Religion and Social Service

Science Applied to Disaster Replaces Crude Relief Methods

By ERNEST P. BICKNELL,
National Director, Red Cross.
(Exclusive Service the Survey Press Bureau.)

Recall only a few of the disasters of recent years—the Galveston flood, the San Francisco earthquake and fire, the Messinia earthquake, the Monongah, Cherry, Dawson, and other mine disasters, the wrecks of the Titanic and the Volturno, the Washington Place fire, the Baltimore fire, the Michigan and Minnesota forest fires, the Mississippi River flood of 1912, the flood in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in 1913, the Omaha tornado—with their destruction of thousands of lives, their direct injury to the person or property of more than 1,500,000 men, women, and children, and their annihiliation of property worth more than a thousand million dollars.

And, though the disasters mentioned are among the greatest, scores of others have called for the sympathy and help of the people of the United States. Since January 1, 1905, the American Red Cross has provided assistance for victims of sixty disasters, and in so doing has expended, in money and supplies, over $12,900,000.

No community is likely to suffer from more than one or two great disasters in a lifetime, and when these have occurred, all hands have turned out to form a temporary relief organization and get the task over as quickly as possible, with a minimum of attention to the principles involved, or to the comparative value of this method or that, in the restoration of normal conditions and the rehabilitation of individuals. The method of procedure was somewhat analogous to the old systems of rough-and-ready surgery or dentistry.

It was not until the American Red Cross, after its reorganization in 1905, began systematically to study and direct disaster relief operations that principles and methods applicable to relief work of this character received serious attention. One of the earlier steps was an arrangement by which charity organization societies in the larger cities agreed to lend trained social workers to the Red Cross for service in disaster relief.

No general statement concerning disaster relief is complete which omits reference to the vital part performed by the people of the communities suffering from disaster. Not alone the first work of relief following a disaster, but a great part of the entire relief administration from begining to end, must usually fall upon volunteers drawn from the community itself.

The first step in organization, no matter what the nature of the disaster may be, is to form a central committee, to which should be given complete control of all relief operations of whatever character. In order that this central committee may command the respect and confidence of the community, it should be composed of representatives of all the strong philanthropic organizations and of the business, profesional and wage-earning elements of the population. If the disaster has affected chiefly people of a single nationality or religion, it is well to give especially generous representation upon the central committee to the class most affected.

Representatives of the Red Cross or others experienced in emergency relief work, introduce system in investigation—keeping records and accounts, and laying out and executing plans which have for their purpose provision for each needy family, of the kind and amount of assistance best adapted to meet its particular circumstances.

A bureau of records or registration should be established at the very first. The name, address, number of members in the family, with their ages, and some principal facts in regard to the losses sustained may be recorded in a moment. Persons without previous experience in such work too often feel that the taking of this record is a cause of unjustifiable delay. It is often referred to as "red tape." As a matter of fact, experience has demonstrated that confusion, delay and unintelligent action are an almost invariable result of a failure to make the simple record described at the first possible opportunity.

As a man's chief interest following a disaster is to restore his home or other property, it is natural that he will exert his maximum of energy and industry in relief operations if he can be set at the rehabilitation of his own affairs. This principle should be recognized whenever practicable.

Methods which a committee may adopt in one instance may be inapplicable in another. Much depends upon the character of the disaster.

For example, a mine disaster does not destroy the home or property of a man, but destroys the man himself. The problem then becomes one of the proper care of the widow and her children. In the case of a flood, the waters may not subside for a considerable period, and the problem then becomes one of providing temporary shelter. In the case of a cyclone or fire, destruction is quickly accomplished, and the work of clearing away and rebuilding can begin within a few hours. A disaster which not alone destroys a man's home, but also takes away his employment is doubly serious and brings into the work of a relief committee many difficulties and complications.

Every disaster brings its own peculiar problems. An unusual problem occurred following the great storm in Key West, Florida, in 1909. Many of the sufferers were fishermen, whose loss consisted in the destruction of their boats. This loss entirely deprived them of a means of livelihood. The Red Cross solved the problem by employing them to rebuild their own boats. They were paid daily wages and were thus enabled to provide for themselves and families. As soon as the boats were completed, the daily wages ceased and the fishermen resumed their usual occupation. The principle involved in this instance is capable of a wider application in emergency relief operations.

Because of steadily increasing demands upon the Red Cross, the national director is now to have four assistants in charge of the Atlantic, Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions into which the country has been divided for administrative purposes.

The directors of divisions will ordinarily devote themselves to the organization of chapters of the Red Cross in the more important cities and towns, and to the promotion of continuing educational work, which is intended, through instruction in first aid, elementary hygiene, home care of the sick, and nursing in country and town, to reduce the number of accidents in industry and commerce, to minimize their disabling effect, and to improve standards of health, hygiene and sanitation among those to whom these subjects have not been presented in an effective manner. On the occasion of great disasters, the directors of divisions will represent the Red Cross in the organization and direction of relief operations.

Churches and Churchmen Here and the World Over

The bequest of $150,000, made by a lawyer and manufacturer to Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York City, with the condition that a bread line should be founded, and that each loaf of bread distributed to the supplicants for food should contain the donor's name in raised letters, has been declined by the Trinity corporation. The ground of rejection is that, since the will provides that in case it is declined the bequest shall be divided batween several philanthropic institutions in New York, it is, in the judgment of the Trinity Church authorities, more likely in this way to accomplish good than if it were administered in the fashion suggested by the testator.

Bishop F. D. Leete, presiding last week at the eighty-second annual session of the Troy, N. Y., M. E. Conference, at Saratoga Springs, called to the altar the wives of eleven young ministers who were to be ordained and requested them to kneel beside their husbands, saying that the husband and wife should be recognized as equally important.

The friends of Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle are planning to erect in St. Louis, in a part of the city where it is much needed, a Tuttle Memorial Church, and to consecrate it at the next general convention, which will be held in St. Louis, October, 1916, the year of the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Tuttle's bishopric.

Rev. C. Silvester Horne, of London, has arrived to deliver the Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale, and by May 1, Rev. J. D. Jones, of Bournemouth, England, an ex-moderator of the Free Church Council, one of the leading Congregational ministers of England and a delegate to our National Council in 1910, will be here. He is due to preach at Northfield and Mount Hermon, May 3. He has been appointed to serve on a deputation of the Free Church Council to Australia, so his stay in America, on his way thither, will necessarily be brief.

Rev. Horne sits for Ipswich in East Anglia, and is one of three Congregational ministers who have a seat in the House of Commons. Ten years ago he was the minister of a wealthy congregation in the West End of London. Then he resolved to yield to his passion for social reform. Whitefield's Tabernacle in Tottenham Court road needed a man with a big heart and a clear brain. He decided "to man the deadly and imminent breach." For a decade he has held the fort. The drain upon his vitality has been terrific. Now he must go softly, like the waters of Siloam. He is in the front rank of Free Churchmen.

Daily journalism secures the services of an able minister in the person of Rev. William Rader, who has just connected himself with one of Philadelphia's best papers, the Public Ledger. He is to take a position as associate editor and will in addition fill engagements on the lecture platform in the interests of the Pacific-Panama Exposition. Mr. Rader was formerly a Congregational pastor in San Francisco, but of late years he has been pastor of a leading Presbyterian church there. He has always done much effective newspaper work in connection with his ministry.

It is the testimony of leaders in public school systems of fully a dozen cities, recently consulted, that more and more public schools are cutting out everything that savors in any manner of religious, spiritual or even Biblical instruction, and leaving the burden of moral and spiritual teaching to the churches. Hardly a speaker is now heard who falls, if anywhere near the topic, to declare the public school instruction inadequate for the children of today. Roman Catholic men and women, chiefly women, who are public school teachers, have been formed into teaching bands charged with the duty of finding out what scholars in their classes are of Catholic parentage and are not attending Sunday schools in their own parishes. Such being discovered, they are urged to attend schools in their own parishes, or else schools are opened for them, the public school teachers taking the classes.

Protestants are now taking up the idea. Leaders in several cities are organizing teachers who are Protestants to look after children of Protestant parentage in the same manner, and either to place them in church Sunday schools or to establish Sunday schools for them. Officers of education boards are deciding that so long as teachers do such work outside of public schools hours they have no jurisdiction and no permission from them is necessary. In many cities it is found that from 30 to 50 per cent of the children in day schools do not attend upon any religious instruction on Sundays.

The Council of North American Student Movement, composed of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and Canada, called together a conference of seventy secretaries and social workers at Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., April 17 to 20. The object of this conference was to enable leaders of the student movement of the United States and Canada to take counsel with an important group of recognized authorities on social questions from the point of view of the church, in order to determine more clearly the part which Christian students should have in helping to solve the social problems of our day. Various aspects of these problems, particularly in their bearing on student life, were presented and discussed. Such questions as "child labor," "the church and industrial life, "the women's movement, "our corporate and personal responsibility as Christians for the non-Christian elements in our civilization," "unsocial attitudes and practices among students" were brought before the conference by such speakers as C. R. Henderson, Walter Rauschenbusch, Prof. Graham Taylor, H. S. Coffin, Prof. J. W. Jenks, Edward Devine, Robert W. Speer, Miss Vida D. Scudder, Miss Helena Dudley, Owen R Lovejoy, and Robert A. Woods, of South End House. Boston was represented by Mr. Woods, Miss Helena Dudley, of Denison House, and Miss Katy Boyd George, secretary for the Student Young Women's Christian Association.

Schools wherein boys are taught to sing church music, started first in England, are now largest and finest in America another direction in which the New World has beaten the Old in its own line. One of the two choir schools in America, that of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, has just received a gift of $500,000 for its endowment. The other school is that connected with Grace Church. The third such school in the same city is asked for by the choirmaster of St. Thomas Church, in Fifth avenue, who complains that he is unable here, as in England, to get competent boys without the accessory of a school in which to train them. The choirmaster in question was formerly choirmaster of York Minster, England.

Almost every part of the United States east of the Mississippi is searched for unusual boy voices. Curiously, Iowa has furnished some of the best, but the South is a fertile field for them. The number desired is few, and the opportunities great. Hence those in charge go far afield for boys, and demand much in the way of voice. The boys are secured at as early age as eight and nine years. In the schools boys are given excellent college preparatory courses in addition to musical training in return for their choir work, all at practically no expense to the boys. With the large endowment, and the probable founding of a third school, additional opportunities to boys will open. Great cathedrals now building or projected, like Washington, Baltimore, Boston, San Francisco and Denver, will result, it is said, in the founding of additional choir schools.

In view of the difficulty of bringing the Sunday school people of China together for a great national convention, on account of distance and cost of transportation, Mr. Tewksbury, secretary of the China Sunday School Union, conceived the idea of bringing the convention to the people, instead of the people to the convention. Thus a number of meetings were held which, all together, constitute the Chinese National Sunday School Convention. The cities in which such meetings were held were Shanghai, Hangchow, Tsinaufu, Hankow, Pekin, Tientsin, and Moukden. Mass meetings which were less than the typical convention meeting, were also held at Wuhu and Kin-Kiang, on the Yangtsu River. Each convention meeting consisted of field sports, mass meetings, conferences on Sunday school work, and "demonstrations," as they were called, of the kind of Sunday school work the Chinese schools are actually doing; the operations of a Chinese Sunday school in its various departments were shown on the platform, the idea being to show the new work being done, and to contrast it with the old style of work. With such a leader as Mr. Tewksbury, it goes without saying that remarkable exhibits were made, and the commission saw that old America had some things to learn from new China.

At the mass meetings and field day exercises immense audiences assembled. This was notably the case at Sanghai, where 7,500 were present, and at Nankin, where 4,000 gathered under a great mat-tent especially constructed for the occasion, and no speaker, even in Christian America, ever faced a brighter or more intelligent general audience. Other meetings were quite as remarkable. These great gatherings were not only a surprise to the commission, but also were a revelation to the missionaries and native Christians of their own strength, and will in the future enable them to go about their work with a greater consciousness of power.

China has turned from her idols, to Christianity, as represented in the American nation. At a banquet given the commission in Tientsin so many English-speaking Chinese were present that it was not necessary to have an interpreter. A graduate of Harvard was toastmaster. A dozen American colleges and universities were represented. A glance at both houses of Parliament in Pekin will show that they are in the control of the young men of China, who are deeply touched with Western civilization.

Neither chaplains nor welfare secretaries are on board some of the battleships now in Mexican waters, nor is provision made for the recreation of enlisted men, as in the case of men in the Spanish war, beyond that provided by the government itself. Things religious in army and navy are at the moment of the breaking out of the Mexican difference in a confused and undetermined state. All has waited the action of Congress, and Congress has not acted. The situation causes not a little anxiety to religious leaders of all bodies.

Strong efforts have been under way for months, backed by Catholic and Protestant leaders through Cardinal Gibbons for the former and the Federal Council of Churches for the latter, to secure increase in the number of chaplains to one for every 1,000 enlisted men. Committees have reported favorably, but the bill is not yet passed. Consequently no more than the old number of chaplains, the same number as back in 1845, are available.

Secretary Daniels recommended the naming of welfare secretaries, such as the Y. M. C. A. provides. His recommendation did not specify Y. M. C. A. men, but it was assumed they were to be such, and the church representatives stoutly opposed laymen as against ministers. They won and ministers alone were recommended by committees of Congress. The Y. M. C. A. has had welfare secretaries on two warships, but none was sent with the fleet going to Mexico, pending decision of the larger matter of regular chaplains. The Y. M. C. A. refuse to discuss the matter, but the officials, especially the Protestant ones, are insistent against the laymen, at least until ministers are provided. If Mexico be invaded, the American enlisted men remain there long, the whole question of their spiritual and recreational welfare is yet to be taken up.

The will of Mr. Sarkis G. Telfeyan, the well-known rug merchant of New York, who died recently, is a remarkable document. It gives a notable example of the return of the "bread cast upon the waters" in foreign missionary effort. It also, probably, represents the largest sum ever given by an Armenian in America to philanthropic work in his own country, and ranks among the most splendid gifts that have been made through our American board. His estate is divided into shares expected to yield the following amounts to these several objects: To the Armenian Evangelical Church of Manhattan, of which he was a devoted member, and upon whose services he was a regular attendant in recent years, $10,000; Evangelical missionary work in Turkey under American board, $15,000; Central Turkey College, Aintab, $15,000; Euphrates College, Harpoot, $15,000; Anatolia College, Marsovan, $10,000; the American board for the following several objects under the charge of the American board, $35,000: viz., Adabazar Girls' High School, Bardizag Boys' High School, Brousa Girls' School, hospital in Cesarea, Boys' High School in Talas. Mr. Telfeyan's object, as may be seen from these bequests, had distinctly in view the training of native leaders among his people to do teaching and evangelistic work in their own country. He had grown to be deeply interested in this aspect of the work of the American board in Turkey. He came to America twenty-five years ago a poor man, and with other members of his family has built up one of the largest rug businesses in the country. While under the influences of missionary work in his native land, his open and active connection with the church has been in New York, where he was a member of the Armenian Evangelical Church.

A Change of Name at Yale.

On April 20 the Yale University Corporation, after thorough deliberation, decided to change the name of its theological department from Yale Divinity School to Yale School of Religion. For five years the change has been under consideration, and the scope of the several curricula enlarged so as to include instruction and practical experience in sociology, religious education, and missions. Secretary Stokes, in announcing the change to a convocation assembled in New Haven, gave some of the reasons which prevailed in the adoption of the new name. It had been felt that theology divides, while religion binds together. You cannot get men to think alike, but you can get men to work together for a common Master. The university which for so many generations has been the capital of Congregationalism has shaken off its former provincialism, and is reaching out to serve the cause of Christian unity by offering to all sorts of Christian believers its riches. Not only is the largest and best library of missions in the English-speaking world housed in the Day Memorial, but the placing here also of the collection of 5,000 volumes on charities and correction by a great life insurance company, has given Yale an advantage over all other universities in the eyes of the sociological worker and investigator.

Seabury Society Obtains a Permanent Location.

After ten years of effort, the Seabury Society, of New York, has at last secured a site for its summer conference. This site, located on Greenwood Lake, forty-five miles out from Jersey City, was offered a year ago, but conditions were attached to it. Now the conditions have been removed. Unable to provide buildings for this season, the society has offered the use of the site to men's clubs of several New York and New Jersey parishes for summer camps. Not only does the society secure its site by this offer, but it is given control of a large tract of shore land which will enable it to bring into existence a summer colony of its own supporters. The society is not, however, financially interested, and is not burdened with any conditions beyond providing accommodations for its own meetings. The site includes a beautiful point of three acres in extent, a bathing beach, and a ball field.

The society started, as may be remembered, the church summer conference meeting at Cambridge, Mass. The society aims to put scientific management into the material problems of the church, and to enlist and train volunteer laymen to carry economic methods into effect, such plans and methods to help, not one cause, but all to which the church is committed. At present forty volunteer workers are engaged. Federation has just been effected between the society and parish men's clubs to the number of thirty, and plans are already under way for a laymen's conference next October.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board at Nashville, like its contemporary at New York, has ended the fiscal year with a deficit. But, as in New York, the trouble in Nashville is the large amount of giving for special objects outside the budget. The receipts of the Southern board were $10,000 more than its expenditures, but $47,000 of the receipts not being available for the budget, the board has run $37,000 into debt on outlays necessary to keep up regular work. The total giving of Southern Presbyterians for foreign missions ran to $561,000. Southern Presbyterian home missions, by contrast, has enjoyed its most prosperous year. The headquarters office at Atlanta reports receipts of $168,000, which is nearly $15,000 above the highest previous record.

The book committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in recent session in New York City, and as usual the problem of the church's official weekly press was the uppermost theme of discussion. A year ago the committee voted to reduce its New York paper, The Christian Advocate, to a subscription price of $2 per year, and its Cincinnati, Chicago, and Kansas City papers to $1 per year. This action was taken in hope that increased subscription lists obtained at the lower prices would overcome the deficits which practically all these publications had been returning regularly for several years. The lower price did prove popular, and all of the papers have enjoyed a brilliant gain in circulation. But while circulation has gained, the deficits have gained likewise, and it is understood that the losses on these various periodicals for the year past run approximately as follows: Christian Advocate, $19,000; Western Christian Advocate, $15,000; Northwestern Christian Advocate, $17,000; Central Christian Advocate, $14,000; Epworth Herald, $12,000. But against this financial loss the committee recognizes a vital advantage to the church in the wider circulation of Christian literature.

This week has seen the return to Boston of the American board's commission to India, China and Japan—the party of which Dr. S. B. Capen was head and which was saddened by his sudden death in Shanghai. Dr. W. E. Strong, editorial secretary of the board, was the first to reach Boston, having made a quick trip from San Francisco, where the party landed. He arrived Monday night. Next evening Mrs. Capen, who with her daughter had bravely covered party, arrived in the South Station under the route originally planned for the escort of Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Capen, of Hartford, who had met their mother and sister at the steamer. A little later still came Rev. and Mrs. George Hall, of Brookline, with their daughter. Two others of the party, Miss Clara Bodman, of Northampton, and Miss Annie C. Bridgman, sister of Rev. Howard Bridgman, of the Congregationalist, stopped off for a few days in Colorado. Although the death of Mr. Capen changed somewhat the character of the greeting extended to the deputation and of the meetings held for them, the trip has nevertheless been a most rewarding one.

Cook by Electricity.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, May 9.—The too conservative and hard-working housewives of London at last recognize electricity's labor-saving value. Even in the poorer centers the people are enjoying luxuries such as hot baths and electrically heated ovens in which their home-made bread is baked easily and quickly. In the Marylebone, a West End parish, there are now more than 250 dwellings equipped with electricity for household uses and more than 4,000 electric heating systems.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, with Mrs. Clark, is sailing this spring to Europe to attend important national Christian Endeavor conventions in France, Spain, and England. The French convention will meet at LaSalle, the center of a country rich in Huguenot memories. From there the Clarks will travel to Barcelona, where the municipal corporation of the city has granted the Spanish Endeavorers the use of the Fine Arts Palace, which has the largest auditorium in the city, seating 3,000 persons. Such recognition for a Protestant religious organization by the public authorities of a Spanish city is something absolutely without precedent in all the history of Spain. Later Dr. Clark is to speak in Valencia, Madrid, Saragoza, and Balbao. Returning through Paris, the "father and mother of Endeavor" will arrive in London in time for the British national convention, which will occupy a week and which will include a great open air demonstration in Hyde Park. Dr. Clark is also scheduled for several addresses in the interest of the Church Peace Union, of which Mr. Carnegie made him a trustee on the occasion of the recent endowment of that organization.

NEW CHAPLAIN APPOINTED FOR CHURCH OF THE SEA

The Rev. Adolos Allen has been appointed chaplain of the Church of the Sea. Mr. Allen has held pastorates in Reading, Pa., and Washington, D. C. He succeeds the Rev. E. M. Deems, D.D., who is now chaplain at Sailors' Snug Harbor, N. Y.

The Church of the Sea is in the Institute of the American Seamen's Friend Society, West street, New York. The congregation of the church is unique, confined to seamen and their families, and has the most scattered membership of any church in the world, its members sailing the seven seas.

This church is interdenominational, and was founded only four years ago, though the work of the American Seamen's Friend Society is eighty-six years old. Services are held every evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Items of Interest to G. P. O. Workers

Charles M. O'Connell, who aspires to the honor of representing Columbia Typographical Union as a delegate to the Providence convention, is a native Washingtonian, born here in 1872, and educated in the public schools and at Linthium Institute. His apprenticeship was served in the office of the National Tribune, and his membership in the union from the time he wase eligible as an apprentice member, full membership being accorded him in 1893. He has served the union in numerous capacities, notably as a member of the eight-hour strike committee of 1905-6. He is employed as a monotype keyboard operator at the present time, and has an extended acquaintance throughout the jurisdiction of Columbia Union.

Charles E. Hawkes has secured an injunction against the executive board's action in denying his right to be a candidate for president of the I. T. U. This has held up the issue of the May Typographical Journal, and may prevent the election being held on the regular date.

There has been on exhibition in the G. P. O. during the past week the model of a statue of Benjamin Franklin soon to be unveiled in Waterbury, Conn., the work of Paul W. Bartlett, the well-known sculptor of this city, the statue to be of bronze, eighteen feet in height. The model is about two feet high, and is to be presented to Columbia Union for the library of the Printer's Home, at Colorado Springs, Colo., Mr. Bartlett very kindly donating it for that purpose at the suggestion of John S. Garner, assistant foreman of the night proofroom.

George H. Furbeshaw, of the monotype section, with his banjo, was one of the features of the recent concert of the Nonlica Club.

Robert Fletcher, of the proofroom has returned from a vacation of several months spent on his farm in Virginia, and is fully restored to health. He will soon resume his position in the office.

Boston, Mass., may be represented in the next House by a former G. P. O. man in the person of Joseph McManus, of the Bookbinders' Union.

William Stubbs, of Baltimore, Md., known over the world as the "king of the linotype," for his ability to produce more lines on that machine than any other operator, has accepted a position with the Intertype Company, as its representative in Chicago, and will soon take up his residence there. As president of the Baltimore Union, he has done much for unionism in his locality and his many friends wish him every success.

Fred E. Weber, a well-known G. P. O. bookbinder, and secretary of the Union Mutual Relief Association, is the new mayor of Mount Rainier, Md.

"Gus" Lanfer, of the night keyboard force, reported for duty on Wednesday, after a two-week's spell of sickness.

Emil Petersen has been doing a detail as pressman at the War and Navy branch.

William Schinnerer, assistant foreman of the Congressional Record, visited New York early in the week to say good-by to his old friend, Ikey Wear, who is about to depart for the Printers' Home in the hope of restored health. Ike Wear was for a number of years an employe of the G. P. O. and represented Columbia Union at the Birmingham (Ala.) convention.

WOULD GO TO CONVENTION.

CHARLES M. O'CONNELL.

Albert P. E. Doyle, superintendent of the printing office at Colon, Panama, was a Washington visitor during the week on his way back to the Isthmus, having been called to his home in Connecticut by the death of his wife, which occurred on April 18.

Charles E. Purdy, of the monotype keyboard room, is preparing to repeat the successful performance of "The Old Maids' Club," by the ladies of Bethany Baptist Church, for the benefit of an Anacostia church.

Eugene Dawson is a recent addition to the pressmen on the night force.

Albert E. Furbershaw, whose death occurred at the home of his parents, 80 R street northwest, on Thursday last, was one of a family of well-known printers, his father having been a pressman in the Government Printing Office for many years, two of his brothers being at present members of Columbia Typographical Union, and another brother being a pressman now employed at West Point. He learned the trade here, and was employed in New York when taken ill. He was thirty-six years old, and was buried from St. Martin's Church at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, interment being at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Adam Brandt, foreman of the pamphlet binding section, is on his annual leave, and Timothy Shea is acting foreman of the section.

Miss Minnie A. Aylward, monotype keyboard operator, was recently called to New York by the death of her brother.

Messrs. Leavitt and Lewis, of the Y. hand section, day, have been on leave the past week.

Misses Catherine O'Brien and Gertrude Hennessey, of Syracuse, N. Y., nieces of Edward McCormick, of the hand section, day, are enjoying a ten days' visit with their uncle at this time. They will remain here for the approaching unveiling of the Berry statue.

Samuel E. Mullan, George Johnson, jr., and George E. Clark, compositors in the day hand section, are on the sick list.

Maker-up E. E. Shott, of the spess, was acting assistant foreman in the absence of George Gerberich, on a brief leave.

"Billy" Howlin, a well-known imposer on the spess, has been using up his leave. Frank Wilkins has been substituting during his vacation.

Edward McCormick, of the day hand section, has been granted the unexpired balance of his annual leave.

Charles H. Whittemore, who has been indorsed by Columbia Union for trustee of the Union Printers' Home, has a record for consistent unionism. He has been a member of the Albany (N. Y.) union for the past twenty-one years, and in that period has filled about every position within the gift of that union.

Mr. Whittemore was instrumental in securing the adoption of a local pension law in 1907 for the aged members of the Albany Union, one year prior to the adoption of such a law by the I. T. U. He also compiled and published a history of Albany Union of seventy-two pages; acted as secretary-treasury of the local benefit society, and during his administration of the finances of the society increased the assets from nothing to over $2,000, and has paid out over $5,000 in sick benefits.

Memorandum of appointments, separations, transfers, etc., in the Government Printing Office for week ending May 6:

Appointments—Harry F. Ismer, James P. Junghans, and Bernard L. Douglas, probationary messenger boys; Horace Barnes, temporary unskilled laborer.

Separations—Herve W. Kitzmiller, reader, resigned; William A. Powers, caster helper, resigned; Mrs. Bridget T. Boland, skilled laborer, resigned; William F. Maher, temporary plumber, dropped.

Tranfers, etc.—Mrs. Ella Kee, skilled laborer, forwarding and finish section, to ruling and sewing section; Josiah N. Brinker, acting superintendent of documents, to superintendent of documents; Edward A. Newman, messenger boy, to skilled laborer, store division; Clifford J. Taylor, messenger boy, pamphlet binding section, to skilled laborer, office foreman of binding; Merrian C. Hayson, skilled laborer press division, to elevator conductor, electrical section; Robert I. Richardson, messenger boy, to skilled laborer, foundry section; John A. Massey, jr., press reviser, press division, to acting foreman money order section; John A. Openshaw, reader, proof section, to press reviser, press division; Frederick B. Heisler, reader, money order to proof section; Edwin A. M. Lawson, assigned to proof reader, money order section; Leslie N. Bentz, probationary messenger boy, office of superintendent of documents, to same pamphlet binding section; Harlan Frey, messenger boy, office of superintendent of work, to skilled laborer, monotype section; Joseph A. Coetzinger, messenger office foreman of binding, to skilled laborer monotype section; Charles E. Jones, compositor, War and Navy section, to reader proof section; Thomas H. Smith, skilled laborer foundry section, to elevator conductor electrical section.

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