

# SALVATION ARMY

## STATISTICS

**Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.**—A general summary of the statistics for the Salvation Army for the year 1926 is presented in Table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The local "corps" or "post" is the statistical unit in the report of the Salvation Army, and the membership figures shown in the census of religious bodies cover only the officers and soldiers on the corps registers who are engaged in religious work.

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CORPS IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1926: SALVATION ARMY**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory <sup>1</sup>	In rural territory <sup>1</sup>	PER CENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Corps</b> (local organizations).....	1,052	1,030	22	97.9	2.1
<b>Members</b> (officers and soldiers).....	74,768	73,744	1,024	98.6	1.4
Average per corps.....	71	72	47		
<b>Membership by sex:</b>					
Male.....	32,534	32,071	463	98.6	1.4
Female.....	42,234	41,673	561	98.7	1.3
Males per 100 females.....	77.0	77.0	82.5		
<b>Membership by age:</b>					
Under 13 years.....	21,006	20,669	337	98.4	1.6
13 years and over.....	53,745	53,058	687	98.7	1.3
Age not reported.....	17	17			
Per cent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	28.1	28.0	32.9		
<b>Buildings:</b>					
Number.....	668	656	12	98.2	1.8
Value—Corps reporting.....	652	640	12	98.2	1.8
Amount reported.....	\$17,738,506	\$17,619,071	\$119,435	99.3	0.7
Average per corps.....	\$27,206	\$27,530	\$9,953		
Debt—Corps reporting.....	424	418	6	98.6	1.4
Amount reported.....	\$5,083,565	\$5,046,615	\$36,950	99.3	0.7
Corps reporting "no debt" on building.....	162	158	4	97.5	2.5
<b>Expenditures during year:</b>					
Corps reporting.....	1,044	1,022	22	97.9	2.1
Amount reported.....	\$6,001,317	\$5,924,523	\$76,794	98.7	1.3
Current expenses and improvements.....	\$4,147,429	\$4,097,274	\$50,155	98.8	1.2
Benevolences, missions, etc.....	\$1,843,781	\$1,817,142	\$26,639	98.6	1.4
Not classified.....	\$10,107	\$10,107		100.0	
Average expenditure per corps.....	\$5,748	\$5,797	\$3,491		
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Corps reporting.....	1,015	994	21	97.9	2.1
Officers and teachers.....	10,210	10,029	181	98.2	1.8
Scholars.....	91,586	90,032	1,554	98.3	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Urban territory includes all cities and other incorporated places which had 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1920, the date of the last Federal census; rural territory comprises the remainder of the country.

<sup>2</sup> Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

The data given for 1926 represent 1,052 active Salvation Army corps, or posts, with 74,768 officers and soldiers. The classification of these persons by sex was reported by all of the 1,052 corps and the classification by age was reported by 1,048 corps, including 981 which reported members under 13 years of age. No buildings used exclusively as parsonages were reported in 1926.

**Comparative data, 1890-1926.**—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Salvation Army for the censuses of 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1890 TO 1926: SALVATION ARMY

ITEM	1926	1916	1906	1890
Corps (local organizations).....	1,052	742	662	329
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	310	80	333	
Per cent.....	41.8	12.1	101.2	
Members.....	74,768	35,954	22,908	8,742
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	38,814	13,046	14,166	
Per cent.....	108.0	56.9	162.0	
Average membership per corps.....	71	48	35	27
Buildings:				
Number.....	668	167	159	27
Value—Corps reporting.....	652	164	1,681	
Amount reported.....	\$17,738,506	\$2,230,158	<sup>1</sup> \$3,175,154	\$38,150
Average per corps.....	\$27,206	\$13,599		
Debt—Corps reporting.....	424	127	311	
Amount reported.....	\$5,083,565	\$939,586	\$1,154,901	
Expenditures during year:				
Corps reporting.....	1,044	742		
Amount reported.....	\$6,001,317	\$1,722,120		
Current expenses and improvements.....	\$4,147,429	\$1,082,645		
Benevolences, missions, etc.....	\$1,843,781	\$631,643		
Not classified.....	\$10,107	\$7,832		
Average expenditure per corps.....	\$5,748	\$2,321		
Sunday schools:				
Corps reporting.....	1,015	705	574	
Officers and teachers.....	10,210	4,680	2,437	
Scholars.....	91,586	41,295	17,346	

<sup>1</sup>In 1906 the number of corps reporting value of property, as well as the amount reported, included in many cases figures for rescue homes and other property not used exclusively for worship; the figures are not comparable, therefore, with those of later censuses, and no average has been computed.

**State tables.**—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Salvation Army by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the corps classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and the total membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the corps for the three censuses from 1906 to 1926, together with the membership for 1926 classified as under 13 years of age and 13 years of age and over. Table 5 shows the value of property and the debt on such property, for 1926 alone. Table 6 presents, for 1926, the corps expenditures, showing separately the amounts expended for current expenses and improvements, and for benevolences, etc., and also gives the data for Sunday schools. Separate presentation in Tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more corps reported the principal items shown (values or expenditures), in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual corps. The States omitted from these tables can be determined by referring to the complete list which appears in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CORPS IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND TOTAL MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1926: SALVATION ARMY

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CORPS			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			TOTAL MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ( <sup>1</sup> )
United States.....	1,052	1,030	22	74,768	73,744	1,024	32,534	42,234	77.0
New England:									
Maine.....	13	8	5	999	871	128	444	555	80.0
New Hampshire.....	11	11	—	650	650	—	292	358	81.6
Vermont.....	4	4	—	173	173	—	75	98	—
Massachusetts.....	48	48	—	3,656	3,656	—	1,538	2,118	72.6
Rhode Island.....	5	5	—	376	376	—	148	228	64.9
Connecticut.....	20	19	1	1,189	918	271	549	640	85.8
Middle Atlantic:									
New York.....	95	94	1	8,258	8,251	7	3,552	4,706	75.5
New Jersey.....	29	28	1	2,377	2,332	45	1,075	1,302	82.6
Pennsylvania.....	91	91	—	6,852	6,852	—	3,038	3,814	79.7
East North Central:									
Ohio.....	58	58	—	4,805	4,805	—	2,129	2,676	79.6
Indiana.....	41	41	—	2,901	2,901	—	1,247	1,654	75.4
Illinois.....	57	57	—	4,346	4,346	—	1,968	2,378	82.8
Michigan.....	47	46	1	4,840	4,736	104	2,115	2,725	77.6
Wisconsin.....	18	18	—	1,105	1,105	—	463	642	72.1
West North Central:									
Minnesota.....	33	33	—	2,410	2,410	—	1,079	1,331	81.1
Iowa.....	22	22	—	1,499	1,499	—	621	878	70.7
Missouri.....	14	14	—	1,103	1,103	—	423	680	62.2
North Dakota.....	11	10	1	988	910	78	518	470	110.2
South Dakota.....	9	9	—	685	685	—	312	373	83.6
Nebraska.....	14	14	—	543	543	—	237	306	77.5
Kansas.....	24	24	—	1,667	1,667	—	700	967	72.4
South Atlantic:									
Delaware.....	1	1	—	118	118	—	45	73	—
Maryland.....	13	13	—	777	777	—	320	457	70.0
District of Columbia.....	3	3	—	387	387	—	171	216	79.2
Virginia.....	21	21	—	918	918	—	375	543	69.1
West Virginia.....	18	18	—	984	984	—	375	609	61.6
North Carolina.....	18	18	—	964	964	—	364	600	60.7
South Carolina.....	9	9	—	405	405	—	143	262	54.6
Georgia.....	13	13	—	691	691	—	304	387	78.6
Florida.....	14	11	3	940	842	98	431	509	84.7
East South Central:									
Kentucky.....	8	8	—	394	394	—	161	233	69.1
Tennessee.....	6	6	—	181	181	—	59	122	48.4
Alabama.....	8	8	—	248	248	—	90	158	57.0
Mississippi.....	4	4	—	92	92	—	40	52	—
West South Central:									
Arkansas.....	7	7	—	711	711	—	289	422	68.5
Louisiana.....	5	5	—	180	180	—	85	95	—
Oklahoma.....	22	21	1	1,595	1,564	31	599	996	60.1
Texas.....	29	27	2	1,191	1,132	59	471	720	65.4
Mountain:									
Montana.....	12	12	—	1,007	1,007	—	410	597	68.7
Idaho.....	10	10	—	432	432	—	204	228	89.5
Wyoming.....	4	4	—	343	343	—	140	203	69.0
Colorado.....	17	17	—	1,197	1,197	—	513	684	75.0
New Mexico.....	6	6	—	190	190	—	83	107	77.6
Arizona.....	7	7	—	286	286	—	113	173	65.3
Utah.....	1	1	—	291	291	—	141	150	94.0
Nevada.....	2	1	1	68	66	2	26	42	—
Pacific:									
Washington.....	33	32	1	1,978	1,903	75	884	1,094	80.8
Oregon.....	20	20	—	1,156	1,156	—	551	605	91.1
California.....	77	73	4	5,622	5,496	126	2,624	2,998	87.5

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CORPS, 1906 TO 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1926, BY STATES: SALVATION ARMY

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps in either 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CORPS			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1926			
	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>1,052</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>74,768</b>	<b>35,954</b>	<b>22,908</b>	<b>21,006</b>	<b>53,745</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28.1</b>
Maine.....	13	10	12	999	550	384	343	656		34.8
New Hampshire.....	11	12	6	650	334	144	146	504		22.5
Vermont.....	4	6	7	173	120	138	63	110		36.4
Massachusetts.....	48	45	48	3,656	3,002	1,597	830	2,826		22.7
Rhode Island.....	5	4	5	376	252	160	45	331		12.0
Connecticut.....	20	19	15	1,189	797	476	237	952		19.9
New York.....	95	74	80	8,258	4,361	3,093	1,848	6,410		22.4
New Jersey.....	29	23	19	2,377	915	620	612	1,765		25.7
Pennsylvania.....	91	73	49	6,852	3,457	1,932	1,522	5,330		22.2
Ohio.....	58	42	46	4,805	2,206	2,059	1,330	3,475		27.7
Indiana.....	41	28	14	2,901	963	344	781	2,120		26.9
Illinois.....	57	49	50	4,346	2,725	1,928	1,048	3,281	17	24.2
Michigan.....	47	35	37	4,840	2,575	1,368	1,277	3,563		26.4
Wisconsin.....	18	13	14	1,105	552	390	249	856		22.5
Minnesota.....	33	21	15	2,410	1,161	581	836	1,574		34.7
Iowa.....	22	19	16	1,499	904	472	431	1,068		28.8
Missouri.....	14	13	17	1,103	629	970	344	759		31.2
North Dakota.....	11	8	8	988	454	237	277	711		28.0
South Dakota.....	9	7	7	685	336	109	244	441		35.6
Nebraska.....	14	5	6	543	136	154	204	339		37.6
Kansas.....	24	15	16	1,667	597	555	683	984		41.0
Maryland.....	13	8	5	777	274	94	228	549		29.3
District of Columbia.....	3	2	1	387	84	18	171	216		44.2
Virginia.....	21	11	5	918	350	136	325	593		35.4
West Virginia.....	18	11	6	984	287	179	355	629		36.1
North Carolina.....	18	13	4	964	530	172	305	659		31.6
South Carolina.....	9	6	4	405	193	61	160	245		39.5
Georgia.....	13	8	3	691	367	57	293	398		42.4
Florida.....	14	7	2	940	261	28	213	727		22.7
Kentucky.....	8	7	4	394	227	123	142	252		36.0
Tennessee.....	6	6	4	181	109	102	72	109		39.8
Alabama.....	8	8	7	248	370	79	96	152		38.7
Mississippi.....	4	7	3	92	189	15	29	63		
Arkansas.....	7	4	5	711	224	159	288	423		40.5
Louisiana.....	5	3	4	180	62	72	43	137		23.9
Oklahoma.....	22	6	8	1,595	196	130	500	1,095		31.3
Texas.....	29	16	15	1,191	415	361	412	779		34.6
Montana.....	12	11	8	1,007	645	172	221	786		21.9
Idaho.....	10	4	5	432	180	186	216	216		50.0
Wyoming.....	4	3	1	343	81	22	101	242		29.4
Colorado.....	17	12	13	1,197	533	454	299	898		25.0
New Mexico.....	6	2	2	190	63	30	88	102		46.3
Arizona.....	7	3	3	286	144	42	133	153		46.5
Nevada.....	2	1	3	68	38	25	28	40		
Washington.....	33	19	17	1,978	1,000	820	578	1,400		29.2
Oregon.....	20	8	10	1,156	480	303	366	790		31.7
California.....	77	32	31	5,622	1,439	1,272	1,805	3,817		32.1
Other States.....	2	3	2	409	187	85	189	220		46.2

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF PROPERTY, AND DEBT, BY STATES, 1926: SALVATION ARMY

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps reporting value of buildings]

STATE	Total number of corps	Number of corps buildings	VALUE OF BUILDINGS		DEBT ON BUILDINGS	
			Corps reporting	Amount	Corps reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,052	668	652	\$17,738,506	424	\$5,083,565
Maine.....	13	10	10	242,444	10	95,150
New Hampshire.....	11	9	9	189,697	8	92,901
Vermont.....	4	4	4	95,469	4	40,122
Massachusetts.....	48	42	42	1,502,643	34	631,011
Rhode Island.....	5	4	4	115,482	4	21,798
Connecticut.....	20	18	18	713,103	15	243,873
New York.....	95	76	75	2,557,611	50	611,663
New Jersey.....	29	24	24	868,333	16	202,653
Pennsylvania.....	91	64	60	2,443,402	34	561,391
Ohio.....	58	38	37	977,971	20	324,492
Indiana.....	41	23	23	389,351	17	117,180
Illinois.....	57	41	40	1,135,364	35	394,405
Michigan.....	47	36	34	725,329	20	188,875
Wisconsin.....	18	10	10	141,998	2	22,500
Minnesota.....	33	21	20	322,930	14	101,000
Iowa.....	22	11	11	94,630	4	17,482
North Dakota.....	11	11	11	164,573	5	50,483
South Dakota.....	9	6	5	73,462	1	22,000
Nebraska.....	14	3	3	57,700	2	15,850
Kansas.....	24	15	14	198,486	6	39,649
Maryland.....	13	4	4	116,900	2	47,700
Virginia.....	21	9	9	308,021	9	104,176
West Virginia.....	18	11	10	305,511	4	54,155
North Carolina.....	18	8	8	171,900	5	29,917
South Carolina.....	9	3	3	119,791	2	13,500
Georgia.....	13	7	7	140,340	5	49,500
Florida.....	14	10	10	321,572	5	94,700
Kentucky.....	8	5	5	123,982	2	27,000
Tennessee.....	6	5	5	246,500	4	87,000
Arkansas.....	7	4	4	40,250	1	1,380
Louisiana.....	5	3	3	66,500		
Oklahoma.....	22	13	13	357,360	5	50,424
Texas.....	29	10	10	256,550	7	72,100
Montana.....	12	6	6	90,480	2	21,250
Idaho.....	10	5	5	53,300	3	9,225
Wyoming.....	4	3	3	73,640	2	7,000
Colorado.....	17	9	9	108,700	7	30,700
New Mexico.....	6	3	3	27,482	2	3,600
Arizona.....	7	3	3	42,200	1	409
Washington.....	33	20	20	886,217	14	87,453
Oregon.....	20	8	8	57,100	5	22,400
California.....	77	44	40	1,129,357	33	452,188
Other States.....	33	10	10	184,875	3	23,250

TABLE 6.—CORPS EXPENDITURES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1926:  
SALVATION ARMY

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps reporting expenditures]

STATE	Total number of corps	EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR					SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
		Corps reporting	Total amount	For current expenses and improvements	For benevolences, missions, etc.	Not classified	Corps reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	1,052	1,044	\$6,001,317	\$4,147,429	\$1,843,781	\$10,107	1,015	10,210	91,586
Maine	13	13	53,558	32,579	20,979	—	13	116	990
New Hampshire	11	11	47,862	27,787	20,075	—	11	103	723
Vermont	4	4	18,870	10,528	8,342	—	4	26	209
Massachusetts	48	48	327,755	229,487	98,268	—	48	532	3,437
Rhode Island	5	5	39,891	25,997	13,894	—	5	51	315
Connecticut	20	20	108,869	72,803	36,066	—	20	172	1,273
New York	95	95	608,467	420,756	187,711	—	95	1,075	8,737
New Jersey	29	29	182,045	111,569	70,476	—	29	378	2,371
Pennsylvania	91	91	480,741	330,512	156,229	—	91	1,061	8,825
Ohio	58	58	346,531	226,173	120,358	—	58	871	6,967
Indiana	41	41	214,519	139,563	74,956	—	41	330	3,716
Illinois	57	56	380,629	293,367	87,262	—	56	507	5,124
Michigan	47	47	332,818	259,208	73,610	—	45	533	5,087
Wisconsin	18	18	83,336	46,662	36,674	—	18	169	2,336
Minnesota	33	33	122,282	107,125	15,157	—	33	215	2,204
Iowa	22	22	112,457	80,243	32,214	—	22	196	1,708
Missouri	14	14	81,658	47,919	33,739	—	13	249	1,496
North Dakota	11	11	48,632	45,051	3,581	—	11	96	1,165
South Dakota	9	9	39,908	36,853	3,055	—	9	62	830
Nebraska	14	14	55,512	37,907	17,605	—	13	89	1,097
Kansas	24	24	127,332	97,077	30,255	—	23	451	2,363
Maryland	13	13	58,058	40,624	17,434	—	13	100	2,773
District of Columbia	3	3	16,747	14,147	2,600	—	3	31	189
Virginia	21	20	123,625	88,766	31,254	3,605	21	209	2,096
West Virginia	18	18	130,648	82,871	53,777	—	15	155	1,692
North Carolina	18	18	111,253	63,630	47,623	—	17	129	1,214
South Carolina	9	9	41,396	23,691	17,705	—	9	60	615
Georgia	13	12	64,905	47,212	17,693	—	12	101	1,045
Florida	14	14	200,007	151,518	48,489	—	14	127	1,555
Kentucky	8	8	43,929	26,349	17,580	—	8	97	847
Tennessee	6	6	65,233	26,062	39,171	—	6	45	646
Alabama	8	6	19,243	14,783	4,460	—	8	56	556
Mississippi	4	4	12,948	7,293	5,655	—	4	24	247
Arkansas	7	7	55,717	42,813	12,904	—	7	55	613
Louisiana	5	5	35,933	22,093	13,840	—	5	37	472
Oklahoma	22	22	107,690	63,791	43,899	—	17	145	1,648
Texas	29	29	145,621	85,090	59,250	1,281	25	173	1,909
Montana	12	12	55,198	39,387	15,811	—	12	97	919
Idaho	10	9	18,861	12,301	6,560	—	9	48	446
Wyoming	4	4	23,662	14,628	9,034	—	3	24	409
Colorado	17	17	66,641	55,965	10,676	—	15	130	1,100
New Mexico	6	6	19,116	13,857	5,259	—	5	27	394
Arizona	7	7	27,604	22,948	4,656	—	7	54	457
Washington	33	33	134,672	95,208	39,464	—	32	224	2,035
Oregon	20	19	61,623	45,300	16,323	—	18	97	1,386
California	77	76	503,302	344,539	153,542	5,221	68	635	5,020
Other States	4	4	32,013	23,397	8,616	—	4	48	270

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

William Booth, a minister of the English body known as the "New Connexion Methodists," was from his earliest preaching, which began when he was 16 years of age, deeply impressed with the fact that an important percentage of the crowds which filled the towns and cities of England lay outside the influence of the Christian churches. In an effort to reach these people, he inaugurated a series of open-air meetings in London, holding the first on July 5, 1865. As the attendance increased, the meetings were held in a tent, and afterwards in a theater, and the movement became known as the East End Mission, and later as the Christian Mission. For 13 years little attention was drawn to it, but then a great revival took place among the workers, and as a result the crowds increased, the interest extended, and evangelists were sent out in different directions. One of these evangelists, working in a seaport, was spoken of as "Captain," in order to attract the sailors who had come into port. On the coming of Mr. Booth, a visit was announced as from the "General," and the secretary in preparing the program wrote, "The Christian Mission is a Volunteer Army." Mr. Booth glanced over the secretary's shoulder, took up the pen, erased the word "volunteer" and wrote in "salvation." The title "Salvation Army" was at once accepted as the most appropriate that could be devised for the special work which they were undertaking, which, as they phrased it, was an effort "to destroy the fortresses of sin in the various communities." In the early years of the work General Booth, with whom his wife, Mrs. Catherine Booth, was always most intimately associated, looked upon the Army as primarily supplementary to the churches, but as it enlarged it developed into a distinctive movement with a people of its own.

From the beginning, efforts were made to care for the physical needs of the destitute, soup kitchens being the first institutions established for relief. Experiments of various kinds were made, and out of these grew the scheme developed in "Darkest England and the Way Out," which outlined a plan of social redemption for what came to be known as the "submerged tenth," under three divisions—city colonies, land colonies, and oversea colonies. In the carrying out of its schemes, however, the Army has always been elastic, expansive, and progressive, adapting itself easily to new conditions, and entering new fields as need was manifest.

Although the movement was English in origin, it has extended rapidly into other countries, not so much through the plans of its founders as through circumstances. Converts from England, finding homes in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other distant lands, have begun work according to the methods of the Army and have followed their efforts by urging the general to send them trained leaders from the international headquarters in London. The first country thus entered was the United States, in 1880, followed by France, in 1881. Notwithstanding considerable opposition, the movement has spread rapidly all over this country, until it has become one of the most prominent forces in work of this character.

## DOCTRINE

The Salvation Army has no formal creed and gives little attention to the discussion of doctrinal differences, yet it is in general strongly Arminian rather than Calvinistic. The special features emphasized are a belief in the ruinous

<sup>1</sup> This statement, though it includes a part of the statement published in Part II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1916, has been revised by Col. G. S. Reinhardtson, national auditor and financial secretary of the Salvation Army, and approved by him in its present form.

effects of sin, and the ample provision made for entire deliverance from its power by the salvation of God. In its attitude toward the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper it is neutral, acting in harmony with the followers of George Fox in regarding the sacraments that save as spiritual. Admission to its membership is not founded upon any acceptance of creed alone but is based upon the most solemn pledges to Christian and humane conduct, including total abstinence from intoxicating liquors and all harmful drugs. These pledges are known as the "Articles of War," and must be signed by every soldier.

#### ORGANIZATION

The government of the Salvation Army is military in its character, but it is sufficiently democratic to include within its ranks persons of every social grade. Its lower officers may be promoted to high commands, and thus it is believed that the usual dangers which threaten a hierarchy are avoided. The ideal of its founder was based upon the parental and patriarchal model, namely, that the officer of higher rank should regard those beneath him as a father regards his children, to protect and guide their lives. While this spirit controls in general, the actual government of the Army is practically autocratic, though the commanding officer is assisted in his decisions by officers of every grade and rank.

The soldiers of the Salvation Army are recruited from all grades of society. While the object of the organization was primarily to attract the degraded and outcast of society, its self-sacrifice and devotion have in the course of the years drawn into its ranks many cultured persons, of high educational attainments and of all social grades. There are now second and third generation Salvationists, also, who have enjoyed in their upbringing the benefits that have accrued from the fact that their parents or grandparents had become Salvationists, so that the composition of the soldiery seems to be undergoing somewhat of a social change.

The officers are chosen from soldier applicants. No strict educational standard is demanded; such qualifications are taken into account but are not unduly stressed. Officer aspirants are urged to fit themselves in every possible way—both mentally and religiously—for their contemplated work. There is no guarantee of any financial remuneration beyond bare support, so that no one enters in the hope of monetary gain. There are about 12 different ranks, ranging from general to lieutenant. The officers are assisted in their religious work by unpaid local officers, who fill such positions as treasurer, secretary, or sergeant major of a post or corps. Soldiers receive no remuneration whatever for their services and are expected to contribute liberally toward the upkeep of the corps or post to which they belong.

There is no prescribed form of service, and the utmost freedom is given to officers in the conduct of meetings. The desire is that, so far as possible, the services be spontaneous, and great liberty is encouraged, although extravagances are frowned upon and, if regarded as dangerous, are suppressed.

The unit of religious work is the "corps," consisting of a body of soldiers who worship together. From this center there radiate all the associated activities—street meetings, selling of the official organ, *The War Cry*, visitation of the sick, indoor meetings for saint and sinner, young people's gatherings, and Sunday schools for the children. There are usually two officers in charge of a corps.

The international headquarters of the Army are in London, but each country has its own organization, under the direction of a commander, who is assisted by responsible officers for provinces. These provinces are again divided into divisions, and so on down until the local corps is reached, and this is usually commanded by a captain and a lieutenant, assisted by local officers, as sergeant major, treasurer, secretary, etc.



## WORK

While all Salvation Army work has as its sole object the spiritual regeneration of mankind, its activities flow through many channels.

The "evangelical" phase finds expression in the work of the local corps or posts which cover the country. Each of these corps, commanded by officers who give their whole time, is a center of spiritual activity. Indoor meetings are held in the auditoriums on most nights of the week, while on Sunday three such gatherings are held. Street meetings are also conducted, each soldier being expected to take his full share of the duty involved.

The children are not overlooked. Sunday school is held in the morning and afternoon. In addition, there are separate organizations for children and young people—the Sunbeams for small girls, the Chums for small boys, the Life Saving Scouts of the World and the Girl Guards for the older boys and girls, respectively. Bands of music are also encouraged. The Young People's Legion is a body comprised of boys and girls over 11 years of age who desire to qualify for an active part in the evangelistic work, while the Corps Cadets are young men and women who are studying with the view of one day becoming officers.

In addition to the oversight of these branches, the officer in command of a corps is frequently called upon by civic authorities and benevolent organizations to help solve the human problems that come to his notice. He is the parole officer for prisoners released to the Army's care; he acts as relief officer both for transients and for the poor of the city; and he is generally regarded as a proper person to deal with the erring, the wayward, and the needy. Altogether, the Salvation Army officer fills a very important place in the community life of the Nation.

The other main branch of Salvation Army activity is given the generic title of "Social Service," and under this heading are grouped the varied endeavors to benefit the less fortunate.

There are 79 hotels for men and women and 12 boarding houses for young women. Altogether, these institutions provided in one year over 2,000,000 beds at reasonable rates. Industrial homes for men, with accommodations for over 3,000, engage in the important work of restoring to decent citizenship those who have lost out in the struggle for life. This is made possible by the generosity of the public, who give to the Salvation Army the furniture or clothing surplus in their homes. The men are set to work remaking the articles. These are then sold very cheaply, or given away, to the needy. Thus the articles donated serve a double purpose—men are maintained during the process of reclamation by working at them, and the poor are able to obtain durable articles.

There are nine children's homes with accommodation for 805, where small victims of misfortune are taken in and cared for. Chief among these is the famous Lytton Springs Orphanage and Industrial Farm, in California, where over 200 children, all given over to the care of the Army by process of law, are taught to become worthy, self-supporting citizens.

There are 33 homes and maternity hospitals dealing with the important problems of erring womanhood, with accommodation for over 2,000. At the end of the last year of record there were in these institutions 874 women and 897 babies, the mothers being shown how to regain their social footing, while the babies were the objects of scientific and skillful attention. Fifteen general hospitals and dispensaries, in addition to those devoted solely to maternity work, treat an average of more than 50,000 patients a year, performing over 4,000 major and minor operations.

Settlements in the poorer quarters of the great cities number 14. The officers attached to these centers visit families, relieving the needy, helping mothers with health problems, and caring for the children whose parents are forced by economic pressure to leave them untended during the day.

The prisons and workhouses are not forgotten. A special department deals with those who have fallen under the displeasure of the law. The innocent dependents of prisoners are cared for and advised. During one year 80,000 prisoners were visited and over 20,000, on discharge, were assisted and found situations. The Salvation Army has resident chaplains at two of the Federal prisons—Atlanta, Ga., and McNeill Island, Wash. Men and women are being paroled to the Salvation Army in increasing numbers by the parole agencies.

The family relief work is conducted on a scientific basis of investigation and discrimination, and in this realm the Salvation Army works in complete harmony with other agencies similarly operating. Over 2,000,000 persons were afforded temporary relief in the last recorded year, while 150,000 men and women were found work through the 97 free employment bureaus. Fresh-air camps are dotted all over the Union, where tired mothers and underprivileged children are given summer outings. In the year under review nearly 60,000 women and children enjoyed the pleasure of a real vacation of from 10 days to 3 weeks.

Christmas and Thanksgiving are always seasons of joy to the Salvation Army, for the Nation has come to regard the organization as its almoner on these festive occasions and feels happy in the thought that through the Army it can insure that no person is without the necessaries to enjoy a good Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner. Nearly half a million dinners are provided on these holidays, and 250,000 children's hearts are gladdened with toys.

Through its international affiliation the Salvation Army is peculiarly adapted to deal with immigrants. A department is maintained which takes care of diverse problems of the newcomers to the country, seeing them safely through their initial difficulties, eventually assisting them when qualified to become good American citizens.

The Salvation Army everywhere entered most heartily into the various phases of war work during the Great War, sending its representatives to the front and providing such relief work at home as seemed most needed.

In the strict sense, no foreign missionary work is conducted by the Salvation Army in the United States, although the corps in the United States encourages the work of the Army in missionary countries by contributing men and money annually. Included in the 82 countries and colonies occupied by the Salvation Army are many missionary fields, such as India, Chosen, Japan, Java, South Africa, etc. The work in these lands is chiefly maintained by the annual financial effort known as "Self-denial Week," which is observed throughout the entire Army. One-half of the money thus raised is allocated by the international headquarters as decided by the general; the other half is retained for home mission fields. The missionary officers are drawn from the nonmissionary countries and are aided by a number of native officers.

The income of the Salvation Army is derived solely from voluntary contributions and the profits on the sale of its publications. With the exception of one-half of the "Self-denial" funds, mentioned above, the money raised by each country is retained for the support of the work in that country. All items of expenditure are keenly watched by competent officers, who require a strict adherence to the carefully prepared budgets.

The figures given in the statistical tables of the census report cover only the field activities of the Salvation Army. They have, in addition, real estate valued at \$16,492,312, with a mortgage amounting to \$4,269,664, represented by 239 social-service centers, 3 training schools, 30 fresh-air camps, 3 territorial executive centers, and other miscellaneous properties used as parsonages, etc. The property in the United States is held in the name of the Salvation Army, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.