

# The LOOKOUT

Proposed  
Annex

Present  
Institute



**S O S!**  
**New**  
**Building Fund**

**Give Now**  
**and Let Us**  
**Weigh Anchor**

Seamen's Church Institute of New York  
25 South Street

# Seamen's Church Institute of New York

Incorporated 1844

## OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE SOCIETY

### Honorary President

RT. REV. WILLIAM T. MANNING, D.D., D.C.L., 1908

### President

EDMUND L. BAYLIES, 1885

### Clerical Vice-Presidents

RT. REV. FREDERICK BURGESS, D.D., 1906	REV. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, D.D., 1916
RT. REV. EDWIN S. LINES, D.D., 1908	REV. CALEB R. STETSON, D.D., 1922
VERY REV. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, D.D., 1918	REV. W. RUSSELL BOWIE, D.D., 1923
REV. S. DEL. TOWNSEND, D.D., 1900	REV. H. P. SILVER, D.D., 1923
REV. ERNEST M. STIKES, D.D., 1902	REV. FREDERICK BURGESS, JR., 1923
REV. WILLIAM TUFTS CROCKER, 1903	REV. FRANK W. CREIGHTON, 1924

### Lay Vice-Presidents

JOHN A. MCKIM, 1889	ROBERT L. HARRISON, 1901
ALLISON V. ARMOUR, 1917	B. T. VAN NOSTRAND, 1887
HENRY L. HOBART, 1907	

### Secretary and Treasurer

FRANK T. WARBURTON, 46 Cedar Street, 1888

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HERBERT L. SATTERLEE, 1902	CHARLES E. DUNLAP, 1915
EDWIN A. S. BROWN, 1904	GEORGE W. BURLEIGH, 1915
CHARLES A. CLARK, 1905	EDWIN DE T. BECHTEL, 1915
BENJAMIN R. C. LOW, 1905	BERNON S. PRENTICE, 1915
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, 1908	JAMES BARBER, 1916
AYMAR JOHNSON, 1908	JOHN J. RIKER, 1916
ERNEST E. WHEELER, 1908	F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, 1920
ROBERT McC. MARSH, 1908	EDWIN J. BARBER, 1920
CHARLES W. BOWRING, 1909	FRANK C. MUNSON, 1920
ORME WILSON, JR., 1910	JUNIUS S. MORGAN, JR., 1920
FRANKLIN REMINGTON, 1911	WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 1921
J. FREDERIC TAMS, 1911	HARRY FORSYTH, 1921
BAYARD C. HOPPIN, 1911	HENRY DEARBORN, 1922
OLIVER ISELIN, 1912	KERMIT ROOSEVELT, 1923
VINCENT ASTOR, 1912	JOHN JAY SCHIEFFELIN, 1923
SIR T. ASHLEY SPARKS, 1912	THOMAS A. SCOTT, 1924
MARINUS W. DOMINICK, 1912	BENJAMIN BREWSTER JENNINGS, 1924
JOHN S. ROGERS, 1913	CLARENCE G. MICHALIS, 1924
LEROY KING, 1913	LOUIS B. MCCAGG, JR., 1924

### Superintendent

REV. ARCHIBALD R. MANSFIELD, D.D., 1895

Note: Dates refer to year of election.

## LEGACIES GREATLY NEEDED

for endowment to help meet current expenses. Present vested funds produce approximately only \$7,000 of the \$108,000 annually required to maintain the work.

### FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "Seamen's Church Institute of New York," a corporation incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of.....Dollars to be used by it for its corporate purposes.

If land or any specific personal property such as bonds, stocks, etc., is given, a brief description of the property should be inserted instead of the words "the sum of.....Dollars."



# THE LOOKOUT

Vol. 15

DECEMBER, 1924

No. 12

## NEW BUILDING

The Time Has Come and We  
MUST BUILD

but we cannot begin until there has been pledged or subscribed at least **\$475,000.00** as part of the total cost of the building, which sum will pay for the foundations and steel construction.

Approximate Estimated Cost of New Building  
**\$1,900,000**

### OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The ever increasing demands far exceed the capacity of our present building, which has become congested and impeded. Hundreds seeking lodging are turned away every week.

After most thoroughly considering this serious situation it has been decided to undertake immediately the huge task of raising the *Building Fund* and erecting the proposed thirteen story Annex, which when completed will increase the

nightly lodging capacity from 584 to 1,500 and enable the Society adequately to house its present activities and meet the pressing demands for expansion.

It is confidently hoped that all those who have shown so deep an interest in this great work for these men, who are indispensable to commerce and the nation, will, with united action, continue to *stand behind* the society and further help to make this essential and magnificent project possible.

### BUILDING COMMITTEE

EDMUND L. BAYLIES, *Chairman*

WALTER WOOD PARSONS, *Vice-Chairman*

JAMES BARBER

F. KINGSBURY CURTIS

CHARLES E. DUNLAP

LOUIS GORDON HAMERSLEY

BAYARD C. HOPPIN

CLARENCE G. MICHALIS

FRANKLIN REMINGTON

JOHN JAY SCHIEFFELIN



## List of Memorials and Gifts

2	Taken—200 Chapel Chairs . . . . .	Each	\$50
	8 Drinking Fountains on Dormitory floors	Each	\$250
	3 Drinking Fountains on 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors . . . . .	Each	\$500
	1 Drinking Fountain in Entrance Lobby . .		\$700
	Name as Co-Builder in Entrance Lobby . .		\$500 to \$1,000
5	Taken—205 Seamen's Bedrooms (inside) . . . . .	Each	\$500
21	Taken—211 Seamen's Bedrooms (outside) and wash basins . . . . .	Each	\$1,000
12	Taken—41 Staff and Licensed Officers' Bedrooms	Each	\$1,500
	1 Washroom for Men Clerical Employees and name as Benefactor on Tablet in Entrance Lobby . . . . .		\$3,000
	Taken—1 Twenty-eight Bed Open Dormitory and name as Benefactor on Tablet in Entrance Lobby . . . . .		\$3,000
	1 Cloak and Washrooms for Volunteer Women Workers and name as Benefactor on Tablet in Entrance Lobby . . . . .		\$5,000
	10 Bedrooms and Endowment for Free Use of Destitute Convalescents and name as Benefactor on Tablet in Entrance Lobby	Each	\$5,000
	8 Very large Dormitory Washrooms . .	Each	\$5,000
	6 Forty-two Bed Open Dormitory and name as Benefactor on Tablet in Entrance Lobby . . . . .	Each	\$5,000
	1 Seventy Bed Open Dormitory and name as Benefactor on Tablet in Entrance Lobby . . . . .		\$7,000
	Taken—1 Very Large Rest and Wash Rooms for Women Clerical Employees . . . . .		\$10,000
3	Subscribed—	Name as Benefactor on large Bronze Tablet in Entrance Lobby . . . . .	\$3,000 to \$10,000

## List of Memorials and Gifts—Continued

4	Subscribed—	Name as Founder on Large Bronze Tablet in Entrance Lobby . . . . .	\$10,000 or more
		Superintendent's and Administration Offices and name as Founder on large Bronze Tablet in Entrance Lobby . . . . .	\$15,000
		Entrance Doorway and Lobby . . . . .	\$20,000
		Enlarged Apprentice Room, and name as Founder on Tablet in Entrance Lobby . .	\$25,000
		Dispensary and Hospital Rooms and name as Founder on Tablet in Entrance Lobby . . . . .	\$50,000
2	Large Structural Units and name as Founder on Tablet in Entrance Lobby . .		\$50,000

### PAYMENTS IN INSTALMENTS

All memorial subscriptions or general contributions may be made payable in four equal instalments over a period of one and one-half years. The last payment is to be made not later than July 1, 1926.

This convenient arrangement for payments often makes it possible to give a larger memorial or contribution than if the entire sum is payable at once.

These construction memorials in perpetuity, including furniture or equipment, provide for the establishment of units of the new building, which will be marked by simple bronze tablets, inscribed according to the donors' wishes.

The campaign expenses have been arranged for separately by the Building Committee.

## 383 out of 7000

## LOOKOUT READERS

have pledged or contributed \$124,654.42 made up of a few large and many small amounts—

**MORE must GIVE and larger sums before we can WEIGH ANCHOR.**



**Typical Significant Major Community Services Rendered  
Since the Present Institute Was Opened,  
January 1st, 1914 to January 1st, 1924**

1. Number of Lodgings Furnished .....	2,288,614
2. Number of Pieces of Dunnage Received and Protected .....	467,769
3. Number of Pieces of Mail Received and Cared For .....	1,033,382
4. Number Furnished with Employment .....	49,819
5. Amount of Seamen's Wages Received for Deposit and Transmission .....	\$5,895,950.40
6. Total Attendance at Religious Services .....	156,571

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

1. Teaching the seaman self respect and implanting in him a desire for better living by surrounding him with the cleanest and best environment.
2. War Accomplishments—
  - (a) Increasing nightly lodging capacity from 518 to 822, in order to care for War victims, hundreds of men from the Coast Guard Service and 165 British Blue Jackets nightly for two years.
  - (b) Graduating from Navigation, Marine Engineering, Radio, Gunnery, etc., Schools, 2,200.
  - (c) Establishment of "Missing Men" Department, locating 50% of 1,000 inquired for annually.
3. The establishment of free Radio Medical Service to men at sea under all flags, which has become international, accomplished by splendid cooperation of Department of Commerce, U. S. Public Health Service and the Radio Corporation of America.

(OVER)

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

(Continued)

4. Urging and bringing about the adoption of Steamboat Inspection Service regulation, making mandatory First Aid Certificates for American licensed officers, resulting in Government First Aid lectures and examinations in ports where licenses are issued.
5. Publication of 11,000 copies of advanced First Aid Text Book at the request of the Government.
6. Emergency relief for the unemployed in 1921 in cooperation with the City Welfare Department, lodging, feeding and entertaining 400 nightly in the 39th Street Ferry House.
7. Raising a fund of \$25,000 for and erecting the Merchant Seamen War Memorial Band Stand in Jeanette Park.
8. Bringing about the abolition of Seamen's Branch of Income Tax Bureau.
9. Initiating the Joint Conference of all but one Seamen's Society in the Port of New York.
10. Helping to finance recreation hut and equipment, providing radio set, also bringing about the appointment of a Chaplain and becoming responsible for his salary, all in connection with U. S. Marine Hospital No. 9 for tubercular Merchant Seamen at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.
11. The appointment of a Chaplain to all U. S. Marine Hospitals in the Port of New York at the Society's expense to render religious and social service to American Seamen.
12. Building up such a reputation for being able to do the unexpected that Seamen in all parts of the world turn to the Institute for help.



## The Entrance Doorway and Lobby As A Gift

Whoever elects to give the entrance doorway and lobby of the new building will have the privilege of extending the hand of welcome for the Institute. And that is quite an important privilege. It sets the pace for the whole building. Upon its dignity and spaciousness depends the important first impression which the men will get as they turn in to their shore home.

It is going to be a very fine doorway and lobby and one of which the donor will be extremely proud.

The cost of it will be \$20,000 and the name of the giver will appear on the large bronze tablet in the entrance lobby.

## Sailor's Day Service

The theme of Dr. Silver's address at the Annual Sailor's Day Service was the raising of men from manhood to something heroic, the finding of that spiritual self and adding it to the mere animal.

The history of the world, he said, is the history of how God has trusted man and led him up from one level to another. To do this he has released many forces, Science, Politics, Education, the Church, Trade and Commerce.

The part of the men of the sea in this was the carrying of news, the binding of the world together, the finding of new countries and new sources of wealth for mankind.

It was with the help of seamen

that the Chinese reached over to Japan and educated that people; with the help of seamen that Columbus opened up half a world; with the help of seamen that Magellan put a belt around the earth; with the help of seamen that the pilgrims settled in the new land and laid the foundations of this country.

Character, Dr. Silver said, is like the ship the seamen bring to port, it must be headed for a definite goal; it must be kept going all weathers, and yet with reference to the weather, and it must be kept, as far as possible on an even keel.

There was an unusually large attendance not only of seamen but of interested friends and workers connected with the thirteen organizations represented in the Joint Conference of seamen's Societies.

One of the most impressive parts of the service was the bugle roll call and the playing of taps for the dead seamen who during the year have answered the final roll call.

## Studying in Prison

Captain Huntington of the Navigation School came into the Social Service office with two books on Navigation under his arm, which he laid on the desk of the head of the department.

"That," said the chaplain, to the editor, "is another story. Those books are for a young seaman who is in prison in Chicago. He wants to study so that he may be able to get a position when he is released."

## An Untamed Spirit

At the Sailor's Day Service most of the seamen came in a body and sat in one part of the church, but one of the Institute workers, after the service had started, saw a man wander down the guest's aisle, who was unmistakably of the salt water. Some good angel prompted her to move over so that he would be tempted into her pew rather than into that of some stranger less familiar with the men of the sea.

He looked wildly around, and then in an anxious voice whispered something which ended with 25 South Street, and the worker nodded knowing that he must have come because he saw the notices at the Institute.

She handed him a service sheet, but he was not at home with it somehow, and when the sermon was about to begin he whispered again, "What time is it?" She told him eight thirty and expected him to depart immediately, but he sat through the sermon.

At the conclusion of the anthem following the address he leaned over to her again and said, "One of those boys had a fine voice, did you notice him?"

She nodded, "Do you know who he is?" he inquired interestedly. Again the worker shook her head, and he subsided into a rather restless attention until the service was over, when he made a dash for liberty by way of the front of the church, stopping a few feet from the pew to look back and say, "Good night, ma'am."

The worker heaved a great sigh of relief to think that this curious untamed spirit had come her way rather than that he should have sat beside some stranger who might have mistaken his intense interest and curiosity for irreverence.

## Message from President Coolidge

Regrettably this letter from President Coolidge did not arrive in time to be read at the Annual Sailor's Day Service:

The White House  
Washington  
November 10, 1924.

My dear Dr. Mansfield:

It gives me pleasure to convey my good wishes to the men of the American Merchant Marine, and to the sailors of other nationalities, who are your guests on "National Sailors' Day."

It is essential that we have in full measure the means of water transportation and the basis of this is not ships only, but more especially the personnel who man them and give vitality to the Merchant Marine. Whether in peace or in war, the nation is vitally dependent upon its seamen. So I am glad to express to them my sense of obligation and a genuine desire for their welfare.

Very truly yours,  
Calvin Coolidge.

Dr. A. R. Mansfield, Supt.,  
Seamen's Church Institute of N. Y.,  
25 South Street,  
New York, N. Y.



# The LOOKOUT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

by the

SEAMEN'S CHURCH  
INSTITUTE of NEW YORK

at

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Address all communications to

ARCHIBALD R. MANSFIELD, D.D.

Superintendent

or

FRANCES MARION BEYNON, Editor.

## The Stuff Seamen are Made Of

Looking at them sprawled in the chairs of the Institute reading rooms there is nothing apparently heroic about seamen. Talk to them and they would be the first to deny that they are brave. Over and over again they will tell you that there is not such a thing as a brave man, but when the occasion arises they meet it with a certain simple dignity and courage peculiarly their own.

Every once and so often in their calling they are obliged to come face to face with death, and they will tell you that familiarity does not breed contempt for the Great Reaper. Yet, somehow, they have disciplined their minds to meet this emergency so that they can hold fear in leash and carry on their work, doing what needs to be done for the safety of the ship and the passengers without a word of complaint.

When the White Star Liner Adriatic was coming toward New York the other day she struck a cyclone, with a gale of one hundred miles an hour, a wind that went roaring and tearing about the ship, tugging loose the lifeboats one after another. It was when the crew was trying to fasten one of these that a seaman was caught by the gale, which turned his oilskin coat into a balloon and swept him overboard like a scrap of paper. The fourth officer, with a sheath knife between his teeth crawled along the deck and cut loose another lifeboat, which could not be saved. The life of every man on deck was in imminent danger for several hours, but they carried on, accepting this as part of the price of their calling.

On shore the seaman is often buffeted about, but on the wide sea, when Nature lets loose her furies he measures well on to greatness.

## "And Mrs. Roper, Too, Lord"

The following letter to Mrs. Roper, from a seaman, doing a temporary stand by job, is self-explanatory, except that it might help to know that in the meantime he is doing a little personal reconstruction, and the incident of the old pen has a double meaning:

Dear friend:

Now ain't that nice! Another nice letter, and it wasn't typewritten either! "Oh, I'm er savin'them!" This mornin' I went down on deck when the mail boat whistled and there *was* a letter for me. I was *glad*. I like the little Trotty Veck books. You

are a real Trotty Veck, according to the way they are defined in the little books.

I'm glad I came up here. I reckon Josh Billings was right when he said, "It ain't no disgrace to fall, but to stay there and grunt is."

I'll be glad to get some reading matter. We all will. I read the papers I can get hold of when they are finished with by the officers, and then read them over again. Sometimes when I can't get any papers or magazines I read your letters over again. (Now wait er minute! I didn't mean that the way it sounded.) I should say when I cannot find anything good to read then I read over your letters.

I've been pretty busy today. All the laundry had to be sorted and sacked up. Awful pile of it!

Day after tomorrow the dry stores come up for four months, I think the steward said, so then we'll be "right smart" busy too.

The steward found an old Parker fountain pen on the street in New York, no barrel to it and wouldn't write. He gave it to me and I tinkered with it; filled the hollow where the rubber barrel belongs, and it writes pretty good. Now he wants it back. Often old "things" that are looked upon as no good come back and are useful again. I don't think I've ever used a better writing point. The frame holds more ink than the barrel did.

Don't think you have to write every time I do. You know I have to do something to pass the time at night, and there's nothing I'd

rather do than just kinder talk to some people, even if it's through the mails. I had some sewin' to do last night and the little bag of things came in mighty handy.

I know you're busy so I mustn't take up too much of your time. 'Bout time to turn in, and I won't forget to say, "And Mrs. Roper too, Lord."

With best regards I remain,

Sincerely,

D. N.

## Christmas Dinners

We would hate to think that there might not be any Christmas dinner at the Institute this year, but there will not be unless we are sure in advance of the one thousand dollars needed to pay for it.

This fund in the past has been made up of many contributions, some large, some small, often just a single dollar to pay for one dinner for some lonely seaman, and there seems no reason why we should not be able to raise the same amount this year, but it would greatly relieve our minds if you would send your contribution early.

We left out the Thanksgiving Dinners but we do want these men, who have to spend so many Christmas days on the high seas, to have some reminder of the holiday when they have the good fortune to be ashore.

Will you send your gift today?

Please make it as generous as possible to make up for those who are not able to help us this year.



## Our Institute at Work

Consul-General's Conference,  
Oct. 30th, 1924

A meeting of Consul-Generals, a large number of whose nationals are seamen and enter the Port of New York, was held in the office of Dr. Mansfield, in the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, October 30th, 1924.

The first topic of the submitted program, namely, "Relief for Alien Seamen," occupied the time and attention of the whole meeting. In connection therewith Sir H. G. Armstrong, Consul-General of Great Britain, made the interesting statement that there had been twenty-one hundred desertions from British ships in the Port of New York during the last six months. Also they received from twenty to forty inquiries weekly relative to men who deserted their families. In the face of the breaking of contractual relations, both in connection with ship's companies and even their own families, the Consul-General could scarcely be expected to be a relief agent to such seamen even if they had the temerity to apply in the office of the Consul.

Mr. Montyn, of the Consulate of the Netherlands, expressed the opinion that such men should be threatened with arrest and deportation, though he confessed to have often erred on the side of mercy by extending relief to his countrymen, especially when sick.

Mr. Bech, the Danish Consul-General, said that it was their practice

to send the sea papers of deserting nationals back to their country, keeping the passports in the Consul's office for identification purposes. In case a man returned back home his papers laid him open to proper punishment for desertion.

A general discussion then ensued, the outcome of which was a suggestion that a card be prepared which could be used by relief agents to whom alien seamen might apply, which would be a card of reference to their respective consulates, who if they felt the man was their own responsibility would accept the card, care for the man and return the card to the office of issue properly noted, or, (2) in case the applicant was deemed worthy of consideration by the consulate but he was not its responsibility, stamp the card with the office stamp of the consulate and send the man back to the office where he first obtained the said card. Any man who was sent out with such a card could not be deemed worthy of help if he returned to the office of issue without the card properly vouched for by the consulate.

The second topic, namely, that of the care of destitute alien seamen prior to ship's sailing, was brought to a speedy conclusion by all of the consulates represented affirming that it was customary to care for such seamen.

In connection with the discussion of the third topic it was found that all of the consulates agreed in think-

ing that the Immigration Act coming into operation on July 1st, 1924, had already disclosed a grave injustice to alien seamen who had neglected up to that time to have their irregular arrival legalized.

Mr. Fay, the Consul-General of Norway, already had been in correspondence with his legation at Washington upon this subject particularly as the present Act seems to have abrogated rule No. 10 under the old Act of 1917, much to the inconvenience, as well as at times injustice of seamen. Mr. Fay felt, as did others of the consuls, that further consideration of this topic at a future conference would be most desirable and that if possible representation should be made to Washington after the collection of such data showing specific cases where the retroactive nature of the Immigration Act of 1924 had brought about injustice to seamen.

The suggestion brought from the Conference of Social Service and Seamen's Agencies Workers that the consuls might desire to take part in their deliberations was responded to in the affirmative by those present.

Furthermore, it was the consensus of the meeting that the subjects proposed for discussion in the program were so important that it was impossible to do justice to them in one meeting and that further meetings, at least quarterly, should be held at this place, also that there were possibly other Consul-Generals with many seamen nationals who would be glad of an opportunity of joining in such future conferences.

The meeting adjourned with the understanding that Dr. Mansfield would issue a call for another meeting within three months.

Rev. G. A. Green,  
Secretary.

## The Wednesday Evening Service

With the first Wednesday evening in November the mid-week services were resumed. The first parish to send a clergyman and choir was St. Bartholomew's. It was a very happy occasion because the Reverend A. J. M. Wilson, who was the visiting clergyman, was at one time on the staff of the Institute, and understood how to approach an audience of seamen, so that his sermon on "Courage" was very simple and direct, and applicable to the lives of plain people. The choir rendered several delightful numbers.

The second parish to give the Institute a mid-week service was Incarnation, one of the very good friends of this organization. Dr. Silver said that on this occasion it was the choir that had brought the real message. He wanted to say just a very few words to the boys but he felt that the music, which men of every race could equally enjoy, carried with it the principal message of these special services.

And then he said his few words which as usual were just the right ones for that particular audience, because Dr. Silver's long experience in army work taught him to understand how to reach men with a message.



## The National Work

### Laying the Corner Stone of Philadelphia Institute

On November 3 Alexander Van Rensselaer, President of the Institute in Philadelphia, laid the corner stone of the new building, at Walnut and Dock Streets. The ceremony was attended and participated in by many leading citizens and churchmen, among them Bishop Garland, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, Honorary Chairman of the Institute; Dr. A. R. Mansfield, general Superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute of America and of the Institute in New York; Alba B. Johnson, chairman of the Executive Committee; Colonel William P. Barba, chairman of the Building Committee; and Mrs. Ellis Jackson, representing the auxiliaries, all of whom delivered addresses. The invocation was by the Rev. Dr. Frank B. Lynch, acting president of the Philadelphia Federation of Churches, and honorary vice-president of the Institute. Mayor Kendrick, who was unable to attend, was represented by Rev. Thomas W. Davis, City Statistician.

In his address Dr. Mansfield said:

On October 25th I received from your superintendent and chaplain an invitation to be present with you on this truly great day for the *Port* and the Seamen's Church Institute of Philadelphia, and in my official capacities as general superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute of America and superintendent of

the Seamen's Church Institute of New York to represent these organizations—as indeed it is the greatest honor and privilege to do, on this joyful occasion and to join with you in this realization of a community enterprise for all merchant seamen in your port and for which you have earnestly, determinedly, and successfully striven these past few years.

He supported his invitation by writing that if I were absent he would feel lost without me, and that the corner stone would have a flaw in it. How could I, how dared I disregard such an appeal to stand by?

It is peculiarly significant and fitting that the New York Institute should be represented here today. In the fourth annual report of the board of managers of the New York Society, published in April, 1848, is the following paragraph: "The success which has attended our efforts in behalf of seamen, has encouraged others to what has heretofore been deemed a hopeless undertaking. Already has a society in Philadelphia commenced preparations for a floating church; a committee of this association recently visited this city for the purpose of acquiring the benefit of our experience in this branch of missionary service. Every facility was most cheerfully tendered to this committee, and the gentlemen composing it seemed much gratified with their visit and returned home encouraged to still

greater activity in the good work. \*\*\* We sincerely hope that the same thing will be done in every important seaport throughout our extensive country, so that wherever the sailor finds a harbor, he may also find the sacraments and services of the church, to give him strength to resist the temptations of the world, the flesh, and the devil."

And again in the fifth annual report, issued the following April (1849) it is stated, "Our success has encouraged hearts moved by the love of God to the same holy work in other ports. Philadelphia has within the last year completed the beautiful floating 'Church of the Redeemer' and consecrated it to the worship and service of the triune God."

So has history most significantly repeated itself after these more than three score years and ten, linking the past with this present undertaking to which the rapid march of time has brought us,—for the New York and Philadelphia societies are again linked together in the closest bonds of sympathy and mutual helpfulness in their common task. Philadelphia with a fresh and larger vision is again emulating New York in the further fulfillment of her desire to discharge the debt of gratitude she owes to merchant seamen and to their manhood.

You are building on the foundations laid by those true and loyal ones,—the founders, the managers, and the missionaries of your local organizations (whose loyalty, service, and devotion are gratefully re-

called this day.) You have planned to erect a fine building, to reorganize on broader lines, and undertake more comprehensive and accomplish more effective Christ-like work for those of every nation and creed, who are indispensable to commerce and the nation in times of both peace and war.

Your superintendent requested me to state in a written, ten minute address some of the principles underlying the vital and fruitful welfare work in which we are engaged and which is very first among the philanthropies of America,—yes, of the world.

*Principle* is the source or cause from which a thing proceeds—that which is inherent in anything, determining its nature, its essential character:—so I would state that our work is fundamentally religious and that the first underlying principle is *Christ-like love*. Love to our God has an important influence on love to our brother man. "And this commandment have we from Him, that he who loveth God love his brother also"—and seamen go to make up the great family of our brothers. Yet by the singular allotment of their life, they are practically aliens from all that adorns and strengthens the bond of brotherhood. "A Christian, by all holy memories, by all sacred associations is a philanthropist" and gives expression to his religion through service to humanity. Ours is a great practical philanthropic experiment in cooperative Christianity—of the sort that will solve not only the sea-



men's problems but the problems of the world.

I would state as another underlying principle that we should honestly and with intelligent information recognize that in our ports seamen are literally at our very doors, and are our responsibility whether we will or no: We should become thoroughly informed as to their conditions and their needs both ashore and afloat: We should try to understand the psychology and to appreciate the power of the temptations of men who are without decent social contacts and have not those religious and social associations in which landsmen find zest in their community life.

I state as the next underlying principle that the citizens of the port see to it that adequate effort be made to substitute better conditions for the prevailing bad conditions in which seamen are compelled to live while ashore,—conditions over which they have no control: First, by creating an organization, a community house, an environment, a modern institute in all departmental completeness as we in these times recognize and realize is necessary in order that seamen ashore may have the opportunity to live a natural and normal life; second, by supplying in this environment, this community life, by many phases of institute activities the things they lack,—the genial influences of home, friends, companionship, all the things to which they are strangers in the larger circles of social intercourse,—for the waterfront is their landing

place, their starting place, and mostly their resting place for their short sojourn ashore.

Still another underlying principle,—and in connection especially with social service and relief work,—is expressed in one of the New York Institute mottoes—"We help seamen to help themselves, and to be self-supporting and self-respecting." This principle is so perfectly set forth by the common sense President of the United States in a recent address to welfare workers, that I am describing it by quoting his words:

"Nothing is finer than the open hand and the gracious heart that prompts free and unselfish giving. But modern social science knows also that ill-directed charity is often directly responsible for encouragement of pauperism and mendicancy. The best service we can do for the needy and the unfortunate is to help them in such manner that their self-respect, their ability to help themselves, shall not be injured but augmented. Nobody is necessarily out merely because he is down. But, being down, nobody gets up again without honest effort of his own. The best help that benevolence and philanthropy can give is that which induces everybody to help himself."

"Seek no cold and heartless elimination of sentiment from our charitable works. Substitute sense for sentimentality—and that is altogether to be desired."

"It seems to me," said one, "that there is only a single underlying principle in this work,—the idea ex-

pressed in this quotation from a statement made in an early report of the New York Society, which idea we are expanding in the terms and needs of our day: "The making courteous treatment, clean rooms, good food, friendliness, honesty, instruments to lift the men's ideals to better living *certainly*,—to God if *possible*."

From the national and New York Institutes I bring to you all the most heartfelt congratulations and very sincere good wishes,—and especially to the women of Philadelphia whose magnificent determination, work, and generosity are known of all men, and without whom we would not be laying the corner stone today. The Seamen's Church Institute Associations of women send you greetings.

And my own earnest hope and prayer is that this building for the benefit and uplift of seamen, here and now so auspiciously begun, may be guided to a quick and happy completion,—and when complete will be to those who occupy it a safe haven from the troubles of life and a shelter from the world's dangers and temptations: And that it may be a home of all good thoughts and kindly deeds, a reminder of the house not made with hands,—eternal in the heavens. May those who govern its affairs have sound discretion; those who seek its benefits, willing acceptance; those who may serve beneath its roof, cheerfulness and the spirit of *brotherliness* and of Christ-like service.

God bless and prosper the Seamen's Church Institute of Philadelphia, of the City of Brotherly Love, which stands for the conditions of life that are decent and friendly and human,—this Church Institute which means the confession of human brotherhood and is what the real church of God believes in from everlasting to everlasting.

God have in His gracious keeping all who direct, manage, and support this work, and bless abundantly Percy R. Stockman and his invaluable help-meet. God grant to them the full accomplishment of this big undertaking for Thy glory and for the salvation of our seafaring brethren.

### The Fellowship Hallowe'en

It has become a habit for the women and some of the men employes of the Institute to undertake the Hallowe'en entertainment for the Fellowship Club, and each time the following half day is spent in congratulating themselves and each other on the excellent job they have made of it.

Miss Risdon (The Employment Lady) took charge, and that in itself insured success. It is some time since the Institute discovered that Miss Risdon had a way with her in the matter of entertainments. One of the nicest parts of this "way" is that things get done without any hard feelings, which is not as common as it ought to be in the entertainment field.

And Mr. Kelly distinguished himself by his decoration of the hall.



The booths for the palmist and tea cup expert were especially decorative and spooky, although they needed no exterior attraction to draw people to them.

A very amusing silhouette pantomime was contributed by the Ways and Means Department and another group of girls under the guidance of Mrs. Warrington (The Woman-Who-Sings) did queer orchestral stunts on queer instruments, and behaved as no well conducted orchestra ought to behave—to the great delight of the party.

### Hallowe'en in the Apprentice Room

The Hallowe'en party in the Apprentice Department is always a masquerade, and a great achievement in the originality and variety of costumes.

A group of the boys had put their heads together and composed a most touching appeal to Dr. Mansfield to allow the dance to continue, on this one night, until twelve o'clock, and a certain apprentice, who had had the good fortune to meet the Superintendent one day, put on his neatest and trimmest uniform, and presented himself to Dr. Mansfield, with the petition, with the result that it was granted, and one more hour of bliss was tacked onto the end of the evening.

To the reader of this magazine one Apprentice Party may sound to be as much like another as two peas in a pod, but to the boy, returning from a monotonous eight months at sea, it is a great event, packed, from

one end of the evening to the other, with fun, important enough to send up a secret prayer that one's ship may touch shore in time for a fellow to reach it.

### Seamen Visit Rummage Sale

News travels fast in the Institute, so it got about among our guests that the Institute was having a rummage sale, and two of them thought they would go up and look into it. The men are intensely curious about everything connected with us.

They came back and reported to the House Mother that they could not cope with a rummage sale, and hereafter they were things to be avoided. One man had seen a suit of men's clothes which he thought he might buy and was looking them over when a woman came up and took them boldly out of his hands, and bought them, and he found himself powerless to protest. Then the other man was persuaded into buying a bag, the sort of thing immigrants bring over to this country, and for which a seaman has no earthly use, and with that they got out, as inconspicuously as possible with a firm intention of keeping away from rummage sales hereafter. They diagnosed their trouble as unfamiliarity with the ways of women.

**GIVE NOW**  
**And Let Us Weigh Anchor**

### PLEDGE

In consideration of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York proceeding with the work of erecting the proposed addition to its present building, to cost approximately \$1,900,000, the undersigned agrees to pay to said Corporation the sum of ..... Dollars as stated below.

Payments may be made in four equal instalments, the first payment to be made upon signing this pledge, and the others on the dates indicated below, the final payment not later than July 1, 1926.

Payments to be made on  
(Indicate dates)

..... Signed.....

..... Address.....

FRANK T. WARBURTON, *Treasurer*,  
25 South Street, New York City.

### CONTRIBUTION

I desire to assist in the erection of the proposed addition to the present Seamen's Church Institute building, which is to cost approximately \$1,900,000, and herewith enclose my check for \$..... to be applied to the New Building Fund.

..... Signed.....

..... Address.....

FRANK T. WARBURTON, *Treasurer*,  
25 South Street, New York City.

### MEMORIALS

I should like to be furnished with a list of unassigned MEMORIAL GIFTS that may be made for the proposed addition to the present SEAMEN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE BUILDING.

..... Name.....

..... Address.....

*Building Committee*  
SEAMEN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK,  
25 South Street, New York City.



# South Street Institute

OCTOBER, 1924

## HOTEL DEPARTMENT

Lodgings registered .....	24,853	Sales at Soda Fountain .....	26,607
Mail received .....	14,985	Barber Customers .....	1,202
Baggage received .....	5,177	Tailor Shop Customers .....	280
Meals served .....	32,499	Laundry Customers .....	204

## RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS

	No.	Attendance
Institute Services .....	8	624
Communion Services .....	4	27
Other Services—Daily Chapel Service—9 a. m. ....	..	..
Home Hours .....	4	434
Seamen's Fellowship Meetings .....	4	275
Hospital Services .....	4	117
Communion Services at Hospital .....	3	10
Marriages .....	1	..
Funerals .....	7	..
Baptisms .....	..	..
Social Service Office Interviews .....	..	1,982
Relief—Assisted through M. M. & B. Fund and Other Funds .....	..	1,240
Unsecured Loans Returned .....	..	81
Knitted Articles Distributed .....	..	132
Old Clothes Distributed .....	..	983
Treated in Institute Dispensary .....	..	269
Sent to Hospital .....	..	33
Visits to Hospitals .....	..	50
Visits to Ships .....	..	4
Referred to Outside Agencies .....	..	74
Total Attendance in Apprentice Boys' Room .....	..	1,143

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU AND SEAMEN'S FUNDS DEPARTMENTS

Men referred to ships .....	254	Number of deposits .....	529
Men accepting sea employment .....	202	Amount of deposits and trans-	..
Number of companies supplied .....	49	missions .....	\$43,915.35
Men referred to land employment .....	198	Amount of transmissions .....	\$6,128.73
Men accepting land employment .....	150	Number of transmissions .....	224
Total accepting employment .....	352	Notary signatures .....	70

## DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND OTHER EDUCATION AND HARBOR SERVICE

Students enrolled .....	8	Average attendance .....	12
Daily average attendance .....	6	Examined and passed by U. S.	..
First Aid lectures .....	22	local inspectors .....	6