these frequent Collections hinder the Work?

No; the converts regard giving as being as much a duty as speaking, and strangers take it as a matter of course.

What is done with the Money raised locally by the different Corps?

The offerings at the meetings and the weekly contributions of the Soldiers are devoted to the payment of rents, and the support of their own officers. Any overplus is paid into the Army Treasury, and interest allowed on it, the money being used in loans for the extension of the war till required by the Corps.

How is this local Money looked after?

By local Treasurers and Secretaries, who prepare and present balance-sheets to their separate Corps, their accounts also being inspected by Officers on the Staff, sent from Headquarters.

Are the Officers' Salaries guaranteed?

No. Each Officer goes forth to the war, trusting in God for his support, and, on entering upon it, acknowledges in

writing that he has no legal claim upon Headquarters, or upon any other authority in the Army for salary or remuneration.

Are the necessities of the Officers usually supplied?

Yes; although many, no doubt, suffer considerable hardship; yet God is faithful who has promised, and He does not suffer them to be tried beyond their power of endurance. Such officers always receive help from Headquarters when we are aware of their necessity, and when funds permit.

Are the working expenses of the separate Corps usually heavy?

Yes, very. Seven and ten pounds per week are amounts ordinarily paid.

But if the stations are so largely self-supporting, wherein exists the necessity for subscriptions being sent to Headquarters. In other words, what is done with the money so sent?

While it is true that the great majority of the stations meet their local claims—many do not, and these have to be assisted; in addition to which, Headquarters has to meet the expense of establishing new Stations, assisting in building new halls, purchasing old buildings, training Officers, furnishing Officers' Quarters all over the kingdom, also paying much of the expenses of the innumerable removals of the Officers from one station to another. All breakdowns and expenses of sickness, have also to be met

from Headquarters, as well as the salaries of Staff Officers (excepting the GENERAL himself), and all travelling expenses of the same, as well of District Inspecting Officers, together with all legal, auditors' and accountants' expenses, with rent of offices, printing, publishing, &c.

Is a Balance Sheet regularly published of the moneys received and expended at Headquarters?

Yes, a Yearly Balance Sheet is issued, signed by Messrs. Beddow & Son, Public Accountants, 2, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C., by whom the accounts are regularly superintended and audited; and, not only so, but any person who has a direct interest in The Army is at liberty to inspect the books, which contain all the particulars of income and expenditure.

Who gets the profit of "The War Cry," "The Little Soldier," and other Army Publications?

They are all included in the Army's income. See Balance Sheet.

Is General Booth supported out of the funds of the Army?

No! From the commencement of the movement he has been supported from an entirely independent source.

Are not many of the measures and methods employed by the Army objected to, as strange, vulgar, and unscriptural?

Yes, these objections are very commonly made by persons who form their opinion of us by hearsay, but we totally deny that anything is done by authority that can be shown to be contrary to the spirit or letter of the Bible. We do admit, however, that many of our methods are very different to the religious usages and social tastes of

respectable and refined people, which may make those measures appear vulgar, that is, in bad taste to them; but this does not make them wrong in the sight of God. On the contrary, we think this adaptation of measures to the state of the masses is abundantly justified by the extraordinary things which God set His prophets to do, in order to arrest the attention of the people, and also by the innovations connected with the work of Jesus Christ and His Apostles! And, if it can be proved from the results, that these methods lay hold of the ignorant and godless multitudes, compelling them to think about eternity, and attend to their souls' salvation, we think they are thereby proved to be both lawful and expedient, and such as should command the approbation of all good men.

"He that winneth souls is wise."—PROVERBS xi. 30.

"For though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more."—1 Cor. ix. 19. (See, also, verses 20 to 23.)

"Making a difference: and others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire!"—JUDE 23.

Why are Military titles used, such as Generals, Captains, Lieutenants, and the like?

Because, those in authority must have some significant titles, and because these harmonise with the organisation of The Army, are ready-made to our hands, most readily convey to the minds of the common people the rank the Officers hold, and are less objectionable to the masses of the people than those used by the regular Christian denominations to describe their Officers.

Why are such strange names as the "Salvation Army Barracks," "Salvation Stores," and the like given to the places of meeting?

It is well known that there is a strong prejudice existing in the minds of the vast majority of the population against Churches and Chapels, and that on no account will they enter them. By calling our places Barracks, Factories, Stores, and the like, we avoid this prejudice, and obtain the attendance of the people; and when we add the word Salvation, we make known in the simplest and plainest manner possible that the meetings that are to be held there, will be for the purposes of salvation. Some people have strongly denounced these names, but we think them simple and useful and no more objectionable than "Christ Church," "Jesus College," and the like.

What kind of Uniform is worn, and is there any advantage in it?

It consists of a plain, simple, dark blue dress, trimmed with neat red braid, and marked by the letter S on the collar, or a sailor's guernsey of the Army's colour. It is found to be very useful, attracts attention, gives opportunity for conversation, gathers people at the open-air demonstrations, excites respect in the rowdy population, indicates not only connection with the Army, but a person's position in it, and is a safeguard against conformity to the fashions of the day. The ministers of most churches have a uniform, and are not ashamed of it; we can see no solid objection to The Salvation Army having one also.

Can anything be said in favour of Colours, Bands of Music, Processions, and other sensational methods employed?

They are all explained by the first necessity of the movement, which is TO ATTRACT ATTENTION. If the people are in danger of the damnation of Hell, and asleep in the danger, then the business of those sent to rescue them is, first, to awaken them—"to open their eyes." These and other methods attract their attention, secure a hearing for the gospel, and thousands repent, flee to Christ from the wrath to come, and are saved. Many of the objections vanish on a little thought. For instance, strong objections have been made to the using of a drum in our processions; but there cannot certainly be anything more objectionable in our calling the poor people into our Theatres and Halls by beating a drum than in other Christians calling together their congregations by beating a bell: no principle is involved in either case.

Is there any defence of the peculiar posters, window placards, and other announcements issued from time to time?

What has just been said applies equally here. When an officer issues a bill announcing any meeting, he has three things before him:—

1st. He wants a bill that *will be read*. Religious announcements are not commonly read.

2nd. He wants a bill that will be read by *the class* he wants at his meeting—that is, drunkards, gamblers,

harlots, blasphemers, thieves, and neglectors of God and salvation generally.

3rd. When read, he wants it to *attract them* to his meeting. Ordinary religious announcements he knows would only deter this class; therefore, he must, if possible, have an announcement of someone to appear, or something to be done, that will interest and attract. Consequently he will, doubtless, sometimes say things that may offend the refined taste or religious prejudices of better taught and cultured people; but if he attracts and draws some poor outcast of society to the Cross, he praises God, and thinks he has done a *good thing*, and rejoices accordingly.

What is the meaning of the motto "Blood and Fire," inscribed on the Colours and on the Seal of The Army?

It means the precious blood of atonement, by which only we are saved. The fire signifies the Holy Spirit, who sanctifies, energises, and comforts all who are true soldiers of God.

Does not The Army set the new converts to speak immediately after conversion, and is not this a very dangerous proceeding?

We often ask them to tell the people what the Lord has done for them as soon as they obtain mercy, and commonly expect them to make known the fact in the open air on the following evening. And, so far from finding this to be a dangerous course, we find it has an excellent effect on the new convert himself.

1. In the full tide of his first love he breaks through

that aversion to speak about religion in public, which is more or less common to all.

2. It fully commits him to a life of salvation before all his companions, kindred, and friends.

3. God blesses him in doing it; and, having tasted the joy of doing good, he wants to do more.

4. The effect on others is excellent; it breaks down hardened sinners, and proclaims the ability and willingness of God to save, more effectually than any other method.

5. Moreover, it is *scriptural*. Christ practised this plan. He told the man out of whom he had cast the legion of devils to return at once to his own house and show how great things God has done for him. And he at once went his way, and published throughout THE WHOLE CITY how great things the Lord had done for him.—*Luke* viii. 39.

The Apostles also set the converts at once to testify and preach, for we read *Acts* viii. 4, that on the persecution under Saul—"they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the Word." (See, also, *1st Cor.* xiv. 22-24.)

But are not many of the Officers, and others who take part in the meetings, very ignorant?

Yes! they are unquestionably very deficient in *earthly* knowledge, but in this they are no worse off than were the early teachers of Christianity, because, according to their inspired acknowledgment, they were only "*ignorant and unlearned men.*" It would be interesting to know how many of the early Apostles could either read or write when called to preach. But this did not prevent their preaching and teaching with greater success than many of their successors have done. But the mission of our Officers and

Soldiers is not to impart the knowledge of earthly, but of Divine things. They do not, therefore, suffer on this account, and they are enabled in this respect to say with him who is sometimes described as the *great* Apostle—"We come unto you not with *excellency* of speech or of wisdom, declaring unto you the wisdom of God. And *our* speech and *our* preaching is not with enticing words of *man's* wisdom, but in demonstration of the *Spirit* and of *power*, that your faith should not stand in the WISDOM OF MEN, but in the POWER OF GOD."

Is any kind of training given to the Officers previous to sending them to their Stations?

Yes. Those who are recommended by the Major of their division, the Officers of their Corps, and others on the spot who know them as fit to be made Officers of The Army, are then sent to the great National Training Barracks, at Clapton, where the men (under the superintendence of the General's second son, Mr. Ballington) and the women (under that of his second daughter, Miss Emma Booth) are carefully examined as to their private character and qualifications, and are tested and trained in East London warfare for from six weeks to three months.

Instruction is given in Bible History and Doctrine, with some little help in reading and writing; and all are trained in our various methods of warfare, house-to-house visitation, and management of meetings, out-door and in; and, above all, the utmost devotion possible to God and the salvation of souls is urged.

Is any systematic care taken of the health of the Officers ?

Yes ; those who are really in need of change and rest are allowed to go home to their friends for a while, or special medical advice and treatment is provided in case of need.

Is not the employment of women to preach contrary to the express teaching of Scripture ?

MOST DECIDEDLY NOT. It is true that there is one solitary passage in Paul's writings which at first seems to favour such prohibition, namely, 1 Cor. xiv. 34, 35. But, rightly understood, this passage simply means that he, the Apostle, thought it a shame for a woman to take any part in the debates which were common in Jewish assemblies at that time, and also in the early churches—(see Acts xviii. 4-6 ; Acts xvii. 1, 4, 17 ; Acts xv. 5-7),—and which are not uncommon now in meetings where the claims of Jesus Christ to be the Messiah are discussed. He thought it better that, rather than she should ask any questions there, or take any part in these unseemly debates, she should ask her husband for the desired information at home ; but the Holy Ghost never intended the Apostle in this passage, or in any other, to prohibit preaching or testifying for Christ.

1. Seeing that in the eleventh chapter of the same Epistle the Apostle lays down the exact dress regulations for women when they do preach.

2. That in the Old Testament times of the most eminent preachers and leaders of His people were women. They were allowed to be even Generals then. *Judges* iv. 4, 10, 11 ; *Kings* xxii. 14-20.

3. That the first officers He commissioned to carry the message of His resurrection were women. *Matt.* xxviii. 9, 10.

4. That the same baptism of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost was given to women, and the Apostle Peter confirmed their Divine right to preach by quoting the prophecies of Joel respecting them. *Acts* ii. 16, 18.

5. That there were female "helpers," "yokefellows," "labourers," with the Apostles in the early churches who preached the Gospel. *Phil.* iv. 3 ; *Rom.* xvi. 3, xiv. 12.

6. Philip, the evangelist, had four daughters, virgins, that did prophecy (or preach). *Acts* xxi. 8, 9.

7. Multitudes of women since then, in all lands, have been commissioned by the Holy Ghost to preach the Gospel and lead His people, which commission they have discharged with overwhelming success.

8. The Holy Spirit, in *Galatians* iii. 28, states that there is neither male nor female, but that all are one in Christ Jesus, thereby affirming that, in the privileges, duties, and responsibilities of Christ's Kingdom, all differences on account of sex are abolished.*

Is it consistent with female modesty for young women to be so public, and is it found safe for them ?

Perfectly so ; and we have not found any evil consequences whatever resulting from it. We believe that a more decorous and modest body of women than our female officers is not to be found on the face of the earth. They are admired and respected by all who know them.

* See Mrs. Booth's treatise on this subject. May be had from Messrs. Partridge, 9, Paternoster Row, London ; or by order of any bookseller. One Penny.

Is it true that The Army does not duly esteem and sufficiently defer to the Word of God and cause it to be used in their assemblies ?

No, it is not. We hold that the Bible is the written exposition of the will of God, and we regularly read it in five or six of our meetings, and more, every week. We urge all our converts to obtain a Bible at once, and to read and pray over it daily.

Is it true that there is no real teaching in The Army, but that the converts have nothing more than a round of experience and excitement to maintain their faith ?

No; this is an error. The converts at every Station have, from the outset, the most practical Scriptural teaching possible. They are taught, as far as they are able and willing to learn, all that concerns a life of separation from evil, unreserved devotion to the service of God, and the duty of sacrificing themselves to gain the salvation of the largest number of souls. In every place one night every week is set apart for this special personal dealing, when the meetings are for Christians only; and, usually, the Sabbath morning or afternoon is given up to the same kind of instruction.

Is The Army opposed to Bible classes ?

No; but we do not think that meetings conducted as Bible classes ordinarily are, would be useful to our people. We consider that we are always teaching our people to lead such lives of holiness and devotion as are described

and commanded in the Bible; and, therefore, consider that we are *always* giving Biblical instruction. But we are opposed to all that teaching of the Bible which is merely *theoretical, speculative, and controversial*, and which has no bearing on the immediate experience and walk and warfare of our Soldiers. And we object to any outsiders bringing in amongst us these speculative and non-essential questions. We say we are doing a great work, and we cannot come down to discuss questions on which the most eminent doctors of divinity disagree. We counsel our Soldiers to leave these, until all God's enemies are conquered and saved !!

What are the doctrines of The Army ?

Just those which are deemed essential to salvation by all the orthodox people of God. Utter ruin through the fall; salvation *alone*, from first to last, through the atonement of Christ, by the Holy Spirit; the great Day of Judgment, with its reward of heaven for ever for the righteous, and hell for ever for the wicked.

For further information as to the evangelical character of our teaching, see "Practical Religion," by Mrs. Booth.*

But have not objections been raised to persons directing the attention of penitents to passages in the Bible in the meetings ?

Certainly. This is always done when injudicious persons seek to draw off the attention of some penitent from the

* Messrs. Partridge & Son, 9, Paternoster Row. Paper, 1s; cloth, 2s.

living personal Christ with whom he was dealing. If a man wants forgiveness, let him go to God for it—speak to God, trust God, and God will speak directly to his heart. This is our plan.

Is it true that Sinless Perfection is taught in The Army?

No, it is not true. We affirm and teach that man must remain always a shortcoming creature, full of infirmity, making mistakes, and subject to temptation to his dying day; and, consequently, he must ever trust to the Sacrifice once offered to cover his shortcomings, and to render his offering perfect before the Lord.

What is the teaching of The Army on the subject of Holiness?

We believe it is possible for God to create in man a clean heart—that is, a heart from which the blood of Christ has cleansed away all unrighteousness, and that, when he has become the partaker of this great salvation, God can, and does, work in him to will and to do of His own good pleasure, enabling him to love Him with all his heart, and soul, and mind, and strength, and his neighbour as himself.

What is the meaning and use of the penitent-form, of which we read so much in "The War Cry"?

It is simply a form set out before all the people, where we invite those to come and kneel who have decided to forsake sin and serve God, and who want to have their sins forgiven. We do this in order that they may be counselled and prayed for.

Is it not possible that some may be led to think they are Converted at these meetings when really they are only a little excited?

Doubtless there are many who think they are saved who are only stony ground or wayside hearers; who are only pricked in their skin instead of their hearts. But this must not prevent our continuing to sow the seed and use those means which seem most likely to save the greatest number.

But do the new converts stand? Is the work permanent?

Many who profess to be saved, doubtless are only convicted; and many who appear to be really saved fall away, unable to stand against the power of old habits, the ridicule and persecution to which they are subject in their homes or workshops, or from other sources. But that multitudes do stand, is evident from the number of officers and soldiers now in The Army, the large numbers in the various churches, scattered throughout the world, and the multitudes who are already safe landed in Heaven.

What is the cause of the uproarious proceedings, the violent persecutions, and the unseemly rioting that we read of in newspapers and elsewhere?

Exactly the same that makes the record of the labours of the early apostles of Christ a continual story of persecution, riot, and uproar, until it became a saying on their advent into any town, "These men [that have turned the world upside down have come hither also."

More particularly, we may say that our bitterest opponents are the publicans. These never fail to stir up

"lewd fellows of the baser sort," whenever they have opportunity, and herein is the secret of much opposition.

But no serious disturbance ever occurs where the authorities make it well understood that they will not tolerate breaches of the peace committed against us. Where the authorities give expression to a want of regard for our safety, the roughs of course take the hint.

Is there not a great deal of excitement in connection with the movement?

Undoubtedly so; and it is impossible for any war to be carried on without much excitement, especially this war. Men cannot find out that they are terrible rebels against God—every moment in danger of the damnation of Hell—without being excited; and soldiers of the cross cannot look on their fellow-creatures laughing, dancing, sleeping, cursing, and swearing on the verge of the horrible gulf, without being moved to their very depths; nor can they rush in upon them with the offer of mercy, awake them from their slumber, drag them away from the burning gulf, and see them plunge in the fountain of mercy, without being themselves excited. There never was a *real work of God* without excitement. Read the accounts of Old Testament revivals as well as those since Pentecost. Excitement is allowed and welcomed in every other domain; in business, politics, music, and pleasure; in war it is deemed a necessity, and it is so here.

Is The Army regularly organized? Many people say it is only a rope of sand.

1. If by organization is intended a *regular system of*

government, then The Army is organized, seeing that from one central head its authority reaches through varied grades of office, controlling and directing all, until it reaches the weakest and latest acquisition to its ranks. This system is not, as yet, perfectly acted upon; but the time is not far distant when it is confidently expected that every person who once enlists in our ranks, or who even acknowledges any anxiety about his soul in our meetings, will be watched over ever afterwards.

2. If by organization is intended *that discipline or uniform obedience of all Officers and Soldiers which secures uniform action*, then we think that The Army is organized beyond most other bodies of Christians. We have 700 Officers, and thousands of the rank and file, who are so far disciplined as to regularly discharge any duty, or who are willing to go to any part of the world, simply at the word of command.

3. If by organization is intended *such settlement and fixedness of property by law as prevents its alienation from the objects for which it was first given and secured*, then we are sure The Army is organized. Not only is the property by law secured to The Army, but the character and government of The Salvation Army is declared and secured by a Deed Poll, enrolled in Chancery. The mouth of woman can never be closed for the preaching of the Gospel; while none other than true salvation doctrines can ever be preached.

4. If by organization is intended a system by which *all the power and duties of those in office pass into other hands when those exercising such power and discharging such duties cease to be able or suitable to do so*, then The Army is organized, since every such precaution and care, legal

and otherwise, have been taken, and are now being practised to accomplish this.

Is the property acquired by The Army secured to it?

Yes, by legal deeds. Everything is so settled and enrolled that it cannot be dealt with otherwise than in the use and for the interests of The Army. Everything is secured by law, down to the furniture in the offices.

Will not this movement result in the making of a new Sect?

Not in the sense in which a new sect is ordinarily understood. It is not a Church after the fashion of the Churches, but an Army that is aimed at. That is a force, as real, as active, as self-sacrificing, and as much under control for soul-saving purposes, as the ordinary military armies are for slaughter and destruction. There is evidently, at present, nothing after this model in existence, and if it be desirable and scriptural, it does not matter much what it is called.

Have many Clergymen, Ministers, and leading Philanthropists, declared in favour of the Army?

Now, from the Archbishops downwards, clergy of the High church, Low church, and Broad church, and prominent ministers of all the churches, have expressed their confidence in our integrity, their approval of our zeal, and good wishes for our success, and at convocations, councils, and conferences, the despised and rejected of a few years ago, are proved to have been sent of God for the reformation and salvation of the land by the earnest con-

sultations as to reaching the masses with the Gospel which they occasion.

Is there any publication which gives full particulars of the history of the movement?

An interesting volume entitled "Heathen England and The Salvation Army,"* describing the rise and progress of the work can be had from Headquarters, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., for the published price in stamps, as can all our publications, or by order of any bookseller.

Are there any other publications of the Army that give particulars of its present operations?

Yes, see list on the cover of this. *The War Cry*, a weekly newspaper, price One Half-penny, the recognized organ of the movement, will be sent, post free, every week for six months, if 2/2 in stamps be forwarded to Headquarters, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

When The Army enters a town, does it contemplate a temporary or a permanent occupation?

We desire to make a permanent lodgement, and to raise up a force that shall continue the war, and go on increasing, until the whole district is overcome by it. This is a much more difficult and important task than merely holding a Mission, or conducting Revival Services. To make a raid, and capture a few prisoners, is a far less difficult task than the establishment and maintenance of a fort in the enemy's territory.

* Messrs. Partridge & Co., 9, Paternoster Row. Paper, 1s; cloth, 2s.

Then you regard The Army as an organization that is to spread throughout the entire world and exist for ever?

YES, TO SPREAD THROUGH THE ENTIRE WORLD, AND TO LAST SO LONG AS GOD HAS ENEMIES TO BE FOUGHT WITH AND OVERCOME.

But without looking quite so far ahead as that, what will become of The Army when the present leader has passed away?

Every forethought has been exercised in view of this, and such legal and other arrangements have been made as will, we think, secure the continuance and progress of the movement. If the General were to be removed by death to-morrow, his successor, without a minute's delay, would step into his position, and we have not a question, but that the whole machinery of The Army would go on without a hitch.*

Has The Army any political character or aims?

No. That is, it takes no part, either for or against any of the political parties. It teaches obedience to the laws and respect for the authority of the powers that be. Its great business is to make all men holy, and wherever it

* Mr. Booth has already three sons and three daughters wholly given up to The Army; and so wonderfully has God inspired the whole of his large family with the spirit of this work, that the younger branches bid fair to become as zealous for its propagation as their parents have been; besides which, many superior minds are developing and shaping daily for the guidance and perpetuity of the movement.

succeeds in this, it succeeds in making good citizens and loyal subjects.

"Honour all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honour the king."—1 Peter ii. 17.

Is The Army hostile to the existing evangelical denominations?

Just the contrary. Numbers of its converts go to swell the membership of the churches. More than 400 persons converted and trained in its ranks have been engaged by other different religious organizations as Evangelists, Ministers, Missionaries, Students, Colporteurs, Bible-women, and the like.

Does The Army recruit its ranks from those of the surrounding churches?

No. It openly avows its objection to accept as members any who belong to any of the churches, preferring the uncared for, and going to them and adapting, as it has been shown, all its invitations and measures to meet *their* tastes and attract *them* to its meetings.

Does this enterprise present any extraordinary plea for the prayers and financial help of Christians generally?

After reading the foregoing, we think, dear friend, you will be prepared to answer this question with a hearty affirmative, and also assent to the following:—

1. The Salvation of God is the great remedy for all the spiritual, mental, and most of the physical miseries of mankind.
2. God has raised up The Salvation Army, and made it a chosen agency for conveying this Salvation to the lowest and worst.

3. It is, therefore, most desirable not only to sustain its present operations, but greatly to extend them.

4. To do this, notwithstanding its self-sustaining practice and principles, considerable financial co-operation is required.

5. That such is the burden and anxiety devolving upon those who are responsible for the oversight and direction of this great movement, that it is of the utmost importance that they should be relieved from the anxiety and care caused by financial straitness.

The GENERAL will be glad to correspond with any friends on the subject of this pamphlet, answering any questions or giving any information.

Contributions may be forwarded by Cheques or Post Office Orders to WILLIAM BOOTH, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., the latter made payable to WILLIAM BOOTH, at the General Post Office; and please write across the face of either Cheque or Post Office Order the words "National Provincial Bank of England."

All Contributors are requested to give their name and address (stating whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss), even if not for publication, so that their contributions may be acknowledged direct to themselves.

The receipt of any Contribution can be acknowledged, however, through the *War Cry* in a special form if desired.

AN OUTSIDER'S TESTIMONY CONCERNING OUR TEACHING.

"It seems to me one of the most important, as it is also one of the most prominent characteristics of your practice and preaching is *Dependence* on 'the Holy Ghost sent down from Heaven.' Relying upon His power on the hearts of your hearers, you are bold to press upon them, without respect of persons, or qualifying of terms, God's unsparing demands; for, *with* these, you present to them the Power available at once, and always to meet and obey them. Whatever propensities have hold of a man—whatever be the special forms of the law of sin and death by which he is enslaved, you hesitate not to assert the present sufficiency to 'set him free of the law of the Spirit of Life,' nor to bid him, *now* and always, 'Walk in the Spirit, and you shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh.' All your Scripture-teaching is of this definite '*Present-Tense*' kind, not aiming to give abstract, much less speculative, information, but to enforce obedient living. All your efforts seem directed to bring those whom you instruct to *take* each step in the way of peace, *as* it is shewn them by the Holy Spirit from the Word of God. The first of these steps—'*Come out*'—is, I believe, urged upon all present at every meeting you hold; and the act of public confession and allegiance committing one to break with the past, '*and be separate*,' is followed up by your plan of requiring daily attendance at meetings for drill or service. Two results are thus obtained: New occupations engross the man's evenings and his energies, whilst between him and his old haunts, ways, and associates, there is a great gulf fixed. Every convert is made in private and in public a daily witness for Christ."

Form of Bequest.

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The General of THE SALVATION ARMY, 101, Queen
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All Army Publications may be obtained from Headquarters, 101, Queen Victoria-st., London, E.C., the Captains of The Army, by order of any Bookseller, and at all Railway Book Stalls.