

1917

The World our Field

GATHERINGS

Press Items ♦ ♦
concerning ♦ ♦
the work of ♦ ♦
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in many lands ♦ ♦

FEBRUARY,
Nineteen
Seventeen

No. 2

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The Unity in Our Activities.* Pam/R.41

BY THE GENERAL.

THE Social Work of The Army is going steadily forward, and is proving itself of increasing value.

The war has swallowed up thousands of the men The Army has helped or was helping when it broke out. But it has also thrown new and important demands upon us. Take one example: men who were considered too old for really hard work have come forth—some from their own miserable dens, and others more miserable still from the Workhouses—taken up work several days a week, and are freely using the Homes and Shelters.

Some of the Institutions are helping to care for the khaki-men who come and go, while in others employment under kindly conditions has been found for some of the wives and widows of the soldiers. In addition to this, the Men's Departments are carrying on a very useful effort for Munition Workers.

On the Women's side every Department is working at full

stretch—the Industrial Homes, the Slum Centres, the Children's Institutions, the Women's Shelters, and other agencies are more than fully occupied. Moreover, not only is that work increasing in dimensions, but it is growing better and better in its results, and never was it more worthy of support and sympathy than now.

The conditions which have arisen owing to the war have again emphasized the wonderful unity of the various activities of The Army. It is a literal truth that no section of our operations can afford to say to any other section, "I have no need of thee."

This has been particularly illustrated in the work we are doing for the soldiers amongst the various Armies, so that, as I have lately been reminding the friends of our Social Work, while I do not ask them to assist me at this time in our efforts on behalf of the troops either in this country, or in the Colonies, or in Egypt, or elsewhere, nor for the Munition Workers, nor on behalf of the

* Extract from article in "The War Cry," London.

No charge is made for this Pamphlet. It is sent for the purpose of imparting information concerning the work of The Salvation Army, and Friends are requested to pass it on where it will be likely to achieve this object. General Booth will be pleased to supply further information at any time. His Address—Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.



dependants of the soldiers, nor even for the discharged soldiers themselves—all these are the proper concern of other funds—

WORK FOR THE TROOPS.

To The Salvation Army falls the honour of opening the first Hostel in London for Troops, soon after war broke out.

First came the Middlesex Street Hostel, which has had to double its accommodation, though half a hundred men have still to be "fixed up" in the Rest and Reading Room.

The Westminster Hostel provides home shelter for 600 soldiers. The Belgrave Hostels, near Victoria Station, will give another 600 lodgment. At Paddington there are eighty beds in the seven-storey mansion, 28, Westbourne Terrace; Sheridan House, within two minutes of Charing Cross, has come to be called "The Colonial Club" because of its popularity amongst boys from overseas. Waterloo Station is catered for by the Somerset Hotel, with its fifty beds; whilst King's Cross and St. Pancras have a Hostel with

yet it is important to bear in mind that *this work could not be carried on at all but for the existence of The Salvation Army itself.*

eighty beds, and Euston a Hut providing another fifty.

The overflow from this district and Holborn and Oxford Street is now provided for by the latest London Hostel at 150A, Southampton Row. Here are seven floors of comfort: A roomy restaurant, cosy reading and rest rooms, and a multiplicity of bedrooms fitted with one, two, three, or four beds. Bath rooms, with unlimited hot water, are at every turn of the short corridors. The 138 rooms hold 350 beds.

Field-Marshal Viscount French (whose felicitous speech appears on next page) presided at the official opening. With his Lordship were Mrs. Booth, the Premier of New Zealand, Lord Aberconway, the High Commissioner for Canada, Brigadier-General Mac-Anderson, A.F.F., Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, and the Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D.



Lord French's Speech.

"Most heartily do I endorse Commissioner Higgins' statement that the War Office welcome and feel deeply grateful for the establishment of these Hostels as well as for all the other splendid work which is being done by The Salvation Army throughout this war. Of all the institutions and organizations which in the last fifty or sixty years have come into existence, and have been of such enormous benefit to every community, none has done finer work, and none has obtained greater or more splendid results, in all parts of the British Empire, than The Salvation Army. I think it may be said with absolute justice that the followers of that great and wonderful leader of men—the first General Booth—that they have been able to reach peoples and communities, in all parts of the world, which they alone could have touched with such benign influence. It is a great work which The Salvation Army has done, and I am indeed proud, honoured, and happy to be invited to attend here this afternoon.

"The activities of The Salvation Army throughout this war have been of the greatest benefit to the soldier. Their Hutments, which have been established at home and in France throughout the zone of war, as also their Hostels, have proved of the greatest benefit to, and been deeply appreciated by, the men. In addition to their motor ambulances throughout the war zone, and the numbers of members of The Salvation Army who are engaged in the visitation of the sick and wounded at the front, comforts of all kinds have been distributed amongst the troops; and not by any means last, the greatest help

and assistance has been rendered to the widows, orphans, and wives of those men who have gone to fight for us in France.

"I thank Mrs. Booth most heartily, on behalf of my beloved comrades, for the kind words she spoke about us just now. I say that because the year and a half I had in command of the army in France led me to form a fixed conviction that the British soldier of to-day is possessed of a very extraordinary moral spirit and power. I cannot in any other way explain the most supernatural courage, tenacity, and endurance which he has shown in the field throughout this war. Only those who have served with him, and know how terribly he has been tried, can realize it. It is the man in the trench who has saved this country from disaster!

"If we come to search for the source of all this, we cannot help going back through the last fifty or sixty years and thinking of all the splendid work which has been done by The Salvation Army, and the kindred associations of not so extensive a nature. It has always been their aim and object to inculcate in young men and young women the noblest ideals, and I think they would have justice on their side if they claimed that the splendid work they have done in the past, especially amongst those classes from which soldiers, up to very lately, have been almost entirely recruited had had this marked effect to which I have referred. The spirit and the glorious performance of the soldier in the field to-day, show that there is something more in them than what military training and teaching could have given. I think we have to credit the work of The Salvation Army and kindred institutions with that."—*Press Reports.*



How to Thrive.

"OH, Salvation Army, Oh, Salvation Army, please come in!" The woman who spoke beckoned us to the door of her little home. "I wish to give you something for the Harvest Festival." She took up a ripe pumpkin which, to our astonishment, had written upon it, "God bless the General."

"I wrote that on it," she continued, "when the pumpkin was very small, and the writing has grown with the pumpkin." We were going from place to place with our little wagon collecting for the Harvest Celebrations, and this was the last village to be visited.

"How does it happen that you take such an interest in The Salvation Army" we asked?

"Five years ago my husband was a terrible drunkard," said the woman. "Often he has made me black and blue, and so bruised that I was hardly able to move. But one day he came home from market quite changed, and gave me a kiss! It was the first I had had for twenty years, and I have

thrived almost out of recognition since then!"—"Der Kriegsruf," *Switzerland.*



S.A.P.C.C.

"The Salvation Army in India, in response to a request by the military authorities, raised two non-combatant regiments for service in Persian Gulf, Mesopotamia. Each regiment is 800 strong, and is known as "Salvation Army Porter Coolie Corps." They are employed in loading and unloading vessels. They are each in charge of three British Salvation Army Officers, holding rank of Second Lieutenant, with two Indian Salvationist Officers, known as Sardars, and are enrolled for service during the war."—"The War Cry," *India.*



"All beggars that the Inspector-General delivers to the police, or who are apprehended in the streets, will be sent to The Salvation Army Shelters; towards their cost the Municipality will make suitable payments."—"El Cruzado" (*South America*).



A Fugitive Murderer.

ONE morning, at a Canadian Training Camp, a young man in khaki came to the Officer and said he had been deeply touched by The Salvation Army Meeting of the previous night, and confessed that he was a fugitive from justice.

"Ten years ago," he said, "I quarrelled with a man, and killed him in a fight with revolvers.

"I was arrested and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. After a while I was made a 'Trusty,' and given charge of the bloodhounds. I lived on a plantation by myself some three miles from the prison, and was allowed an astonishing amount of freedom. This tempted me, after doing two years of my sentence, to make a get-away. I succeeded in reaching Canada, and for several years roamed the prairie provinces, doing any kind of work that I could get. When the war broke out I enlisted.

"I have been restless and fearful ever since I made my escape from prison, I may say, and now I am resolved to gain peace of conscience by giving myself up.

There, that's my story. Now what do you advise me to do?"

The Adjutant suitably advised the man, and in the subsequent police-court proceedings and explanations to the military authorities was constantly at his side, advising and encouraging him. The man was eventually discharged from the battalion, and returned to the United States, where he is awaiting whatever action the authorities may take.—*"The War Cry," U.S.A.*



"In company with my wife I went many years ago to a Salvation Army Meeting. What we saw and heard so impressed us that we went from that Meeting deeply convinced that The Salvation Army richly deserved our respect and admiration. A long and close acquaintance since that day enables me to emphasise my conviction that the open arms which The Army always extends to the wanderer, and its intense desire to help the weak, entitle it to the sympathy and assistance of all right-thinking people."—*Mr. Berndt Petersson, Mayor of Ystad (Sweden).*



Moral Training of Nation's Youth.

BY invitation of the Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, M.A., Mrs. General Booth addressed an influential company of ladies in the Savoy Chapel Royal, on "The Care of young women and girls"—particularly in the present days.

"No lady in London," said Mr. Chapman, "is better qualified to speak on such a subject than Mrs. Bramwell Booth—a lady whose whole life has been devoted to this particular branch of religious effort; the workers in this noble cause had no more zealous supporter and sympathiser than Her Majesty Queen Mary."

Mrs. Booth appealed to those present to use their influence in bringing about a stricter surveillance of the moral training of the youth of the nation.

A growing evil was that of unseemly pictures. "Why," asked Mrs. Booth, "should we put before the poor pictures that we should look upon as leprosy for our own young people?"—"The War Cry," London.

An Indian Story.

Scene: Major Ishwar Das interviewing the Deputy Commissioner. An urgent message, business interrupted. A man killing himself, send help! To the Major: "You're just the man, off you go." Everything dropped, the Major simply flying over the ground. The man found, helped, wounds attended to, his wife's wounds also medically treated. Major returns to complete the business, which went through swimmingly. A letter follows highly commending the S.A. for the help our Officers are always ready to give.—"The War Cry," India. ☉

If we could muster the multitude of probably 350,000 who depend upon The Salvation Army for Christmas cheer, what a great sight it would be! To seat this crowd it would require 25,000 tables, accommodating 14 persons each; placed in single file the line would extend over 120 miles. Standing on each other's shoulders, the column would reach 1,200,000 feet, or about 227½ miles towards the sun.—"The War Cry," U.S.A.



THE ARMY AND THE GREAT EXPLOSION.

WITHIN two hours of the great explosion near London, the first contingent of thirty Cadets from the Training Garrison were on the scene, and immediately set to work to help the stricken people.

Commenting upon the scenes which followed the disaster, *The Times* says:—"At first there was no organised system of dealing with the frightened women and children who fled into the night before the blast which had brought their homes to the ground. Gradually system grew out of the confusion, and . . . The Salvation Army played a useful part in this work. The Army's Hall in the district was made a centre for the distribution of food and clothes under the direction of Major Catherine Booth.

. . .
Fifty children—some of them mere babies in arms—were taken to a Working Men's Club "commandeered" by some of the lasses; and here, while the flames were raging they talked, and sang, and played with the wee mites until their little eyes grew

dim with sleep. The Cadets then wrapped them up, and laid them on the billiard tables to rest, tenderly watching over their charges until the early hours of the morning, when they were either taken home by their parents, or taken to homes thrown open to them.

. . .
The removal and storage of furniture is a particular work that The Army has undertaken, need for such aid having been rendered much more imperative by the presence of the marauder. Furniture which was collected from within the crumbled skeletons of houses disappeared into the darkness and was never seen again! Now the cordon of police is absolute. No van passes into the actual zone of the disaster unless it carries The Salvation Army uniform. Vans from our Social Institutions are thus employed, and others have been loaned by the various manufacturers in the neighbourhood. Storage rooms have also been readily placed at the disposal of our comrades.



"Yes, we can lend you vans and horses," said a contractor, but we have no men to drive."

"Never mind that; we'll drive," said the Cadets (women), and so they did!—"The Social Gazette," London.

The children's classroom is used for the purpose of housing the dead, and just in front of a curtain which shrouds the remains from view are The Salvation Army women with their table of tea and coffee urns. They have not left the place since its grim and tragic inauguration on Friday night, and have been angels of mercy in their aid to the bereaved visitors.—"The Daily Telegraph."

Writing to The General after visiting the stricken area, and having paid a warm tribute to The Army's work of relief, Sir T. Vezey Strong (Ex-Lord Mayor of London), says:—

"I feel I must send you this line of sincere appreciation of these splendid services of your noble daughter and her devoted staff, now being so freely and lovingly rendered by all these young ladies in their labour of

truly Christian and patriotic philanthropy."

The local Salvation Army Hall was opened, and a plentiful supply of hot drinks and refreshments provided.

Many of the homeless were sheltered in our Institutions.

Perhaps the most trying duty of all was that which fell to the Cadets who were attached to the mortuaries. Here, too, hot refreshments were provided for the people, while the Cadets were also able to whisper to the sorrowing, broken-hearted women and children words of consolation.

Describing some of her experiences Major Booth says: "At times I was so covered in dust and plaster that I scarcely knew myself."

One poor old lady tearfully implored her to search for her little treasures, and the Major set to work on her knees to search under some feet of rubble. Handful after handful of dirt was removed, until finally the Major found the article.

And this was at the end of an eleven hours' stretch of relief work.—"The War Cry."



SOME OF OUR HEROES.

THE list of honours conferred upon Salvationists in connection with war service is a lengthy though incomplete one.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

To turn to those whose service has been officially recognised, we have first Private Fynn, V.C., of the South Wales Borderers, and a Life-Saving Scout Patrol Leader of our Corps at Abertillery. An officer of his regiment said: "Fynn's heroism was of the most self-sacrificing kind. He had no hope of any gain or recognition, but simply acted out of humanity."

THE MILITARY CROSS.

Military Crosses are worn by Salvation Army Chaplains. Lieut-Colonel (Captain) McKenzie of Australia, and Staff-Captain (Major) Greene of New Zealand. D.C.M.

Distinguished Conduct Medals have been conferred upon (1) Sergeant J. Mitchell (Blackwood); (2) Corporal Kilpack (Leyton II.), who brought in five wounded men under fire; (3) Private Jackson

(Regent Hall); (4) Sergeant Powis (Bradford I.), who, when part of his trench was blown in, burying two men, dug them out alive after thirty-five minutes' work under fire; (5) Sapper Harry Payne (Aberdare), who went out in face of heavy fire to rescue a wounded comrade and was himself badly hit; (6) Sergeant Leach (Andover), who, when part of a trench at Hooze was blown in, burying a comrade, went across the open under heavy fire and dug him out in time to save his life; and (7) Comrade Robbie (Dundee).

MILITARY MEDALS.

The Military Medallists are: (1) Private Aldred (Atherton); (2) Private George Constable, R.A.M.C.; (3) Private B. A. Reeves, Suffolk Regiment; (4) Private Versey (Felixstowe); (5) Bombardier Martin; (6) Private Newton (Torrington); and (7) Private Squires (Southend).

Bandsman Hooker (Dartford) has won the King of Serbia's Medal.—"The War Cry," London.



MORE HEROES.

MEMORIES spring to mind of the six Salvationist artillerymen who started mid-day Prayer Meetings behind the guns and followed with Open-Airs when duty permitted, while at a Penitent-Form, made up of their rolled coats, their comrades sought Salvation; of another battery where Young People's Sergeant-Major Thomas, called up as a reservist, reported Meetings night after night with ten to twenty seekers.

Not long after the outbreak of war a sailor who had knelt at the Penitent-Form and given his heart to God stated he had done so because a Salvationist shipmate had given his life that he might be saved from drowning. Inquiries elicited the following stirring story of self-sacrifice on the part of Gunner E. N. Brumpton:—

"I was on the *Aboukir* when she was torpedoed. I and another member of her crew, a Salvationist, had been swimming about in the water for two hours or more, and were almost exhausted; but just as we were about to give up we

saw a spar, made for it, and took hold. Alas! it was not big enough to keep us both afloat. For a time we took it in turns to hold on to it, but we were getting weaker. Neither of us spoke for a while, then the Salvationist said, 'Mate, death means life to me; you are not converted; you hold on to the spar; I'll let go. Good-bye!' And he let go, and went down!"

Another name is that of the late P.O. Holbrook, who went down in the *Hampshire*. To his red-hot, consistent Salvationism was due the eventual formation of the "Grand Fleet Corps," of which P.O. Davey was the first officially recognised commander.—"*The War Cry*," London.



'As the stone lying in the brook is kept clean by the flowing water, so is the heart and life which is under the cleansing influence of the Blood of Christ. That has been my experience since God saved me thirty-four years ago in the city of Belfast.'—*Commissioner MacAlonan*.



"The Easy Seller."

IN Italy Salvation Warfare is very difficult. Nevertheless, faithful Officers pray and toil, and toil and pray, year in and year out for the Salvation of the people.

One of the things which is not difficult is the selling of the "Grido di Guerra" ("War Cry"). A little Brigade sets out laden with, say, three hundred papers, a fifteen minute Open-Air Meeting is held, one or two songs are sung, the paper is mentioned, and a testimony given.

Then they move on to another street, and another, until, after about two hours' earnest effort, the three hundred papers, filled with the message of hope and deliverance from sin through the Blood of Jesus Christ, have passed into as many different hands.

Salvationists can always get a crowd in Italy. The Italians are very inquiring, and, though the Salvation Army has been at work in this country for many years, its uniform and methods continue to attract attention and success.—*Lieutenant Ross, Naples*.

A New Headquarters.

"The Army's Headquarters at Reykjavik, Iceland, has been pulled down and the foundation-stone of a new one laid in its stead. It was one of the oldest buildings in the town, part of it having been erected 120 to 125 years ago. The new building will not only consist of offices, a Meeting Hall, and Officers' Quarters, but also a Shelter, with room for about forty beds, and a Seamen's Home, including a dining, reading, and correspondence room. The Seamen's Home will be the only one in the place."—"*Krigsraabet*" (Denmark).



Business men of Huntingdon have purchased and handed over to The Salvation Army Officer a motor ambulance, and have also established an emergency hospital, fitted with the latest surgical appliances. City druggists are providing all medicines free, while an able staff of fourteen doctors give their services. The work is carried on by the local Corps.—"*The War Cry*," U.S.A.

**A Finnish Children's Home.**

"WE have now in this Home thirty-two children. I do feel it to be a great responsibility, but I love to care for them. It is interesting to help the development of character.

"Some time ago I went up to the Senate and asked if it would be possible for me to get twelve free railway tickets between Hopslaks and Helsingfors for those of our children attending the Russian school in Helsingfors. The Senator, Count Berg, kindly took an interest in the plan, told me he would favour it, and asked me to come in with a written request. It has been granted.

"Perhaps you have read that the President of 'Her Imperial Highness's Olga Nikolajevnas' Committee' (a very popular committee which helps soldiers' children) has taken a practical interest in our Home, and we now get from this Committee a monthly grant for each child in the Home."
—Major Forselles, Home for Soldiers' Children, Hopslaks, Finland.

Japan.

"We have just concluded a series of Salvation Meetings at a number of colleges and schools, and many souls have been won. At one meeting sixty-five people prayed for deliverance from sin.

"A gentleman in business in this country, seeing The Salvation Army sign outside our Headquarters in Tokio, entered and told Brigadier Beaumont (Secretary) that fourteen years ago he was helped materially and spiritually in an Army Social Institution in Europe. As evidence of his gratitude, he gave a substantial donation."—Lt.-Col. Yamamuro in "War Cry," Tokio.

**The Leper Settlement.**

Accompanied by two prominent Javanese editors, the Territorial Commander for the Dutch East Indies paid a visit to The Army's Leper Settlement at Pelantoengan.

Writing concerning the visit, he says:—"As we approached the Settlement we could hear the Leper Band playing Salvation Army tunes. The visitors were deeply moved by the sight."

**CHINATOWN.**

SURELY no Salvation Army Officer ever had a more interesting field of labour and no teacher scholars who were brighter, or more eager to learn, than those we have gathered around us every school night of the week in our hall at San Francisco.

Every scholar has wanted a "War Cry," and the pages have been scanned eagerly for news from their home country.

As they come, one by one, to the table to recite their lessons, they often bring a slip of paper on which they have jotted down the words and ideas which they want the teacher to explain. One asks: "What does Christian mean?" and the way is opened to talk to him of Jesus.

The other evening one of the brightest and happiest of our boys stopped a teacher and said, "I would like to be a Salvation Army Christian." We were glad to hear his request, for we have been hoping for his decision. This lad is expecting to go back to China in a couple of years, and it is our prayer that he will not only

be a Blood-and-Fire Soldier here in Chinatown, but that he will be just as much of a fighter for God in his Homeland.

Two of our Soldiers—man and wife—who burned their idols and joined the Army only last January, were given their first Harvest Festival collecting target of \$1. Judge of our surprise when they handed in \$12.75. It meant hard work for them, because they were not able to raise that amount out of their own pocket-book, but they were willing to work for Jesus.

Pray for us. The fight is not easy, but the battle is God's, and in His strength we shall conquer. We praise Him for what He already has done and what He is going to do through our Work here to bring the light of the Gospel to the millions in darkness in China.—"The War Cry," U.S.A.



The directors of the Dutch Steam Packet Company have decided to grant free travelling on their Steamers to Salvation Army Officers.—*The Morning Post, England.*



Hawaiian Islands.

"WE have now visited all our Corps, with the exception of two, including several Outposts, together with a number of jails; altogether we have had ninety-one Converts, sixteen of whom came to the Penitent-Form in the various prisons.

"We conduct penitentiary Meetings in Honolulu every Sunday morning, the men being most appreciative of our visits.

"The crowds attending our Meetings in every place have been very large. In addition to the Meetings conducted in Salvation Army Halls, we have had others. The Opera House in Wailuku Maui, with a congregation of 600 people; the Court-house at Kohala, Hawaii; the dance-hall at Kahuku; the Methodist Church at Honolulu; the Congregational Church at Hilo, where a union Meeting of all churches was arranged, and the Hawaiian Church at Lahaina.

"Many of our Meetings are held in 'camps,' or settlements on the plantations, and one of our chief difficulties in reaching all

people is that of the language. Sometimes we have been translated for in two or three different languages in one Meeting. It is, however, wonderful how the Lord blesses us, despite the difficulties; for example, in Ewa Mill, where we had such an experience, fifteen men came to the Mercy-seat and sought Salvation at the close of the Meeting, while in Honakaa twelve Koreans sought the Lord."—*"The War Cry," U.S.A.*



Dr. Jowett.

"I have long been a devoted admirer of The Salvation Army's blessed work, and from the very beginning of my ministry I have been kindled by its miracles of Grace. May its past be only a dim record compared with the brilliant exploits yet to be won!"—*"The War Cry," U.S.A.*



The latest news from France states that Adjutant Carrel remains courageously at her post at Rheims, notwithstanding recent bombardments; as do also Adjutant Blanc and Lieutenant Chevalier at Croix.



A Glad Surprise.

WHEN last seen in Sethbridge, Dixon was a sad wreck through drink and sin, only too well known in the public-houses and other haunts of evil. Five years ago he left the town, and went to Vancouver, but the change was only for the worse; he sank deeper and deeper.

While drinking in a public-house one night, he saw a man thrown out into the street. This was nothing unusual, he himself had been thrown out many a time. But through the glass door he noticed a little boy help the man up from the pavement and, supporting him with all his small strength, lead him home. Next day (Sunday) he saw the boy in an Army Open-Air, clad in full Salvation uniform, and giving his testimony of God's saving and keeping power.

Knowing the kind of life the lad must have led with such a father, this other drunkard was convinced of the truth of the Salvation message and decided to serve God. He became a Soldier, his wife also got saved, and, on

moving to the United States, they became Officers.

They returned to Sethbridge to show what God had done for them. Large crowds attended the Meetings conducted by the Captain and Mrs. Dixon. In the congregation were many of his old public-house companions, who were not only surprised to see him in uniform, but astonished and impressed by his story of the Saviour's love, and of how he was being used by God to help others out of the mire of sin.—*"The War Cry," Canada.*



"The idea of providing Ambulances to send to the front is not original; to man them with Christians is original. It is a very sensible way of doing Christ's work."—*A Chaplain of one of His Majesty's Warships, writing of the Salvation Army Ambulances.*



"You must be doers for God in these days of trial. I need your help. Oh, to-day rise up and begin afresh a life of real service and sacrifice for your Saviour and the souls He died to save!"—*The General.*



OUR HOME FIELD.
The General's Sunday
Afternoon Meetings.

ASSOCIATED with the regular week-end Campaigns of The General are the Sunday afternoon gatherings, which may, perhaps, be better described as Salvation Army "At-Homes." These receptions offer a welcome to friends, inquirers, visitors, and critics of all kinds; and are, to Salvationists, entirely different from other Army meetings. There is always a chairman, some distinguished individual, and non-Salvationists give short addresses.

Before the public proceedings open, The General has a kind of circle; newcomers are introduced to him, old friendships recognised, and an intimate note prevails, for many men and women prominent in social and business life are glad to snatch an hour from crowding engagements to listen to The General setting forth The Army view of things eternal, of the meaning of "Christian," and the way to follow Christ our Saviour and Lord.—*From Notes in "The War Cry," London.*

First Report of the Widows' Counsellors' Organisation.

THE Widows' Counsellors' Organisation, established by The General at the beginning of 1916, was due to his long experience of the helplessness and perplexity of widowed women, who, unfortunately, often become the prey of the unscrupulous.

Composed of men and women Officers who represent varied phases of Army activities, the Central Council set out to realise The General's plan that there should be a Widows' Counsellor, male or female, in every city, town, and village in the United Kingdom. Many have already been appointed. Branch Councils in the main centres of Great Britain and Ireland have been established, in which a number of influential friends are participating.

Intended only for widows, The General has had to enlarge his scheme to take in widowers. In one such case, the wife of a soldier at the Front died, and the five children were left helpless and alone. The Counsellor took charge of affairs and communi-



cated with the husband. He replied, begging The Army to continue its care of his little ones. This is being done.

The wife of another soldier, serving in India, died, leaving eight children. Immediately, the local Counsellor assumed responsibility, notified the husband and the regimental paymaster, and until word can be obtained, is acting guardian to the flock.

An urgent need for Children's Homes has emerged. The General and Mrs. Booth insist on the preservation of family life, and favour boarding out rather than orphanage life, but it is obvious that Homes for War Orphans will have to be quickly established. The General and Mrs. Booth hope, however, that such Homes will become simple Receiving Homes.

H.M. Queen Alexandra sought the assistance of the Council on behalf of the widow and three children of a soldier killed in France. The circumstances were peculiarly difficult. Her Majesty graciously sent a donation towards the expenses.—*Abridged from "The War Cry," London.*

Slum Sister's Charter.

Hung in the Slum Officers' Quarters.
 Nurse the Sick.
 Attend the Dying.
 Visit the Poor.
 Feed the Hungry.
 Clothe the Naked.
 Care for the Aged.
 Look after the Children.
 Visit the Lodging-houses.
 Visit the Hospitals.
 Visit the Workhouses.
 Visit the Prisons.
 Visit the Public-houses.
 Arrange Mothers' Meetings.
 Conduct Meetings for Children who do not attend Sunday School.
 Befriend the Fallen, and bring Salvation to all.

"The Deliverer," London.



"In a London Slum a ragged little urchin said to the Officer who told of Jesus blessing the children: 'Please, sister, tell us that again, will you?' She did so, and with tears running in rivulets down his grubby little face he clutched her skirts and said, 'O Sister, I wish He lived in our alley. I would like to love Him!'"—*"The Young Soldier," London.*



LADY CHELMSFORD'S TRIBUTE.

THE fourth Annual Social Congress for the Indian Territory was held at Simla. Lady Chelmsford, the Vicereine, presided at the opening. Her Excellency said:—

"The work of The Salvation Army is not new to me, for I have seen its activities in other lands; but the work it has undertaken in India is on a much larger scale. It must appeal to the imagination to have the charge of complete tribes—such a work demands both courage and faith, and in an especial way commands our admiration, sympathy, and support.

"The Salvation Army works on the principle of teaching people to help themselves; and in the industries they encourage, especially in the development of weaving, they have been able to provide new openings for their workers. I was interested to find that the jams and bottled fruits which are being sent as comforts to our soldiers are the produce of The Salvation Army Depot.

"I am specially glad to see the work done by the criminal tribes.

I can imagine the patience and devotion of the teachers, who, besides building up industries, are building up character and doing a work which is bound to bear fruit in succeeding generations."

Amongst those who attended were Lady O'Dwyer, Sir Thomas Holland, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Lady Marshall, and Lady Lukis, and many other persons well known in Simla.

His Excellency Lord Chelmsford paid a private visit of inspection to the newly-established Silk School at Simla. His Excellency has agreed to be Patron of the Institution, of which the Maharaja of Gwalior and Sir John Hewett are Vice-Presidents, while the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, has given the Institution his name. Other visitors to the School have been Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Industrial Commission, Sir George Barnes, member of the Viceroy's Council for Commerce and Industry, and Mr. Townsend, Director of Agriculture and Industries for the Punjab.—"The War Cry," India.



Rangoon.

MY heart was moved on receiving some information concerning our work in Burma, where we have recently raised The Army Flag. There are 18,000 criminals in the prisons of Rangoon, close to which we have established a Home for women.

Almost as soon as the Home was opened the accommodation was taxed to its utmost. Among those dealt with were five Chinese girls, three Anglo-Indians, two Burmese, one American, and five children. Meetings are held, principally in the Chinese language.

This cosmopolitan family of young women is occupied with sewing, which the Officers are teaching. They hope the women will, as has so often been the case elsewhere, work out their own Salvation whilst working for their own maintenance.

The Lieutenant-Governor and authorities, and the public generally, have shown marked sympathy with what we are doing. The work is full of promise, but additional Officers are needed.—Mrs. General Booth.

A Russian Home.

Big demands have been made on our Social Work. During the winter free dinners were distributed to hundreds of children. Twenty-five children of consumptive parents were taken care of during the whole of the cold season, and the Home opened for motherless Russian children whose fathers had gone to the war has been a real blessing.

What is known as a Summer Colony has been established, and 250 poor children have been taken by The Army for six weeks' stay in the country, and, in addition, hundreds of others have been given a day's outing—"Krigs Ropet," Finland.



A military lieutenant writes from France:—"We took a heap of prisoners the other day, and one of them marching along with his captor said to the latter "Salvation!" It transpired that he was a Salvationist, as was also his captor. The German gave the Englishman his Salvation Army Song-Book as a souvenir!"



"Some" Figures.

IN India and Ceylon The Salvation Army has 9 Territorial Commands, using 11 languages; 3,095 Corps, Societies, and Circles; 308 European Officers and employees; 2,886 Indian and Singalese Officers, Cadets, and Teachers; 3,332 Officers, Teachers, and employees; 484 Primary Day Schools; 13,675 Children on Day School Rolls; 22 Boarding Schools, Anglo-Vernacular and Industrial; 886 boys and girls, inmates of same; 34 Criminal Settlements; 7,000 Settlers in Criminal Settlements; 6 Land Colonies, with about 32,420 acres of land; 4,750 Land Colonists; 4 Prison Gate Homes, with accommodation for 250; 5 Women's Industrial Homes for fallen women, accommodating 120; 2 Civil and Military Homes, with accommodation for 50; 3 Homes for Stranded Europeans, accommodating 75; 3 large and 5 small Hospitals and 5 Dispensaries, dealing annually with 50,000 patients; 4 Village Banks and 1 Central Bank; 3 Benevolent Banyas; 1 Loom Factory and 30 Weaveries; 6 Industrial Insti-

tutions, employing about 340; 11 Monthly and Fortnightly Publications in seven languages, with a combined circulation of 14,000; 567 Social Institutions, including Schools; 1 Silk School, employing 84; 26,803 persons cared for in the various Social Institutions.

There are eight "War Cry" published in India. These are their names and languages:—"Mukti Samachar" (Gujrati), "War Cry" (English), "Sinhanaada" (Maratha), "Poresatham" (Tamil), "Nary-i-Jang" (Singalese), "Yuddha Goshawa" (Urdu), "Yuddha Thvani" (Telugu), "Sena Samachar" (Hindi).—*"The War Cry," Ceylon.*

At a New Zealand Camp out of a total of five hundred men, four hundred are to be found on Sunday evening in The Salvation Army Tent, where Meetings have been held and souls have been converted.

PUNJAB.—Khanewal Colony inhabitants are working with pick and shovel. Difficulties galore, but the walls are going up, homes are being made, wives and children are beginning to arrive, and soon the jungle will assume a new aspect.



ABOUT KOREA.

EIGHT years ago The Salvation Army Flag was planted in Korea. The ordinary difficulties of pioneer work were aggravated by an erroneous idea of The Army's aims.

The people flocked in great numbers to the Meetings, which were held in an auction hall accommodating 400 people, and rented for the purpose. The building was crowded three times every Sunday, and each night in the week there were big gatherings. A glorious work of soul-saving began and continued.

Many of the Converts registered in Seoul, the capital, were men who belonged to other places who, on their return, published the Gospel message. Then urgent requests were received from all parts to extend the Army's work.

The Officers increased their diligence in study that they might the sooner be able to respond to the call. Then came the day when they started what might be termed their Apostolic journeyings. Into the country they went, objects of curiosity, compelled to

live in verminous huts, and minus many of the most ordinary comforts of life. Their efforts were sanctified by God and made gloriously fruitful, for wherever the Salvation of Christ was proclaimed, men and women were led to look to a God greater in power than the sun, moon, and mountains, which they had worshipped.

Corps sprang up in all parts, and the Converts developed into ardent Salvationists. It seemed that as soon as these heathen peoples surrendered to His will they were endowed with understanding and spiritual power.

With the rapid development of The Army's Work throughout Korea the need arose for more Officers, and reinforcements were sent from Europe. A Training Garrison for native Officers was established. Among the first to be accepted for Officership was the premier interpreter, and he now is the Editor of the Korean "War Cry," which has during the past year increased its circulation by over a thousand copies.—*"All the World."*



Not Too Old at —.

“TO forbid the world its tribute of young men and maidens has been the attitude of The Salvation Army from the beginning of Salvationist history. The General and Mrs. Booth will have none of the necessity for the proverbial sowing of wild oats or the sacrifice of innocence, denying such obligation as a lie of the Evil One for his own purposes. The Army is full of youth that has renounced the pomps and vanities, and seems all the happier for so doing.

“Therefore, it is startling to discover, in these times of The Army's world-wide activity, that it has found a means of utilising the experience of age and its immunity from family cares. Its veterans, grown grey in the service, and grandparents of Officers, are frequently despatched to the confines of earth and the bleakest and most tropical hinterlands to pioneer the Army path among disease-ridden tribes or darkest heathens.

“Salvation Army Officers do not appear to age with the same rapidity as ordinary people, peace

of mind and contempt for mortal gain being possible contributory factors; but the achievements of the old warriors are astonishing.

“The Army Flag in China, Korea, parts of the West Indies, portions of India, on the borders of Tibet, and certain lonely islands, and in great emigration schemes has been successfully planted at the instance of The General and to his plans by men and women who have been thirty, forty, or more years in The Army. It is a remarkable record of strenuous work and organising adaptability.”

—*Mary Forbes.*

The Catherine Booth Hospital (South India) was recently visited by the Bishop of Travancore, who made the following entry in the visitors' book:—“Having frequently heard of the good work done by Dr. Turner, the benefits of which have extended to some poor patients from North Travancore, I have been pleased to-day to visit the Hospital and see its excellent order and arrangements.

CHINTA REDDIPALEM.—Brigadier took census and held meeting outside camp here. Headman came offering money and fruit as thankoffering for being restored from serious illness. Prayed with him and got him eventually to pray for himself. Result: 20 Caste Hindus declared they sought Salvation and would be Christians if Christ would save them.