

result of overwork. She said that he had delusions and hallucinations, and had attempted suicide. I knew nothing of his financial affairs, and as there was presented to me a prima facie case of insanity I agreed to take him.

"The first I knew of the difficulties in which he was when I saw the evening papers. That presented the matter in a different aspect. I would have asked that he be taken away at once, but it would not have been human to turn him out in the night. So I asked his sister to remove him this morning, which she did.

"My institution is private, and I have the right to refuse to take or keep a patient. The superintendent of a state hospital has the right to turn out a patient committed to the institution on a court order if in the opinion of the superintendent the patient is not insane within the meaning of the statute. I did not turn Robin out on that ground, however. I simply asked his sister to take him away."

Altruist Explains to Whitman.
Dr. Max G. Schlapp, of No. 40 East 41st street, one of the physicians who signed the commitment, called on District Attorney Whitman yesterday to explain his reasons for diagnosing the case as insanity. Dr. Schlapp's visit was on his own initiative.

Dr. Schlapp said that he and Dr. H. Valentine Wildman, the other physician who signed the commitment, in diagnosing Robin's mental condition had relied largely on the family's account of the case. This medical history was given by Dr. Louise Robinowitch, who said that her brother had been subject to delusions for some time. He imagined that detectives were after him, the sister said, and that women, presumably other detectives, were trying to break into his room. She adduced the twitching of the facial muscles as proof of his derangement.

Dr. Schlapp said that there was a clause in the commitment to the effect that no criminal action was pending against the man. Dr. Robinowitch signed the certificate, he said, and it was presented to Justice Amend in that form when applying for the commitment papers.

"Provided the man was not shamming, and I do not say that he was," said Dr. Schlapp, "and if the facts were true as stated by members of his family, the man was suffering from a clearly defined case of paranoia when we examined him."

The final examination of Robin was made late on Monday night by Drs. Schlapp, Austin Flint and Wildman at the banker's apartments, at No. 19 Gramercy Park. Dr. Schlapp said it was suggested to wait until Tuesday morning to apply to the Supreme Court for a commitment, but that Robin's relatives would not hear of such a suggestion, saying that they feared he would sign away all his property or attempt to inflict injury upon himself, and they wanted him committed immediately. When the papers were taken to Justice Amend's house and he signed them, and Robin was hurried to the Central Valley Sanatorium.

Probability of Having Been Fooled.
Dr. Schlapp said frankly that if Robin was not insane the four doctors were fooled by Robin and his sister. Robin had been examined several times by all of them, he said, and they all agreed that he was suffering from paranoia.

The sister had told the alienists, he said, that ten days before they had been called in her brother had been "hearing voices." These voices told him to do various things. The sister told the alienists. Dr. Schlapp added, that Robin said he had carried on his various financial transactions because the voices told him to do so. At night, the sister said, according to Dr. Schlapp, Robin would spread papers all over the floor so that he would be awakened by the rustling of paper if any one entered the room. Robin also believed that "God sent him to fulfill a mission in his financial affairs," his sister said.

Dr. Schlapp said that the reason why Dr. Macdonald did not sign the papers was because he could not, as Robin was to go to his institution. Dr. Flint would not sign the papers, according to Dr. Schlapp, because he had become involved in a legal suit for having signed such an application some time ago.

When Justice Amend was told yesterday that Dr. Macdonald had refused to keep Robin in his sanatorium, he said:

"The requirements of the statute governing commitments to private institutions were complied with in every particular in this case. The petitioner, who is Robin's sister, I was told, appeared at my home early Monday morning, with a properly signed affidavit of two reputable physicians, setting forth that Robin was insane, had attempted to kill himself, and that it was imperative that he be committed to an institution where he could not harm himself or any one else. A prima facie case was made out clearly, and there was nothing for me to do under

the statute but sign the commitment, which I did."

Finds No Fault with Statute.

Justice Amend declared that he knew of no way in which the present statute governing commitments of insane persons to institutions for the care of the insane could be improved.

"When a man suddenly becomes insane," he added, "and is a menace to himself, his friends or the public he can under the law and on the affidavits of two reputable physicians, be at once committed to an institution where he will be taken care of. In this connection I want to say that the right of heads of such institutions to refuse to receive a person thus committed, in spite of the affidavits of the physicians and the commitment of the judge is an excellent provision, because by it attempts to confine an insane person who is sane can be frustrated."

Robin's indebtedness to the Northern Bank of New York, direct and indirect, was estimated yesterday by a banker in Wall Street who is familiar with the affairs of the Northern Bank as nearly \$1,000,000. He said that only a comparatively small part of this money had been borrowed by Robin directly, but that the greater part of it was in the form of loans to companies which Robin had been promoting.

Some of the properties, he continued, were of real value, and he said he thought that the securities, if too big a hurry, might bring the full value for which they had been pledged. He said that the most valuable company in which Robin was interested was the Fidelity Realty and Development Company, which owned the old Morris Park race-track property. Robin had 10,000 shares in this company, the banker said, and it should realize enough to pay in full Robin's indebtedness to the bank. Some of the other properties were only political hopes, and there was not much chance of anything coming from them.

Think Depositors Will Not Lose.

He said that there were fifteen thousand depositors on the books of the bank and a great proportion of them were small depositors who could not afford to lose any of their savings. He did not see why they should lose. The bank had a large sum in cash on hand, and there should be a good cash dividend in a short time. With proper use of Robin's securities, the remainder of the money belonging to the depositors should soon be in hand, and they should all be paid in full, without a very long wait for their money.

"Of course it is a different matter with the stockholders," he said. "But that doesn't matter anyway, as Robin held 62.3 per cent of the stock."

He said that he did not think any other bank would be affected by the closing of the Northern Bank.

"Robin was in the Washington Savings Bank," he said, "but that was a small bank, and I don't think it will be affected. I had an opportunity to find out pretty well what Robin was up to, and I think there is no other bank that will be hurt."

The State Banking Department was swamped yesterday with small depositors of the Northern Bank who wanted Mr. Cheney, the State Superintendent of Banking, to help them get their money. One old woman who came in said that she had \$80 in the bank, and she begged Mr. Cheney to get \$10 for her.

The Banking Department is continuing its investigation, but does not expect to be in a position to give an opinion on the value of the securities for two or three weeks. Under the law there are three months in which claims against the bank can be filed, and after they are filed these claims have to be examined to determine their validity. The department hopes to make a quick dividend to the depositors from the cash on hand and the quick assets in the vaults, but this will not be done until after the examination of the books and accounts is finished.

Sure Bank Will Pay in Full.

A conservative banker in Wall Street yesterday advised some of his friends who are bankers in The Bronx to buy all the accounts in the Northern Bank that they could get at a reasonable discount. He said that the buying of the accounts was, in his opinion, a good investment.

Robin was president of the Washington Savings Bank, at 59th street and Columbus Circle, and there was a small run on the bank following the closing of the Northern Bank. There was a long line of depositors waiting yesterday morning to draw their money, and to prevent the possibility of a more serious run on the bank the directors had the State Banking Department post a sixty-day notice on the doors before opening time. This will preclude the depositors from drawing their money within that time.

It was explained to those in line that the bank would probably be able to pay all within less than the sixty days, but this did not dispel the uneasiness of many, a large number of whom are negroes, and all day depositors tried to get their money.

The Washington is one of the smallest banks in the city, with deposits of about \$1,500,000. Examiners from the State Banking Department were at the bank yesterday going over the books.

Lyman A. Cheney, secretary of the bank, said that he did not anticipate any trouble. He said that while Robin was president of the bank he was sure that the institution was in no way involved with any of the companies or concerns in which Robin was interested. The trustees of the bank include a number of the directors of the Northern Bank. James T. Wood and William P. Youngs are vice-presidents; Patrick S. Tracy is treasurer and Joseph Wood is counsel.

Superintendent Hotchkiss and his assistants in the State Insurance Department began an investigation yesterday. It was said, in a new field in which Robin had been operating on a large scale. Chief Examiner Hughes examined several witnesses who were said to possess information in regard to this venture of Robin, the nature of which was not disclosed.

Adolph Ribenberg, who was mentioned yesterday as one of the directors of the Northern Bank, said he had severed his connections with the bank in June.

ROBIN'S SISTER A SCIENTIST

Bold Experiments with Electricity Credited to Her.

Dr. Louise G. Robinowitch, the sister of John G. Robin, has come to the notice of the public before. Last year she was exported in print as an expert who proposed to use electricity as an anæsthetic. By means of "rhythmic excitation," or



JOSEPH G. ROBIN.

regular pulsations, she proposed also to resuscitate persons dead, or given up for dead, in cases where there had been no organic lesions of the cardiac or respiratory centres. It was reported that she had experimented on animals for both anæsthesia and resuscitation with great success, and it was said also that she revived a woman whom twenty minutes of artificial respiration and other well known methods had failed to bring back to life. The patient was described as a morphine fiend, and the experiment was alleged to have been made in the Hospital of St. Anne, Paris.

Her scheme is described as the application of one electrode to the chest, over the heart and lungs and of another to the base of the spine. Observation of the contraction of a frog's legs under galvanic stimulus had given her the idea, she said. By thinking it out she developed her theory for establishing an artificial heart beat until regular action could set in of its own accord, the weak muscles being strengthened by the electricity.

Dr. Robinowitch was also reported to have been very much opposed to the present method of execution by electricity. She cited the example of Giuseppe Carducci, who was put to death in July, 1908. It took two shocks of 1,800 volts each to kill this man.

"When they used 1,500 volts they burn the tissue, and as this burns a gas is formed, creating a layer of resistance between the electrode and the body," she said. She added that, with the heavy voltage used in common practice, the victim's pain and sensation are in no way deadened, and she recommended that the electrodes be applied to the chest and the base of the spine, instead of to the arms, legs and head, as is done.

The doctor claimed to have used electricity as an anæsthetic in major operations, such as trephining the skull or exposing the carotid artery or the pneumogastric nerve.

FORTUNE TELLERS IN NET

Police Make Raid and Take Thirty-eight Prisoners.

Determined to rid the town of undesirable fortune tellers, Police Commissioner Crosey yesterday sent out sixty detectives, who rounded up thirty-eight of them, twenty-four being arrested in Brooklyn and fourteen in Manhattan. All were charged with disorderly conduct.

For some time numerous complaints have been received by the police from persons who have consulted fortune tellers in greater New York, and have been induced, they say, to invest in bogus mining stocks. Most of the names submitted to the police were recognized as those of persons who had been arrested before.

A few days ago Isabella Cardukes, of No. 21 East 23rd street, and Sarah Webb, of No. 21 East 21st street, were detailed by the Commissioner to obtain evidence against the palmists. As a result of their investigation a number of warrants were obtained for the apprehension of the alleged offenders.

Among those caught in the net were John W. Fletcher, of No. 17 West 37th street, Manhattan; Harry Chira, of No. 815 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and "Mme. Jupiter."

A noticeable thing was that many of the prisoners had passed middle age. One woman gave her age as sixty-seven. Most of the others were in the forties and fifties.

NEGRO CONTENTED IN PRISON

Recovers from Ordeal in West Virginia Near Lynching.

Moundsville, W. Va., Dec. 28.—With one arm in a sling, but to all appearance calm and contented, William Furby, the Weston negro, arrived here on a special train from Clarksburg and was placed in the state penitentiary for safekeeping. Furby, who was saved from the vengeance of the mob gathered at Weston to lynch him for the alleged assault on Flora Anglin, daughter of a prominent farmer, was brought to the jail at Clarksburg this morning by a train was due for Moundsville.

As the troops were about to place Furby on the train at Weston early to-day, after he had been looked for hours in a safe, the mob pressed closer, and to-day Private Arthur Vannort, of Clarksburg, is in the hospital, suffering from a wound in the head, while Lieutenant R. Lynn Osborn has recovered from a beating he received. Furby was pleased when he was finally landed in the penitentiary.

DIM LIGHT FOR CONCERTS

Much Enthusiasm Is Dissipated, Prof. MacDonnell Tells Music Teachers.

Boston, Dec. 28.—At to-day's session of the Music Teachers' National Association at Boston University, Professor H. C. MacDonnell, of Wellesley College, declared that "much musical enthusiasm is dissipated and its constructive power lost because there is no opportunity for discussion." He suggested that concerts begin earlier and have longer intermissions for that purpose, and he advocated the turning down of all but the necessary lights and perhaps the screening of the conductor from observation.

The American section of the association this afternoon elected the following officers: President, Albert A. Stanley, Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice-president, Frank Darmrosch, New York; secretary, O. G. Senneker, Washington; financial secretary, Waldo S. Pratt, Hartford, Conn.

PICTURE SHOW AT STATION

Moving Films to Amuse Waiting P. R. R. Passengers.

Pittsburg, Dec. 28.—Moving picture shows to while away the time while waiting for trains will be presented free to travellers over the Pennsylvania Railroad soon, as a result of negotiations now being conducted by the railroad and the Exhibitors' League of Moving Picture Men.

The moving picture promoters will establish a nickelodeon in the big Union Station here, and it will be so placed that the spectators may leave hurriedly for their trains. The moving pictures will do away with the necessity of raucous voiced train callers announcing the time of departure of trains, for the train time announcements will be thrown on the screen, so that the passengers may be at their ease about making connections.

The nickelodeon proposition met with instantaneous favor from the local officials of the railroad, and after the Pittsburg arrangements are completed the moving picture promoters intend to try to establish nickelodeons in all other big railroad stations.

TO GO HOME AND FACE TRIAL

Postal Employee of Boleyn, La., Who Stole \$125, Surrenders.

T. M. Reddy, postoffice inspector, who during the absence of W. W. Dickson is acting as inspector in charge, got a surprise yesterday when a man walked in and asked to be placed under arrest. "I am Herbert K. Wiley, formerly assistant postmaster of Boleyn, La.," he said, "and at the beginning of November I issued postal money orders to myself for \$125 and left the town. I am down and out, and I want to go back and take my medicine."

A telegram was sent to Boleyn, and the reply confirmed the statement. Elmer Kincaid, another inspector, laid a complaint, and Wiley was regularly arraigned before Commissioner John A. Shields. He waived examination and went to the Tombs last night. He is trying to raise some money on jewelry which he has, and will be allowed to go back home, as he requested, to stand trial.

"I tried to get work here, but found I could get nothing, and decided it was best to go back. I want to face the charge and get a chance to begin all over again," said Wiley as he left court for the Tombs.

LILLY IS NOT A POOR GIRL

Servant Accused of Large Jewelry Thefts Has \$12,000 in Bank.

St. Louis, Dec. 28.—Lilly McDowell, in jail here on the charge of stealing \$6,000 worth of jewelry from H. Choteau Dyer, an attorney, while a servant in his home, has \$12,000 on deposit in the Pittsburg Bank for Savings, according to Mr. Dyer. Dyer has attached the bank account, and it is reported Ira Mix, of Chicago, on whose information the girl was arrested here last Saturday, also has filed an attachment.

Local detectives are making a country-wide inquiry to learn whether the girl has other bank accounts. The value of the jewelry she is accused of stealing from different homes in which she was employed is stated by the local police to be at least \$75,000.

"BATTLING" NELSON ANGRY

Sparting Partner Gets a Beating After Theatrical Performance.

Pittsburg, Dec. 28.—A free for all fight was the outcome of "Batling" Nelson's exhibition of boxing at the Academy of Music here this afternoon as a result of "Bananas" Diamond, a young Italian, trying to hit Nelson a hard blow during the exhibition. When the curtain dropped on the ring Nelson went after Diamond and gave him a terrific beating.

Three stage hands jumped into the ring to separate the men and several of the performers were bleeding when Nelson, Diamond and the stagehands were untangled. The stagehands were badly beaten and "Bananas" announced that he had had enough of exhibition bouts with "The Battler."

ADDS "FAIRY" TO HER TITLE

Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy Earned It During Voyage Back to New York.

The fairy Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy, who likes to be known as a portrait painter and to be called "her serene highness," arrived in New York aboard the Hamburg-American liner the Stagshead on Sunday evening with Dr. Hermann Strebel, her court physician; Friedrich M. Deibes, her legal representative, and a maid, whom she refers to as her lady-in-waiting.

The "fairy" part of her title the princess earned by her participation in the distribution of Christmas gifts among the infant passengers. A little circular printed in English, German and French was distributed among the newspaper men who met the boat at the pier.

EXPECT MRS. EDDY TO RISE

Continued from first page.

plaining the divinity of the faith and the supreme aloofness of its discoverer and founder.

From that part of the textbook designated as "Key to the Scriptures," in the section transcribing the Biblical Book of Revelation, these extreme believers quoted: "In this opening of the sixth Seal there is a distinctive feature which has special reference to the present age and the establishment of Christian Science in this period.—And there appeared a great wonder in the heavens, a woman clothed with the Sun, the Moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars...."

Those who look for this resurrectional "demonstration over death" had another quotation, which, without mentioning "resurrection," makes plain Mrs. Eddy's concept of her own position, taken from her book, "Retrospection and Introspection," page 70, which says:

"No person can take the individual place of the Virgin Mary. No person can compass or fulfil the individual mission of Jesus of Nazareth. No person can take the place of the author of Science and Health, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Each individual must fill his own niche in Time and Eternity."

"The second appearing of Jesus is, unquestionably, the spiritual advent of the advancing idea of God, as in Christian Science."

Call Armed Guards Inconsistent.

Considering these and other quotations from her writings, those Christian Scientists who have closely followed Mrs. Eddy's teaching can see nothing but inconsistency in the armed guard which guards the vault, which they say contains "nothing." More than that, they see in this guard, placed in position and maintained by the directors, who are now the supreme power of the organization which Mrs. Eddy founded and built up, a preventive precaution on the part of those directors against the possible resurrection which they expect.

The questions in this letter of protest, which the directors have not taken any cognizance of, were put up to Mr. Cox, as the representative of that board, in this city yesterday.

"Is it consistent to place armed guards over something that is not real?" he was asked.

"Is it consistent to eat, to breathe?" he retorted. "The concept of Christian Science does not conceive of the resurrection in the flesh in this age, and those who so construe Mrs. Eddy's writings are more than visionary—they are abnormal."

The best proof that Mrs. Eddy did not deem herself above death, he contended, was to be found in the fact that she made a will.

FARLOW DENIES REPORTS

Says Statements Credited to Him Were Not Given Out.

Boston, Dec. 28.—Alfred Farlow, chairman of the Publication Committee for the Christian Science Church in Boston, replied to-day to statements that he had commented on Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson's declaration that the board of directors of the Mother Church was not competent to guide the followers of the Church in spiritual matters. He said:

"I have steadfastly declined to give out anything for publication concerning the speculations which have been going on in the public press as to the status of the Christian Science Church and its board of directors and the intentions of persons who have been dropped from the membership of the Church, etc.

"In a private conversation regarding the vested authority of the Christian Science board of directors I called attention to the statement which the board had given out a few weeks ago to the effect that the provisions recorded in the manual of the Church were entirely adequate. I added that the Christian Scientists were contented, and that it did not seem to me proper that I should enter into a discussion regarding public speculation, especially at this time.

"I averred that the Christian Science board of directors were men well qualified, that they had been faithful students and practitioners of Christian Science for many years and that the able manner in which they had managed the affairs of the church and handled questions pertaining to its teaching of Christian Science had proved their ability to the entire satisfaction of Christian Scientists throughout the world."

MISS HASKELL PUGILISTIC

Would Decide Woman's Suffrage Question with Gloves.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Cincinnati, Dec. 28.—Miss Jane Haskell, daughter of Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, and a student at the Cincinnati School of Expression, replied to-day to the suggestion made in a recent issue of a weekly magazine that she and Dr. Ruth A. Gay, of the Oklahoma Female Suffrage Association, who have different ideas of woman's sphere, settle their argument with the boxing gloves.

"I am perfectly willing," said Miss Haskell. "Since Dr. Gay believes that women should act like men, perhaps she would rather put on the gloves than fight me with the feminine weapon—the tongue. Tell Dr. Gay that I will do a little sparring if she is similarly inclined."

Dr. Gay took issue with Miss Haskell in an Oklahoma paper, combating her argument that women should not usurp the place of men in the world.

"I'll promise not to hit in the clinches," said Miss Haskell. "It's up to Dr. Gay to accept the challenge."

FOUGHT WOMAN ON A ROOF

Policeman Uses Tower Wagon to Arrest Alleged Pickpocket.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Boston, Dec. 28.—How an elevated railroad tower repair wagon, with its extension ladder, was used to effect the arrest of a fighting woman on a roof was told in the Municipal Court to-day, when Minnie Williams, forty-five years old, who is described by the police as the best known woman pickpocket in the United States, was arraigned on a charge of picking pockets.

Patrolman Crawford had been detailed to arrest the woman. He secured from the elevated railroad repairman an emergency wagon. From the platform of the wagon he made his way to the roof. The woman is agile and muscular, and several times before she yielded to arrest the excited spectators expected to see Crawford drop over the edge of the roof to the street. Ultimately he overpowered the woman and took her to the street by way of the extension ladder and the tower wagon.

DYING, SAVES HIS TRAIN

Heart Disease Could Not Take Engineer's Hand from Throttle.

Lancaster, Penn., Dec. 28.—Attacked by heart disease, with his hand at the throttle, H. C. Beck, a veteran engineer, in charge of the Pittsburg express from Philadelphia, brought his engine to a standstill at Witmer, a few miles east of this city, as he lapsed into unconsciousness this morning.

The sudden stopping of the train attracted the attention of the fireman, and he rushed to the side of his prostrate comrade. Beck was hanging out the cab window and in another moment would have fallen headlong to the track.

Assistance was summoned, and the engineer was carried into an express car, where a physician endeavored to restore Beck to consciousness. He died, however, before the train reached this city.

LEARNED SOCIETIES TO MEET

Archaeologists and Philologists Hold Conventions at Brown University.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 28.—The national conventions of the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America, which were opened at Brown University yesterday, were continued to-day.

The papers read at the Archaeological convention dealt principally with evidences of the early life of man and were read by George H. Chase, Harvard University; Alfred Emerson, Art Institute, Chicago; Arthur Fairbanks, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; Jesse L. Nusbund, Santa Fe; Allan Marquand, Princeton University; Frank L. Mather, Jr., Princeton; Esther Boise VanDerman, Research Associate of Carnegie Institute, Rome; Oliver S. Tonks, Princeton, and George W. Eiderkin, Princeton.

The language of Homer, Cicero and Sophocles and the construction and relation of Greek and Latin words were the subjects discussed at the Philological convention.

NORTH SIDE ACTS ON SUBWAYS.

The North Side Board of Trade placed itself on record at a meeting last night as being in favor of the subway plans of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The action was unanimous, and at the end of the meeting a committee of five members of the organization was appointed to appear before the meeting of the Public Service Commission on January 5 to urge the adoption of the Interborough's proposition for new subways.

STEAMER'S FATEFUL "28"

Many Things Happen to the Cheruskia on That Date.

MOST EVENTFUL VOYAGE

Ship Breaks Propeller, Chief Officer His Leg, Rescuers Their Hawsers.

All the big things happened to the Hamburg-American steamship Cheruskia on the 28th day of the month. She left Buenos Aires on the Persian Gulf, on September 23; her propeller snapped off on October 23, and she finally reached New York, her destination, on December 23, after the longest and most eventful voyage of her career. In tow of the wrecking tug Rescuers, of the Merritt & Chapman Company, she slid into her dock in the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, last evening, well rusted from her three month voyage.

Captain George Sacher had hoped to arrive here on November 2 with the first cargo of dates this season. At Buenos Aires his ship lay outside the harbor from September 17 to September 23, receiving cargo of dates from the little Turkish steamer which plied between her and the plantations on either bank of the river. Within eighty thousand cases of dates had found room in her capacious hold, alongside of the general cargo of wool, millet and skins, the Cheruskia steamed away. She had on board a crew of fifty, including twenty-five Arabs employed in the engine room and at stokers.

Aden was the first port of call, where the Cheruskia discharged 250 tons of dates. Port Said, after the Suez Canal had been negotiated, was the second, and here, on October 12, the Cheruskia took on more coal. Then it was all aboard for New York, with no stops between, D. V.

The Cheruskia passed Gibraltar on October 19, having experienced a rough voyage of weather. The next day, however, she struck a gale which caused Mr. Wickelmann, the chief officer, to break his leg. He had gone out on deck to lash a loose spar to the mast. A wave lifted the refractory spar and brought it down on his leg, crushing it against the hatch. Thanks to Dr. Hix, the ship's physician, it is now as good as well again.

The real calamity befell at 6 o'clock on the morning of October 28, when, without warning of any kind, the propeller shaft broke off short a foot or so from the propeller. The consequent racing of the machinery shook the boat and smashed things up in the engine room. This happened in latitude 44.57 north and longitude 48.50 west, with New York only 700 and a half days distant under normal conditions.

The helpless steamer plunged about in the heavy seas. To give her stowage way Captain Sacher had sail hoisted and awnings spread. The crew rigged up a yard on the foremast, and with six or seven fore and aft sails and one square sail the Cheruskia in a light wind kept her course, and made as much as three knots. But in a heavy wind she drifted. Captain Sacher made it his object to drop down three degrees of latitude to the regular tracks of steamships bound from the West Indies to Europe.

Four days later, on November 1, the Italian steamer Riera, bound for Philadelphia, was sighted. But her captain didn't base coal enough to tow the Cheruskia.

Early the next morning the disabled bark fell in with the British steamship Catala, of Newcastle, which offered a tow, but broke the only hawser available before a start had been made. On the morning of November 11 the American gunboats Washburn and Petrel hove in sight.

Neither of these boats was heavy enough to tow the Cheruskia in a seaway, but they provided her with more food and reported her plight to the German Consul at Bermuda. As a result the Hamburg-American liner Graecia, which left St. Thomas for Havre on November 26, had orders to pick the Cheruskia up. This was done on the 28th, and, after breaking one hawser and experiencing such rough weather that on one day only twenty-six miles were logged, the sister ships made Bermuda on December 5.

Here the Cheruskia remained until the Rescuers arrived. A start for New York was made on December 11, but after two days of unusually squally weather the captain of the Rescuers decided to put back to Bermuda lest he run out of coal. Bermuda was made again on the 17th, and that night the Cheruskia transferred 119 bags of her useless coal to the Rescuers.

The next day saw a fresh start, and this time the tug dragged her charge as far as Cape Henry at an average speed of four knots. While the Cheruskia anchored at Lynhaven, where the oysters come from, the Rescuers proceeded to Norfolk for more coal. On her return she resumed the tow, and in three days of the finest weather the Cheruskia had experienced during the entire trip the Res