

THE HOLIDAY SEASON

How It Is Kept by Both Rich and Poor in Chicago.

WORK OF SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS

Salvation Army Provides Christmas Cheer for Many Thousands—The Public Stuff the Turkey—Festivities of Middle Classes.

Chicago.—As the holiday season draws near interests in the social settlements and the missions of every large city increases among the poor, for whose benefit they are maintained. It is at the social settlements and the missions that thousands of the city poor get their only taste of Christmas.



Miss Jane Addams

and Christmas dinners, either at home or at the settlement houses for the families. At practically all of the social settlement houses no discrimination is made so far as creed is concerned, and all are given an equal welcome without having any special religious teachings forced upon them. The same is true in the majority of mission churches and Sunday schools, though at times one will find one that is narrower than the general rule.

Hull House.

In the Ghetto district of the West side Hull House is the great rendezvous of the poor at Christmas time. Miss Jane Addams exerts a wider influence among the poor of Chicago than any other one person engaged in philanthropic work in the city, but she does nothing that is not practical for them. Every Christmas arrangement at Hull House is devised for practical purposes, and though the charities distributed through this great institution at this time of the year are manifold they are not indiscriminate.



Hull House

Hull House as it stands to-day, with its commodious buildings, its far-reaching influence, is a growth of a little more than 14 years. It is the product of an European trip by Miss Addams and Miss Ellen G. Starr. On that trip they studied conditions among the poor of Europe, and determined to do something for the poor of Chicago. They had nothing to start with but their own indomitable courage, but they rented one floor of a building—a ramshackle affair erected by Charles Hull in 1853, and in 1859 used by sweat shop proprietors, old clothes and rag men—and here began attracting about them the poor and outcasts of society who needed the guidance of a stronger personality than their own to help them upward.

Miss Addams explains its object and its methods in this way: "It must be grounded in a philosophy whose foundation is on the solidarity of the human race, a philosophy which will not waver when the race happens to be represented by a drunken woman or an idiotic boy."

With such a foundation it is small wonder that Hull House is one of the bright lights of the Chicago holiday season.

The Salvation Army.

Of all the many organizations which work in His name for the poor of the city none are more appreciated or accomplish greater results than the Salvation Army.

For days past a Salvation Army lassie has stood on every corner of the downtown streets holding a stick from which was suspended an artificial turkey, into which the public were invited to drop their spare change as "stuffing." The artificial turkey was emblematic of the use to which the money collected was to be put—the purchasing of a Christmas dinner for 10,000 or more of Chicago's poor. Nor is the dinner all that is to be given. The sad-faced child, into whose life



Securing Stuffing for the Turkey

Christmas festivities do not come, is made happy by the present of a small toy. The thinly-clad boy or girl or man or woman is provided with some article of suitable clothing.

This is the one time in the year when the Army gives without demanding something in return. The rule of compensation for the assistance given at other times is dispensed with during this one day. It is a Christmas present in the full sense of the term that is received.

It was some five years ago that the Christmas dinner idea was first attempted on a large scale by the Army. At that time they undertook to feed 20,000 people in New York, and fed instead 50,000. From that the idea grew to a national effort, and last year it fed 300,000, ranging from 200,000 in New York to a few hundred, or even down to a few dozen in the smaller cities and towns.

Families are provided with basket dinners. Into each basket must go a turkey, cranberries, mince meat, flour, fruit, and in fact everything that goes to make a Christmas dinner. In cases where it is needed, the fuel to cook the dinner is supplied, and even the car fare needed to come and get the dinner is provided. The basket dinner idea is growing, and its growth is encouraged by the army. It not only provides a cheerfulness in an otherwise dreary home for the day, but it helps to maintain a feeling of self-respect on the part of the recipient as well. For the homeless, including the newsboys and other street waifs, the great public dinner, with its after entertainment, is one of the bright spots of the year.

Christmas Pleasures.

The Christmas festivities of those not dependent upon the charitable organizations for their share of reasonable cheer is varied. In the wealthy homes it is becoming more and more a day devoted to the children. The Chicago millionaire is a home lover, a family lover. On Christmas day the children and grandchildren are gathered about the home fireside, and the little ones are made happy with an over-abundance of costly toys. With this class the day is typical of the farm Christmas in many ways—it is a family reunion day.



Outdoor Christmas Pleasures

The middle classes take to the theaters in the afternoon and evening. The Christmas matinee is one of the most profitable performances of the year, and for the evening every house is sold out days ahead. Church entertainments provide amusement for thousands of others, and still others, especially the younger element, turn to outdoor sports. Should Jack Frost fail to cover the park lakes with a heavy coating of ice it would spoil the Christmas pleasure of thousands. This is the most popular of outdoor winter sport in Chicago, because it is the most practical. There are no hills for coasting, though in some of the parks artificial toboggans are built. The middle classes are not owners of horses and sleighs, and the supply at the liveryes are both limited and costly.

To no other city in America probably has the country contributed so large a percentage of the population, and back to the country go thousands for the holiday season, there to find a mirth and enjoyment that is not possible in the city, and in the foreign settlements the Christmas festivities are patterned after those of the fatherland.

Chicago Provincialism.

Chicago provincialism was illustrated to a Harvard man, direct from the efete east, during the recent stock show at the stock yards. It was the easterner's first visit to Chicago, and he came to believe most anything of the woolly west. Of course, he visited the stock show, and while there met two or three friends of his college days, now prominently connected with the packing industries of the city.



A Bit of Chicago Provincialism

"Let all of us go in over here and have a drink together for the sake of college days," said one of the Chicago friends, pointing to a small saloon across the street.

It was not a commodious place, and there was nothing for it but to line up against the bar and drink.

"What will it be?" asked the Chicagoan.

"Is it possible to secure an old-fashioned cocktail?" asked the Harvard man, with trepidation, after looking about the place.

"Whisky can't go in this crowd," retured his friend. "Champagne isn't half good enough. Give us a quart of it, Mike."

The bartender opened up the bottle just as though he was used to it, and he, and the trio disposed of two or three of them before quitting, but the Harvard man pronounced that the lilt when he told me of it.

"Drinking champagne, of genuine French vintage at that, over a stock yard bar," said he. "Why, I wouldn't have believed it, even of Chicago, if I hadn't been there myself. Such a proceeding is wilder and woollier than anything I ever dreamed of."

But drinking champagne over a bar is an every day occurrence in Chicago. WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

The Making of a New City of Galveston

How the Water Gateway of the Southwest Is to Be Protected From the Ravages of Storm and Tide.

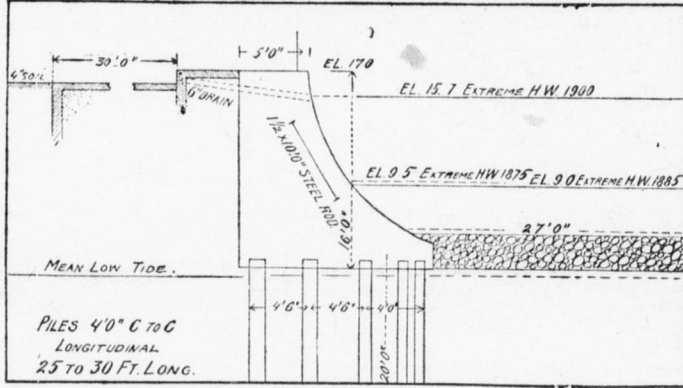


Galveston will within the next three years be in a position to bid defiance to the worst storm and tidal wave which the Gulf of Mexico can kick up. The 17-foot sea wall facing the gulf side of the city has been about completed, and the work of raising the grade of the city to the level of the top of this barrier is to begin, according to the terms of the contract, within the next 60 days. The board appointed by the governor has awarded the contract for this work. The plan which the contractors propose is to construct a canal 200 feet deep from the bay inside and about 200 feet from the sea wall. They estimate that it will take 11,000,000 cubic yards of filling to raise the city to the level of the sea wall. This gigantic engineering feat will, when completed, take its place as one of the nine wonders of the world, and will cost the county under the contract price of 18½ cents per cubic yard nearly \$2,000,000, for which the city will issue bonds.

At the time of the awful catastrophe of September, 1900, when the city was almost wiped out of existence and 6,000 residents perished, the prediction was quite generally made that the city would never be rebuilt; that the thriving metropolis had received a blow from which she would never recover. Industrious newspaper men and magazine writers under such captions as "The Solving of Galveston's Problem," "The Lessons of Galveston's Flood," etc., told how Galveston's site might be abandoned for a safer location. La Porte, the only elevated point on the Texas coast, being 35 to 40 feet above the mean sea level, was picked out as the probable location of the new Galveston. Twelve members of the rivers and harbor committee of congress, with Chairman Theodore F. Burton, of Ohio, at its head, inspected La Porte. A ship canal was projected

channel in the inner harbor was \$300,000; for repairing the jetties \$750,000. In the fall of 1901 a board of engineers was appointed to study the problem and report on the best method for protecting the city. This board reported in April, 1902, and work was soon after begun on the sea wall. This wall is built of concrete and is to protect the east and south sides of the city, with a levee to protect the city on the west. The work on the sea wall and levee has progressed far enough to permit the beginning of the work of raising the grade of the city. The sea wall is 3½ miles long with its top 17 feet above mean low water. This wall is founded on piles and protected from undermining by sheet piling and riprap. The sea face of the wall is curved so that its upper portion is vertical and its rear face is to be filled behind by an embankment, the top of which will be paved with brick for a width of 35 feet and planted with Bermuda grass for a further distance of 60 feet. The levee portion of the protective barriers of the city is to be 200 feet wide with side slopes of one foot in 25 feet, and is intended to be built upon. In brief, the city will be surrounded on three sides by a structure whose top is higher than the high water in 1900. The fourth or unprotected side is that facing Galveston bay, and here the city is higher than the highest water ever recorded previous to 1900. The diagram produced herewith shows a transverse section of the sea wall and is self-explanatory.

The total cost of the work undertaken will be \$3,505,040, of which sum \$1,294,755 was for sea wall. Special machinery was made for the building of the sea wall, and by the end of last year the work was being actively prosecuted. During this year this work has been practically completed. Galveston now lies behind a massive stone wall, but gradually as the skill of engineers is exerted,



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE GALVESTON SEA WALL.

which was to be 25 miles long and from 20 to 22 feet deep. Over eight miles of the canal had been completed at that time and the construction was being pushed. It was proposed to establish a dry dock and naval station at La Porte which would cost from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

But Galveston refused to be pushed off the island, or be run out of business by a little thing like the Gulf of Mexico. Something of the Chicago spirit possessed her. If Holland's 1,000 spare miles of territory, much of it below the sea level, and which supports 1,000,000 souls, could be protected by 100 miles of dikes along the Zuzyder Zee, surely Galveston's few miles, five to 17 feet above the level of the sea, need not be abandoned because once in its history the water had risen to a height of 15 feet and the wind, the fiercest known to annals, had blown 120 miles per hour. The protection of Holland, the elevation of large portions of Chicago, and of nearly the whole of Sacramento, Cal., proved that the Galveston problem was merely one of engineering detail.

Never for a single hour, even during the darkest period of the awful storm, has Galveston entertained the thought that the city would be wholly or in part abandoned. Eight days after the storm vessels were loading at the wharfs. The local papers never missed an issue, although for a few days their editions were single sheets, the size of hand bills, run off on job presses. The banks opened for business on the third day. Merchants ordered new stocks of goods as soon as the telegraph lines were opened. It had been said that the rebuilding of the railroad bridge would take two months, but in 12 days trains were running regularly into the city.

Galveston is the natural water gateway to the southwest. The city is built on a narrow strip of sand 30 miles long and one to three miles wide. It has been well said that the city was born of geography and commerce and that she cannot die while there are a great west and ships that go to sea. The economic causes which made Galveston the fourth general export port of the country still exist. The year's business following the storm showed substantial increase over the year preceding. Cotton received to August 31, 1901, was \$2,177,983; that received to August 31, 1900, was \$1,710,263. The grain exports for 1900-01 were 14,010,378 bushels, that for the year before the storm, 1899-00, were 13,531,839 bushels. At least \$5,000,000 has been spent in repairs and restoration of the city since the storm of 1900.

But the all-absorbing problem has been the protection of the city from further inundation. In 1902 \$1,715,217 were spent for permanent protective improvements. The appropriation made by congress for deepening and widening the

city will rise up, up, up until her streets are on a level with the broad, flat top of the sea wall. Future generations will listen with absorbed attention to the stories of how Galveston used to be flooded by the encroaching waters of the gulf, of how in the terrible storm of 1900 the city was nearly swept from its foundations and washed into the bay, but they will never see Galveston's streets rushing rivers of water, they will never know the horrors of the catastrophe of 1900. A new Galveston—a monument to the triumph of man over nature and nature's elements. This new Galveston, rising grandly and confidently above the ruins which the raging waters of the gulf left behind them, was not so much as reamed of before the eventful year of 1900. Frequently the city had previous to that year been under water, but her people had simply waited for the waves to roll by, and then went on doing more and more business, as the great southwest develops her inexhaustible resources. But when the 15-foot tidal wave swept in upon the city the inhabitants awoke to a sense of the danger which confronted them, and the prophecy made over 70 years ago came true.

Stephen F. Austin, the Virginia pioneer, who led the first American colony into Texas, rode across the coast plain a few feet above the level of Galveston, and saw far inland a stranded schooner. The vessel had been carried there by some great storm wave of the gulf and had been left a strange and hopeless wreck upon the prairie. "Some day," said the founder of Texas, "the elements which did that will sweep over this coast again." And they did. There was no meteorological station in those days to record the highest of the water and the velocity of the wind, but the waves which bore upon their crest the great schooner far inland and then abandoned it to the lonely stretches of the prairie waste may have been as high and mighty as those that rolled on Galveston in 1900. If that thriving commercial city resting so dangerously near to the level of the waters of the bay could only have realized the full meaning of Austin's prophecy, perhaps years ago, the building of the sea wall and the raising of the grade of the city would have been undertaken. If it had been seen what would have been saved? Six thousand precious lives, and property valued at \$17,000,000, enough treasure to cover the cost of the present improvements five times over. But it is true always and everywhere that individuals and cities and nations provide adequately against catastrophes only after a crowning disaster has fallen. Then treasure boxes are opened and energies set in motion which bring about some such transforming scenes as that which is being enacted at Galveston.

To Attempt to Make Soldiers of the Chinese

Army of the Empire to Be Reorganized—What It Now Consists Of—Quaint Body of Soldiers.

Two things serve to arouse at least a passing interest in the military capacity of China. First is the warlike situation in the east with Japan and Russia seemingly drawing nearer each day to a conflict in which China will be vitally interested, and for which that empire must furnish the battle ground. Dispatches from the orient tell of China's dependence upon Japan for the ousting of the bear from Manchuria, and the preservation of the empire. Under such conditions China would naturally become an ally of Japan in the struggle for eastern supremacy. These things make our second reason for evincing an interest in military China of still greater importance than it otherwise would be, and this second reason is the expressed intention of the Chinese government to reorganize and modernize its army.

Even before Caleb Cushing carried President Tyler's letter to Peking and negotiated the first treaty with China in 1843, the possibilities of the mailed fist had become a bug-a-boo to the people of the western nations. So long as China slept there was no danger; but China was awakening, and what the awaken-

of remodeling its system of training. In fact, the soldier in China is held more in contempt than esteem. The men who are entrusted with the destinies of the army must prove their efficiency in the sacred writings of Confucius rather than in the science of war. The officers of the army are drawn from those who successfully pass the civil examination, the training for which is useless not only from the military standpoint, but the administration of civil duties as well. Aside from these examinations the only other test required is intended to prove efficiency with bows and arrows, a relic of antiquity scarcely to be imagined outside the wilds of Africa.

Even with such a force it might be possible to accomplish something as has been shown by the success of Gen. Gordon, were they given any practical training. One of the prominent features of the drill of the army consists of teaching the recruit to assume an attitude and expression to frighten his opponent. At the time of the opening of the war with Japan, and, in fact, at the present time, much of the armament consists of halberds, pikes, bows and arrows and long



CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE IN THE CHINESE ARMY.

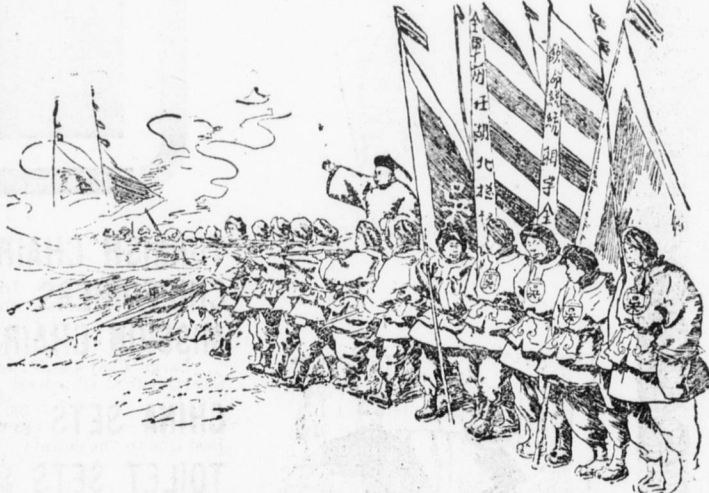
ing might bring, what ambitions the eastern giant might evince, were serious questions in both Europe and America. More than half a century has passed since Caleb Cushing negotiated our first commercial treaty with China, and our first fears seem no nearer realization than they were then.

In a general way, the Chinese soldier is a nonentity so far as fighting qualities are concerned, though there have been exceptions to this general rule. During the Taiping rebellion, the greatest of the many civil wars China has known, the English Gen. Gordon proved that the coolies were not cowards when properly led. His "ever victorious" force of less than 10,000 men, put to rout rebel armies ten times his size. Gordon's force was officered by foreigners, and had a sprinkling of foreigners in its ranks, and it was the fearless example set by these men which made heroes of the coolies. A stranger force was never mustered

smooth-bore muskets, while practically one-half the men in each regiment are banner bearers and not armed at all. Of methods of commissariat nothing is known, nor is there such a thing as hospitals or medical service. The reasons for this state of affairs lie, in a great measure, to the fact that funds appropriated for the army have been misapplied, and gone to enrich bootling officials.

The Manchu army, which is practically the only imperial army of China, numbers from 80,000 to 100,000 men; though on paper it boasts of 300,000. Of these about 40,000 are stationed in garrisons in Manchuria, and some 6,000 in Peking. This army is the support of the Manchu dynasty, and is recruited almost exclusively from the Manchus and the Mongols.

The provincial army, called the Green Flags, consists of 18 corps, one for each province. These various corps are un-



A CHINESE REGIMENT PRACTICING AT BATTLE EXERCISES.

under military banner than that of Gordon, nor seldom a more heroic one. Soldiers of fortune from practically every nation of Europe and America, men who were fighting merely for the adventure and pay the service promised, yet the power of one man not only made heroes of them, but heroes of the Chinese coolies as well. It was an experiment that proved possibilities under right conditions.

Of capable military leaders China developed but few during the Taiping rebellion, or since that time. Of the few Gen. Ching, who served with Gordon, after his desertion from the rebel forces, was a notable character, and of great military ability. During the several petty foreign wars in which China was engaged down to the time of the outbreak of the war with Japan, no character of anything like equal ability was developed, nor did the more important conflict with Japan bring to the front a leader of such worth as to be classed with him. This lack of military leaders would seem to place China as a non-militant power of whom the world need have no fears.

It takes training to make perfection, and the training of the Chinese soldier is the one great essential lacking. Through all its defeats administered since the days of the coming of the white man, the empire has never felt the need

der the command of the governor of the different provinces, and there is no cooperation between them. This force numbers less than 200,000 men, though its paper strength is more than 500,000. This makes the total army of China number about 300,000 men on the present peace footing, with a paper strength, or war footing, of close to 1,000,000.

That the Chinese army as it now exists, with all its crudeness and superstitions, is useless, or even worse, was proven by the war with Japan. That it is possible to make a soldier of no mean ability of the Chinese coolie was proven by Gen. Gordon, but China will have to take a long step forward and forget the superstitions of centuries before she can do in a large way what Gen. Gordon did with a small force. With militant Japan as a drill master, it is possible that the army of the empire may be made into a formidable foe for Russia, but it cannot be done if war comes quickly.

China, with its 400,000,000 people, could easily dominate the east, and prevent her own disintegration, if she succeeds in making soldiers of her raw material, but to do so must be the growth of generations and not the work of a day or official edict, and the chances are the modernized army will not come in time to save the empire.

DANIEL CLEVERTON.