

SALVATION ARMY MEETING PLACE



The above photo shows the chamber in the Salvation Army headquarters at Sunbury-on-Thames, England, where the High Council met to choose a successor to General Bramwell Booth, the aged supreme head of the organization. It was here that Commissioner William Haines died of heart attack when word reached the Council that General Booth had obtained an injunction.

Salvation Army Trouble Clearly Explained by Writer Who Tells History Leading Up to Difficulty

The meeting of the high council of the Salvation Army directs attention to the circumstances in which the Salvation Army came into existence and the constitution upon which it was established.

In 1865 the Rev. William Booth, then a Methodist minister, began to preach in a tent at Whitechapel and gathered around him a number of people for religious fellowship. The work grew and became known as the "East London Revival Society," and afterwards as the "East London Christian Mission." Subsequently other groups

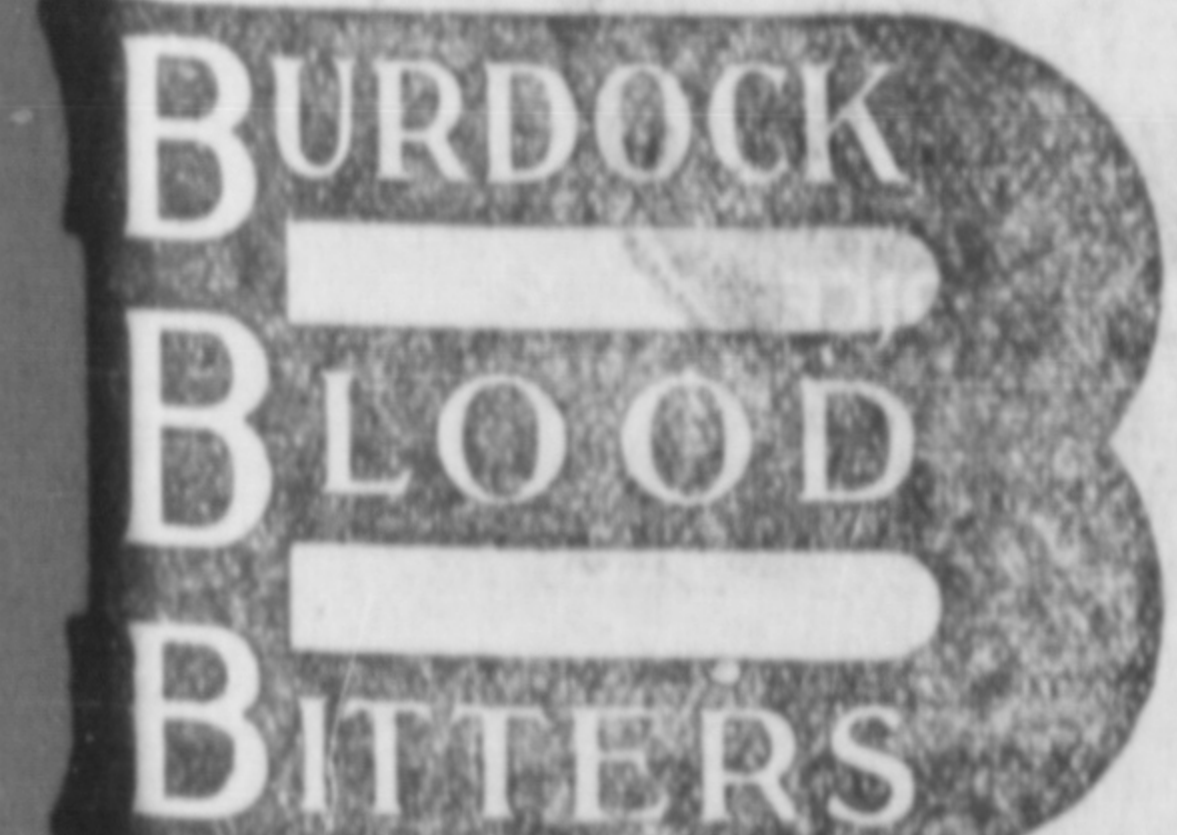
of the general superintendent. He could veto decisions of any official or of the conference, but a vote of two-thirds of the persons composing the conference could override and nullify such veto and reaffirm the decision which the general had set aside. The second schedule declared the constitution and powers of the conference, and in its first paragraph named the original members thereof. Of these it is believed that only Commissioners Ridsdell and General Bramwell Booth are still alive. The original foundation deed did not long remain in force, for in 1878 it was wholly and absolutely annulled by William Booth with the consent of three-fourths of the members of the conference at a meeting held on August 7 in that year.

On the same day another deed was executed by William Booth, and this remains in force to the present time. This deed of constitution, as it is called, did not recite the deed of 1878, or make any reference thereto. After declaring the name and style of the mission and setting out its religious doctrines, the deed stated that the mission should always be "under the oversight, direction, and control of some one person," who should be the general superintendent and to whom power was given to expend moneys and acquire and dispose of properties in the interests of the mission. The deed also provided that William Booth should continue to be for the term of his natural life the general superintendent of the Christian Mission unless he should resign such office, and that every general superintendent should have power to appoint his successor. In connection with this it was declared to be the duty of every general to make in writing, as soon as conveniently might be after his appointment, a statement as to his successor or as to the means which were to be taken for the appointment of a successor.

The first schedule to this deed set out the powers and duties

Weak and Run Down Didn't Want to Eat Could Not Sleep

Mrs. D. Leone, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., writes: "I was weak and run down; did not want to eat, and could not sleep. I felt tired of living and often longed for death to free me from my terrible misery as I felt I would never be strong again. I thought I



and really I soon felt like eating and living, and new life seemed to come to me. Manufactured only by The T. M. Lea Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

council, and in that year definite instructions were given to the Army solicitors to prepare a supplemental deed. Though it is not known exactly what considerations moved him to make these alterations, there seems to be an indication in the 1904 deed itself—i.e., the deed executed on the 1896 instructions—that he was torn between the conflicting claims of his own family to the right of succession and his duty as a sole trustee toward the members of the Salvation Army, who had no corporate existence, but whose rights as beneficiaries of the trust could not be denied.

International Congress

There was some doubt at the time whether the deed of constitution could be varied at all, but it was thought that this might be done with the consent of the beneficiaries of the trust. In the summer of 1904 an international congress was held in London at which leading officers of the Salvation Army from all over the world were present, and it was decided to take advantage of this meeting to propose the execution of the supplemental deed. It seems, however, that the congress was not consulted in any way, but that the deed, already engrossed for signature, was produced at a meeting and executed by William Booth in the presence of the officers there assembled. Why the draft was not first submitted for approval, or what were the real motives which prompted his action, does not now matter. In point of fact, William Booth did on July 26, 1904, execute the supplemental deed in which it was recited that it was considered desirable to provide more fully than was done by the deed of constitution for the event of the general's ceasing to perform the duties of his office, and also for the nomination and appointment of a successor.

The first clause of the new deed referred in greater detail to the written statement as to a successor, and clause 2 declared that every general for the time being of the Salvation Army should be deemed to cease to perform the duties of his office and to vacate such office in the following events:—(a) "Mental incapacity," which could be declared by writing under the hands of a majority of four out of five of the commissioners; (b) "declared unfitness," as to which all the commissioners or a majority of nine in 10 would have to declare in writing that, in consequence of bankruptcy or insolvency, dereliction of duty, notorious misconduct, or other circumstances, the general was unfit to perform the duties of his office; (c) "adjudicated unfitness," which was to be indicated by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members present and voting of the high council of the Salvation Army therein referred to.

In the event of "vacation of office" through "adjudicated unfitness," the appointment of a successor was left to the high council, which could be convened either on the joint requisition of the chief of the staff and of not fewer than four other commissioners, or on the joint requisition of not fewer than seven commissioners. Detailed directions were also given as to the constitution of the high council and the issue of summonses to its members, and to procedure when the high council should meet.

First General's Successor William Booth died on August 20, 1912, having exercised the power given to him by the deed of constitution in a formal deed of appointment dated August 21, 1890, in which he nominated and appointed his son, William Bramwell Booth, to succeed him in the office of general of the Salvation Army. Within a few days of his appointment, William Bramwell Booth accepted office by a deed of August 23, 1912, on the terms not only of the deed of constitution of 1878 but of the supplemental deed of 1904. In order to vest in his successor the legal estate in the vast properties held by William Booth, he also executed a will, in which he dealt exclusively with "Salvation Army property or other property held on like public trusts." By this he confirmed the appointment of his successor, whom he appointed sole executor, and gave, devised, and bequeathed all the real and personal estate of which he might be possessed as general of the Salvation Army to his successor absolutely to the intent that the same should be held upon the trusts and for the purposes applicable thereto respectively.

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Signing a Burden

This peculiar combination of the ideas of absolute ownership and trustee-ship was also exhibited in another way. The work of the Salvation Army has grown enormously in recent years, and the amount of property vested in the general has increased beyond all expectations. The task of signing documents alone became such a burden that the present general (before 1926) on several occasions executed a general power of attorney in favor of his wife to enable her to sign deeds in his absence. However useful this might have been from a practical point of view, it was not beyond legal objection. General Booth is a trustee, and the granting of a general power of attorney is contrary to the maxim "delegatus non potest delegare." With the change in the law of property, and particularly in view of the new provisions of the Trustee Act, 1925, it appears that the general was advised he should no longer delegate his duties except under the circumstances and for the purposes contemplated by that act. The result has been that for the last three years the general has had to sign every legal document personally; and there seems to be no doubt that this added burden has contributed to the complete breakdown from which he has been suffering.

The chaos created by this unfortunate illness has only to be mentioned to be realized. It was because of the possibility of the very situation that has now arisen that a number of the leading officers of the Salvation Army approached the general before his breakdown with certain representations for a revision of the constitution. Early in November bulletins on his health indicated that the illness might be protracted, and on November 14 seven commissioners signed the necessary requisition for the calling of the high council.

FRENCH BUILD NAVAL SHIPS

Large Sum to Be Spent On Construction This Year and Chamber Votes Money

PARIS, Jan. 31.—There was only a mild protest on the part of the socialist members when the Chamber of Deputies passed the bill providing for the expenditure of \$149,000,000 francs for 1929 naval construction. The total cost of the 22 units proposed to be completed before 1933 will be 989,000,000 francs.

The vessels to be built include a 10,000-ton cruiser, six torpedo boat destroyers, six cruising submarines, one submarine mine layer, two oilers and two despatch boats. Four submarines were also voted in a supplementary credit.

SPANISH LEADERS OF REVOLT SENTENCED

MADRID, Jan. 31.—Three of the leaders in the revolt against the Spanish Government were sentenced to death yesterday.

TRAVEL WILL BE GREATER

Parties Already Being Booked to Visit Prince Rupert in Summer

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—The holding of a number of conventions of Shriners and other organizations in Pacific Coast cities during the coming summer will bring through Canada large special parties of people enroute to these gatherings, it was stated this morning by H. H. Melanson, general passenger traffic manager of the Canadian National railways, on his return from a business trip to New York. Many conventions are booked for Seattle and other Pacific Coast cities and bookings are already being made for the handling of special parties of delegates who have expressed their desire to travel through Canada enroute, stopping over at such famous beauty spots as Minaki and Jasper National Park.

Several of the parties booked will travel via the triangle route, making the steamship journey from Prince Rupert to Vancouver through the "Gateway of America."

"From all indications," said Mr. Melanson, "we can look for a record year in tourist traffic. Our offices in the United States report that there never has been such a pronounced interest in Canada's out-of-door holiday possibilities, nor has there been such an early rush to make reservations at the summer hotels as is noticeable this year."

REPARATIONS BEING DISCUSSED BY MORGAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—J. P. Morgan and Owen Young, representing the conference in regard to reparations, met Secretary Kellogg yesterday afternoon and also called at the White House.

FIANCEE OF JAPAN'S FUTURE KING



The above exclusive photograph shows Miss Setsuko Matsudaira, the betrothed of Prince Chichibu of Japan, enjoying a walk with a small brother. Note the old Japanese costume which this young lady, educated in Western colleges, is wearing as the time approaches for her nuptials.

EINSTEIN HAS WRITTEN BOOK

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Professor Einstein has just published a new book dealing with his new theories in regard to gravitation

and electricity, claiming that each is governed by the same general law. The book is full of mathematical formulae and deals with abstruse subjects which make it almost impossible for the ordinary layman to read.

This afternoon's train, due from the east at 3:30, was reported this morning to be on time.

Snap into your morning's work

You feel like it after this balanced breakfast, and here's the scientific reason

THE hot Quick Quaker Oats breakfast always starts your day right. It gives you the staying powers and mental energy to get onto your job with everything you've got. Keeps you going at top form right through the four morning hours—the busiest of the whole day.

The oat is the best balanced cereal that grows. It's richer than any other cereal in protein, the important food element. Protein makes good the wear and tear on the human system. Quick Quaker Oats contains 16% protein and carbohydrate for energy and heat, 65% minerals for bone and blood. Vitamin B to assist assimilation. Its gentle roughage assures easy, natural digestive processes. Quick Quaker is the perfectly balanced breakfast for both young and old.

Only carefully selected oats go into Quick Quaker. The cream of the oat crop and expert milling for over 50 years give Quick Quaker a quality that everybody relishes.

Be sure to ask your grocer for Quick Quaker. Packages contain coupons with which you can secure silverware and other useful articles. Big, family package, wrapped and sealed.

Make a Collection of Dainty China

Each package of Quick Quaker Oats marked "China" contains a piece of pretty china. Delicate blue and gold pattern. China you will be proud of. These pieces include cups, saucers, tea plates, slightly larger plates, porridge bowls, sugar bowls, children's mugs and other dishes.

QUICK QUAKER OATS

Cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes

The Quaker Oats Company, Peterborough and Saskatoon

