

COMMANDER BOOTH'S PLAN

Many Propositions for the Increase of Salvation Army Work.

MORE PUBLIC MEETINGS NEEDED

Advantages of the New Building— How It May Be Paid For—The Slum Brigade and What It May Accomplish.

Commander Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army has issued a manifesto to his command, in which he makes many propositions, that, if adopted, will affect every department of the work in which the Army is engaged.

Speaking of the magnitude of the work he has planned, the Commander calls attention to the success of the Jubilee Propositions, and bids his soldiers be not afraid of the task. Their jubilee successes he mentions as follows:

The two thousandth officer has been commissioned; the four thousandth auxiliary has been forthcoming; the 17,000 additional open-air services have been held; the extension of the Long Branch Home is finished; over 40,000 souls have been converted; the opening of fifty additional corps has been realized; 500 new candidates have been received; the memorial building has been erected; The War Cry has increased in circulation 8,000 copies per week, and is still increasing; The Young Soldier has increased in circulation 8,000 copies per week; The Conqueror has increased in circulation 1,500 copies per month; 800 additional officers have been raised; the Staff Home of Rest has been secured, together with other schemes which I have not here space to enumerate. When, I say, these facts crowded in upon my vision I was encouraged to proceed with something even larger, something that would carry our flag to still higher heights and our hands of rescue to still deeper depths, and our hearts of sympathy to still blacker abodes and darker neighborhoods, that we might, in a larger, fuller, grander sense than ever before, realize the fulfillment of our world-wide mission of carrying Christ to seek and to save that which is lost.

Commander Booth calls attention to the 138,040 open-air meetings that the Army has held, and says the number should be increased during 1895 to 184,053. This must be done, he says, by having more open-air meetings in market places and public squares, where people congregate; in fields or lots in or near cities or villages. He advises hiring wagons for the bands, the procuring of banners, and the hiring of tents as auxiliaries to the halls. He feels that open-air meetings are of the utmost importance.

He shows the advantages that the Army will derive from its new building on Fourteenth Street, and asks that the necessary \$50,000 be raised to enable it to be opened out of debt. On this subject he says:

We do not ask for gold wherewith to adorn this temple by building a golden ark or cherubim, for have we not an ark of the covenant in the possession of His Spirit? We do not ask for silver with which to adorn the pillars of our temple, nor do we ask for brass to build a brazen altar, but we do appeal to the hearts of the American public to assist us with their money, that we may erect a temple for the advancement of this, the greatest home missionary cause that has yet been recorded in the annals of this country.

Passing down Fourteenth Street, near the heart of the great business centre of the Empire City, where the throb of commerce is ever heard, and where the population is one of the densest, the stranger would see a massive, military-looking structure, some 75 feet in width, and eight or nine stories in height, and upon asking the question, "What building is this?" would in reply receive the answer, "The new headquarters of the Salvation Army for the United States."

Long has it been the treasured hope and the darling dream of those who have labored with self-abnegation and zeal in our ranks to have a building at the centre, standing upon Salvation Army ground, being Salvation Army property, and used exclusively for Salvation Army purposes. Such will the new headquarters' building be.

The Army needs further accommodations, and this building, Commander Booth says, is to provide them. The officers have not sufficient room; new branches of the work are to be opened, a large auditorium is needed; the slum brigade must be accommodated; their press rooms and publications must have more space; the rooms for the Trade Department are too limited and there are many other reasons for wishing the building completed, among which is the saving of rentals.

The Commander proposes to raise the money by having each staff officer give \$5, each Captain \$3, each Lieutenant \$2, and each soldier \$1, if possible. He would have the 4,000 "auxiliaries" give \$3 each and a special subscription started for their friends to contribute to. He invites suggestions as to other methods to further his effort.

The Slum Brigade, he asks, to make 44,014 visits to families, 60,321 visits to saloons, to deal with 98,797 persons separately in saloons, to have 262,378 persons attend meetings of the slum corps, and to save 1,546 souls. These figures are but a slight increase upon those of the work done last year.

To aid the Slum Brigade in rescuing those in the lowest and vilest parts of the earth he says:

Let me here make a special plea to the women of our country. To those whose hearts have been stirred by the woe-begone lives of the bitter heart-cries of those who have no savior to come to them, to those who have lost the bread-winner in the family, to those children who have lost the parental care of father and mother, and to those who in decrepit age, tottering on the borders of the grave, have no friends and no human prop on which to lean, will you not offer yourselves for such a cause? Will these lines be read by no young woman who has talents and gifts and graces, who, instead of trying to adorn an already adorned society, could go and brighten and cheer and bless those whose lives are surrounded by brightness, cheerless, and unblest surroundings. May the Lord Jesus lead you and shower upon you His grace, the showering of which will bring you present and eternal peace and satisfaction! God bless the Slum Brigade!

He asks that the commanding officers be increased from 2,000 to over 2,700. That "Ebenezer" and "Excelsior" appear side by side upon the Army's banners, and that Captains be obtained for large and small cities, and for provincial cities and rural townships.

Junior soldiers he terms the children, and says there are 4,000,000 of them who do not attend Sabbath schools, who cry from the shambles of the irreligious and vicious world to be saved, and says that surely for such as these the Salvation Army has power if it has any at all.

"Our Messenger of Mercy, The War Cry," says Commander Booth, "is to be increased in circulation from 85,000 to 120,000 copies." It is "a spring, carrying life and health—a raven bringing spiritual food." "Our Protection and Defense League," the Auxiliary League, is to be increased from 4,000 to 5,300 members.

There is to be one-third increase of preaching, reading, testifying, and living of the pure life. He suggests the ways in which it is to be accomplished. The congregations within the places of worship are to be increased from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000. This is to be done by making the halls and services as attractive as possible, and by advertising them fully.

"The Band of Love, a chain of land," is to be strengthened. The object of the band is shown in the pledge that the members take, which is as follows:

I promise, by the help of God, to drink no intoxicating liquors. I will not smoke

tobacco, nor swear, nor steal, nor gamble. I will try to love all and be kind to animals, and I will strive to speak the truth and offer a prayer morning and evening every day.

Under the head of "Some things of which we want one-third less," the Commander says: "Not a wrong heading," "Don't fire the toughs out," "Stick to the prayer meeting," "Wear full uniform," "Each soldier should testify," "Are you a sit-at-home soldier?" "Wanted, platform men and women," "Stick to your corps," and "Get rid of timidity."

The pamphlet containing the manifesto is replete with advice to the Army.

DEATH OF W. JENNINGS DEMOREST

His Career as an Abolitionist and Prohibitionist—Active as a Publisher— Death Due to Pneumonia.

W. Jennings Demorest, who in 1890 was the Prohibition candidate for Mayor of this city, died at his home, 21 East Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. He had been ill with pleuro-pneumonia for a week.

Mr. Demorest was born in this city on June 10, 1822. Both of his parents were natives of New-Jersey, and descendants of families active in national affairs during the early history of the country. His early education was obtained in the common schools of this city. He was among the first of those to select West Fourteenth Street as a place for business, and to make a successful venture of it.

His business experience was an extremely broad one, extending over mechanical pursuits, the dry goods trade, and the publish-



W. Jennings Demorest,
The Prohibition Leader, Who Died Yesterday.

ing business. He entered into the publishing business in 1860, when he became editor and publisher of an illustrated paper, which was afterward known as Demorest's Illustrated News. During the war he issued The Phunniest of Phun, a humorous publication aimed against the institution of slavery. Mr. Demorest issued a number of other publications, and was a member of the firm of J. J. Little & Co.

Mr. Demorest was prominently identified with the abolition movement, and was on terms of personal as well as political intimacy with Greeley, Seward, Sumner, Cheever, Beecher, and other leaders.

As a leader among the Prohibitionists, his labors were constant and varied. He organized the National Prohibition Bureau in 1885, and later the Constitutional League, through which he intended to press to the United States Supreme Court a case attacking the constitutionality of liquor license and tax laws. He originated the "Demorest Medal Contest" system in 1886, giving, at his own expense, silver, gold, and diamond-mounted medals for the best recitations of Prohibition selections. These contests are now held all over the world, and Mr. Demorest has given about 41,000 of these medals to successful contestants.

Mr. Demorest was a liberal supporter of prohibition work in all parts of the world, and his death will be mourned not only in the United States, but wherever the English language is spoken.

Mr. Demorest was married in 1845 to Margaret W. Poole, who died in 1857. His second wife, who survives him, was Ellen Louise Curtis of Saratoga Springs. He leaves four children—Vienna W., wife of Dr. J. M. Gano of New-York; Henry C., William C., and Evelyn L., wife of Alexander G. Rea of Philadelphia.

Funeral services will be held on Friday morning at 10 o'clock in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh Street.