

WHEN WALL STREET HAS ITS REGIMENT.

PRIEST MARRIED WIFE IN SOUTH, SAY POLICE

Faurot and His Detectives Assert They Have Proof in Form of Letter.

ACTS STRANGELY IN TOMBS

Shams Insanity with Great Cunning, According to Observers — "Dr. Muret" Really Is Herman Arthur.

Hans Schmidt, the priest who killed Anna Amuller and dismembered her body, threw off his coat and outer shirt in his cell in the Tombs yesterday and would not put them on again, even to exercise in the corridor.

Detectives at work on the murder case last night said they were in possession of evidence through which they would be able to prove that Schmidt married a woman in Louisville, Ky. The clew to the wife, it was said, was found in a letter taken from the priest's room in the rectory of St. Joseph's Church.

"That in 1910, when Schmidt returned to this country after a trip abroad, he occupied a stateroom on a ship with a woman who now lives in Louisville and who posed as his wife. That this woman believed Schmidt was a professor of philosophy who was about to enter upon an American career in one of the big Eastern universities; that the priest later wrote to the woman and said that when he got enough money he would send for her and introduce her to his friends here as his wife.

Inspector Faurot telegraphed the Louisville police and asked them to find the woman, if possible. This will be a difficult task, as the letter bore only the woman's given name.

Brother of "Bluebeard"?

The police are investigating the possibility that Father Schmidt was related to Johann Hoch, the Chicago "Bluebeard," who married at least a dozen women and who was hanged for the murder of one of his wives in Chicago eight years ago. The police learned that Hoch's real name was Johann Schmidt, and that he came from Mainz, Germany, and bore a strong facial resemblance to Father Schmidt.

Isidor Plotke, the attorney who defended Hoch, last night said Hoch was much like the priest.

"Hoch told me," Plotke said, "that he had brothers and sisters in Mainz, Germany. I have examined photographs of Father Schmidt, and if he were a moustache I might almost take him for Hoch."

Inspector Faurot yesterday said he did not take seriously the talk of the priest in regard to his aim to rid the world of cripples, the old and infirm and others who found their lives burdensome, but who lacked the courage to commit suicide.

The inspector, who directed the work that led to the priest's arrest for the murder of Anna Amuller, maintained that this talk was a part of Schmidt's effort to create a belief that he was insane.

Faurot also laughed over the "blood sacrifice" of the priest's victim, and said he believed that Schmidt did not drink of the woman's blood, but that the priest conceived the story in his cunning. Faurot said that when Schmidt killed the girl he went immediately about the dismemberment of the body in a businesslike way. He was inclined to believe, he said, that when recovered the head would show that the woman was shot.

The priest's counsel, Alphonse G. Koebler, asked his client yesterday if he shot Anna Amuller. His reply, according to Koebler, was:

"I didn't shoot Anna. I only used a knife."

Koebler said he believed the District Attorney would try to show that Schmidt killed the woman before trying to cut her up, and thus shatter the very foundation on which the defence hopes to erect its insanity defence. Koebler said that one of the acts of the priest which would be used to strengthen the insanity plea would be that he gave medicine made up of lenses to ignorant women.

The priest told Koebler yesterday, the lawyer said, that the book of death certificates found in his room, with one certificate missing, was stolen from a physician, whose name the lawyer refused to reveal. The priest explained the missing blank by saying that it was gone when he came into possession of the book. The police said the book was not stolen from Dr. John J. Slevin, of No. 47 East 126th street, as was reported.

The priest, Koebler said, was angry by reason of statements in the newspapers which he regarded as false. One of the statements that put the priest into a rage yesterday was a message from England which said he was arrested in London in 1902 as a forger. "I was not in England then," Schmidt asserted, according to his lawyer.

Women Send Sympathy.

Two women of St. Joseph's parish, according to Koebler, wrote sympathetic letters to the former assistant curate yesterday. The writers offered their sympathy to the prisoner, and said they would visit him but for the fear that they would receive newspaper notoriety.

Schmidt's counterfeiting accomplice, "Dr." Ernest A. Muret, as he prefers to be known, kept to his cell, and did not mingle with the prisoners in the exercise corridor like the priest.

Yesterday Muret received reporters in his cell, and characterized as "rot"

the dispatches from Germany and England which painted him as a swindler and "white slaver."

By turns Muret was pleading and defiant. He bemoaned what he called hard treatment at the hands of the press, and threatened to sue for libel every paper that printed any "false" statement about him. Then he posed as a wronged man who wanted to tell all he knew, fearing nothing, and again he would refuse to answer any questions.

The bogus dentist, however, showed an inordinate vanity, and when the questions became too embarrassing he withdrew into the dark recesses of his cell and said:

"You will have to excuse me, gentlemen. I have said all I care to say for the present. I will explain all at the right time."

"I consider it entirely unnecessary to say," began Muret, blinking his steel blue eyes, while he fingered a gold chain that hung across his fancy waistcoat, "that this case against Schmidt is worked up by the newspapers in a manner calculated to satisfy the morbid nature of the people. It is unbecoming of the newspapers, in view of the fact that children and women and young people must read it."

"In so far as it concerns me, I think the statements are unfair. But time will prove that they are wrong and I am right. All my life I have been hard working, devoting much time to study, and everything in my history will prove ultimately that I am a wronged man. Some of these false statements have been disproved. Others will be disproved in time."

"How long have you known Schmidt?" he was asked. "Only since last December," he replied. "Most of the time we were together we talked about history, and sometimes, but very little, about philosophy. Schmidt always seemed good natured and harmless until the middle of August. Then he began to talk constantly about religion."

"At first he said he wished he had the means to build a church to St. Elizabeth. This I thought excellent, but the next time we met he spoke about Christ and said wouldn't it be a fine thing to suffer like Christ did. He said he would not mind being crucified like Jesus in order to do something for his religion. Whereupon I answered him that he must be out of his mind."

Loved Miss Harris, He Says.

"I know Miss Harris, of London, and, as she has stated in the cable dispatches, she is not my wife, only a good friend. It is true that I loved her, but her mother would not let us marry. The story her mother tells is true, word for word."

"Did Schmidt ever talk to you about his love affairs?"

"Never. I knew nothing about his women friends. I did not know he ever had an apartment."

"How often did he visit you after the murder?"

"Twice, or maybe more. I am not sure. But he never mentioned anything about it to me, or I to him. I did not know Anna Amuller."

Muret said he knew nothing about Schmidt's counterfeiting schemes, although Schmidt had said Muret warned him against it. He accounted for the presence of the bond paper from which the counterfeiters were printed, which was found in his rooms, as being "just paper to write on."

Muret was asked about his antecedents. Then he became angry. He struck a theatrical pose and said:

"I have been informed that Inspector Faurot and his detectives have given out statements concerning my history. I protest against it."

A cable message from Berlin, which said his real name was Herman Arthur and that he was a swindler, was shown him.

"Rot!" he exclaimed. "That Young Men's Christian Association card in Arthur's name was given to me by himself. He came to me as he would to any notary public. In fact, he would find that many of these papers by which the police are trying to prove I used other names were given to me by clients."

But questions as to who Herman Arthur was, where he lived, and where he came from, met with these answers:

"I do not know. I have forgotten. My papers, now in the hands of the police, will show."

The word police suggested another question, which met with this response from the ready Muret:

"At Police Headquarters they gave me their word of honor that they believed I had no connection with the murder at all."

"Were you ever a member of the Hamburg Y. M. C. A.?" he was asked.

"Never."

"When did you come to this country?"

"In 1907. Part of the time I spent in England and part of the time I was in New York and Chicago."

"When in Chicago did you go under the name of Dr. A. Held?"

Muret ruffled his hair and assumed an attitude of deep thought. Then, after a long pause, he answered:

"No."

"Where were you born?"

"Claims Chicago as Birthplace."

"I don't think I should answer. If the newspapers want a history of my life I think they should pay for it."

Being pressed, he answered:

"I was born in Chicago. At the age of three I went to Germany. My father was German and my mother was French."

"What is your real name?"

"Dr. Ernest A. Muret."

"Did you ever use another name?"

"Never, except in London, when I was teaching German in the Hugo language school. They used my first name, spelling it Ernest, as my last, to make it appear German."

Inspector Faurot last night said he expected to arrest a woman as a material witness to-day. He said he found a person living at Englewood, N. J., who said Father Schmidt threw the bundles containing the dismembered portions of Anna Amuller from a Fort Lee ferryboat.

Requests for an interview brought from Father Schmidt yesterday the following message:

"I am physically unfit to give an interview."

An investigation of Schmidt's ecclesiastical credentials, it was learned yesterday, was made by the authorities of this diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, as a matter of form, when Schmidt first applied for admission to St. Boniface Church.

"We investigated his credentials at the time he came here," said Monsignor Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday. "Of course, we found nothing wrong with them. As for the dismoralizing papers, which the police say were found in his effects, I know nothing of the use to which he put them. We have all been very much annoyed by the questions which have arisen since Schmidt was arrested, and I have said everything there is to say about him. I will have nothing further to discuss about the case."



RACE PROBLEM IN AFRICA

Attacks by Blacks Upon White Women Increasing.

Cape Town, South Africa, Aug. 25.—That the problems incident to residence in the same land of whites and blacks are becoming as acute in South Africa as in America is indicated by a late report from the commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Melius de Villiers, appointed to investigate attacks on women.

MURET IS HERMAN ARTHUR

Prussian Government Report Brands Him a Swindler.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—An investigation by the Prussian government, according to a statement made by the Berlin Police Department to-day, developed that the real name of "Dr." Ernest Muret, who is in the Tombs in New York as the accomplice in counterfeiting of Hans Schmidt, the slayer of Anna Amuller, is Herman Arthur.

He was born in Nakel, West Prussia, in 1884. He served several terms of imprisonment for swindling. He fled from Germany in August, 1909, while the police of Hamburg were searching for him.

The Hamburg police records show that Muret, or Arthur, reported himself to the police there in 1904. He said he came from Chicago. He lived in Hamburg for several years and often changed his occupation and place of residence.

He made his home for a time at No. 6 Grindelallee, and afterward with a family named Dalevin, at No. 50 Feldstrasse. He disappeared, but in July, 1906, returned and reported to the police that he came from New York.

Arthur fled from Hamburg in August, 1906. While here he passed as a merchant, dentist and insurance agent. Under the name of Muret he joined the Young Men's Christian Association.

160TH YEAR FOR COLUMBIA

University Starts Season with Registration Exceeding 10,000.

Columbia University will hold its annual opening exercises on Wednesday afternoon. Unofficial estimates place the registration at more than ten thousand for the coming academic year. It will be the 160th year of Columbia's existence. Many new professors have been added to the faculty, and two new foreign professors will give courses at Columbia, for the first time, on foundations, which have just been established with the governments of the Netherlands and Australia.

The formal exercises are to be held in the university gymnasium at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Professor James Furman Kemp will make the annual academic address, his subject being "The Appeal of the Natural Sciences." Dr. George E. Brewer, professor of clinical surgery, will make the opening address of the medical school upon "Standards of Success in the Practice of Medicine."

GAIN AT N. Y. UNIVERSITY

Registration Shows Increase All Along Line, Says Chancellor.

The annual sessions in all the schools of New York University will begin this week. On Wednesday open exercises will be held for the College of Arts and Science, on University Heights. The Medical College, at No. 23 East 26th street, and the Veterinary School, at Washington Square, Chancellor Brown will make the address at University Heights at 10:15 a. m. The other speakers will be: Charles H. Snow, dean of the School of Applied Science; Francis H. Stoddard, dean of the College of Arts; Professor Archibald L. Houston, of the chair in rhetoric, and Jeremiah T. Jenks, professor of public affairs in the School of Commerce. At the opening address 2 p. m. Chancellor Brown will make the only address. The chancellor will also speak at the exercises at the Veterinary School. Other speakers will be W. Horace Haskins, of Philadelphia, ex-president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and Dr. William H. Park, of the school.

Thursday the Law School will open without formal exercises, and in the evening the School of Commerce will hold exercises in the great hall at Cooper Union. On Saturday the School of Pedagogy will hold a formal opening at 10:30 a. m. It will be addressed by James E. Russell, dean of Teachers College. Columbia. Chancellor Brown said that the registration figures indicated an increase all along the line. The School of Commerce reported an increase of 65 per cent over the same day last year.

RACE PROBLEM IN AFRICA

Attacks by Blacks Upon White Women Increasing.

Cape Town, South Africa, Aug. 25.—That the problems incident to residence in the same land of whites and blacks are becoming as acute in South Africa as in America is indicated by a late report from the commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Melius de Villiers, appointed to investigate attacks on women.

The commission did its work with great thoroughness, visiting every portion of the Union except the purely native territories, where the holding of a formal inquiry would have been injudicious or unnecessary. It received statements from three hundred persons able to testify from first hand knowledge of the subject under investigation.

The statistics and other information gathered by the commission show that a serious evil in respect to attacks on white women by natives does exist, and that on the whole it is increasing. In 1901 the total number of convictions of negroes for this crime throughout the Union was 11; in 1912 it had grown to 70. In the year preceding it was 80.

The commission declares there would be little reason to fear this peril if all of the white settlers could be depended upon to behave in a manner befitting members of a stronger race and heirs of a superior civilization. The report indicates that the illicit liquor trade on the Rand is creating an undesirable class of whites.

The practical recommendations of the commission promise to raise a storm when they are presented to Parliament. The commission recommends that the name of the victim of an attack, or any detail by which she could be recognized, be not published in the interests both of justice and humanity.

Another suggestion, that the name of the accused be suppressed, probably will meet with considerable opposition. Legal prohibition of miscegenation is one of the strongest recommendations of the report.

The Durban system of Kafir beer drinking and eating shops, under municipal control, is recommended for the whole Union, as is the adoption of the Kimberly system of closed compounds. The latter proposal will be stoutly opposed by the trading community of Johannesburg, for it would involve many storekeepers in ruin.

Another recommendation to which two of the most experienced commissioners, Sir Melius de Villiers and Sir John Graham, dissent is for the abolition of jury trial in mixed cases of assault.

THE NEW HAVEN MAY LOSE

Possibility of Law Preventing \$67,000,000 Bond Issue.

Boston, Sept. 20.—Action by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission on the petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for permission to issue \$75,000,000 of convertible debenture bonds depends on two theories of law, adherence to one of which would make it necessary for the commission to withhold its approval. This was the statement to-day of Chairman Frederick J. MacLeod of the commission.

Chairman MacLeod said that the commission recognized fully the necessity of acting with the utmost promptness in the matter of passing on the New Haven's petition, but did not consider the New Haven as being in such financial straits as to warrant a "snap judgment." He said it was largely a question of law, if certain theories were found to be correct the commission could take favorable action on the bond issue very quickly, but if it became necessary to adhere to another theory of law the whole case would have to be "thrown out of court."

"In any event, the commission will act promptly," he added.

TAPS ON THE SHREWSBURY

Red Bank Yacht Club Hauls Down Ensign for Year.

Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 20.—After a most successful summer of yacht racing on the North Shrewsbury River, the Red Bank Yacht Club closed its season to-day with the election of the following officers: Commodore, John S. Dickerson, of New York; vice-commodore, J. Fred. Betz, 3d, of Philadelphia; secretary, William L. Hedberg, of New York and Fair Haven; treasurer, Chris. G. Huffel, with offices at No. 58 Wall street, New York; fleet captain, J. Frank James, of No. 549 1st street, Brooklyn.

The club contemplates building eight one-design yachts for next season's racing. They will be 25 feet on the water line and carry 575 square feet of canvas, with jib and mainsail. The club members have also decided to take an active part in ice yachting on the river here. Many have iceboats, and others will have them built in time for the big races on the ice this winter.

INSULTS GIRL ON TRAIN

Six-Foot Negro Badly Beaten in Fight with Passengers.

Eugene Goss, a negro, of No. 34 West 27th street, started a free-for-all fight on the Pittsfield Express, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, late yesterday afternoon, by annoying Miss Helen Brooks, a trained nurse, of No. 17 Buel street, Pittsfield, Mass. The negro and several of the passengers were badly beaten before peace was restored. Miss Brooks left Pittsfield at 1:30 p. m., and when the train drew into Bridgeport, some twenty-five minutes late, she was fast asleep.

Meanwhile, the negro, six feet two inches in height, was pacing the platform until the train arrived, at 5:10 o'clock, and walked rapidly along beside the coaches, peering in at the windows.

At the third coach he stopped. In the end seat, behind the mist-stained pane, was Miss Brooks, sound asleep. Just as the train began to move again the negro hurried to the end of the car and brushed by the porter. There were only a few passengers aboard and they were grouped at the other end of the car. The negro planted himself in the seat alongside the sleeping woman. A few moments later the other passengers were startled by the woman's screams as she ran through the car, the negro after her.

He was about to seize her again when one of the passengers tripped him up, and before he could rise several other men flung themselves upon him. Miss Brooks, who was now on the verge of collapse, was taken into another car, where she was gradually revived.

The negro, meantime, proved to be a tough customer, and his assailants were rolling over each other on the floor of the car, which by now was clouded with dust. All the time he gave vent to the most horrible oaths and suggestions about what he would do to that "gal" when he got her. Before the passengers could do him further injury the train crew, headed by P. Foster, the conductor, rushed into the car and carried him off to the smoker, where he was strapped to a chair pending the train's arrival in New York.

At the Grand Central a special officer, John Porter, put him under arrest and took him to the East 31st street station, where he was held on a technical charge of disorderly conduct. Miss Brooks said she would appear against him in night court.

The negro was arraigned later before Magistrate Levy in the men's night court. An indeterminate sentence in the Workhouse under the accumulative sentence law was imposed. The negro denied to the court that he had intended to insult Miss Brooks when he sat beside her on the train, and declared that he had not accused her of stealing his purse, but had merely asked the nurse if she had seen it.

THAW AWAITS MOTHER

She Is Ill and May Not Attend Concord Hearing.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 20.—A mass of information bearing on extradition precedents in New Hampshire lay before counsel for Harry K. Thaw to-night ready for presentation before Governor Felker next Tuesday. The order of the procedure of the defence will be decided on Monday. It had been hoped to submit an outline of the plans to Thaw's mother and sister, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, to-day, but no members of the family, except Harry, are here.

There was considerable uncertainty tonight as to whether Mrs. Thaw would be able to make the trip here before the extradition hearing Tuesday. She is in charge of a physician and a trained nurse, and it is feared that the excitement of the proceedings next week may make it inadvisable to bring her to Concord.

William T. Jerome, who is in charge of New York's case, is not expected before Monday night. According to present plans Governor Felker will arrive Monday from his home in Rochester. He was quoted to-day by a close friend as saying:

"Now that this matter has been put up to me I shall decide it in accordance with what seems to me to be my duty simply and solely, uninfluenced by public clamor or any other outside consideration. My mind is perfectly open on the subject of extradition, and I want full information before I decide."

FUSIONISTS MEET TUESDAY

Will Confer Then in Regard to Plans for Campaign.

Plans are being made for the opening of the fusion campaign Tuesday after the funeral of Mayor Gaylor. John Purroy Mitchell, Controller Prendergast and Borough President McAneny had a short talk yesterday preparatory to a longer conference Tuesday in regard to the plans of campaign.

They are still guessing on the question of a campaign manager. Several men are under consideration, but the candidates have not been able to unite on any one of them as yet.

LEAVES SUICIDE NOTE NEAR FORT LEE FERRY

Young Woman Writes: "It Is Impossible for Me Ever to Come Home Again."

SIGNS NAME "ELIZABETH"

Lunchroom Owner Opens Mysterious Package Left in His Keeping Monday—Cards in Handbag.

Detectives of the West 125th street police station are making an effort to learn the identity of a young woman who left a package with a mysterious note in it at a lunch stand near the Fort Lee Ferry on Monday. The note was addressed to "Dear Mother," and in it the writer said that when the note was received she "would be gone forever."

According to Max Bernstein, the owner of the lunch stand, a young woman, apparently about twenty years old, walked up to his stand and asked him if he would take care of a package for a short time. He agreed, and the woman handed him the package. She then walked in the direction of the ferry house.

The young woman did not return that day, and Bernstein placed the package under the lunch counter. He waited until yesterday, when he made up his mind to investigate. He unwrapped the newspaper covering, and an array of toilet articles came to view. A folded piece of paper attracted his attention and he picked it up. It was a note, plainly written, and read:

"Dear Mother: I see that it is impossible for me ever to come home again, so in this letter I must say goodbye. I am so homesick that I cannot do without you now. When you get this letter I will be gone forever. Hoping to be forgiven, I remain your daughter, ELIZABETH."

"P. S.—Please tell every one that neither you nor any one else caused it. Tell Martha Bloomberg to get my clothes from Summit street, Paterson, N. J."

Bernstein at once told the police of his find, and Detective Thompson was detailed to make an investigation. In the package the detective found a business card on which was printed: "Premier Metal Etching Company, No. 617 East 14th street." In the lower right hand corner of the card was the name "Albert Nierenberg." On the back of a torn railroad ticket was written "Eddie Halpin, Colonial Theatre, Boston."

In the package there were also an embroidered handbag, a comb, an Erie Railroad time table, a green felt hat and a pamphlet entitled "You Must Meet God." The pamphlet was distributed by the Free Tract Depot of Woodbridge, N. J.

Bernstein said the young woman came to his stand at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and did not appear to be excited. She was about five feet five inches in height and weighed about 110 pounds and had blond hair. Her eyes were blue. She wore a long brown coat over a blue silk dress.

FAIL TO INDICT THAW

Dutchess Grand Jury Fears Expense, but May Bring Bill.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 20.—The question of Harry K. Thaw's indictment by the Dutchess County Grand Jury hung today through the injection into the situation of the question whether such action would entail great expense on the county if he should finally be brought back and tried under the indictment. A member of District Attorney Conger's staff, however, said he thought the indictment would be handed up Monday.

"I am sure the indictment will be returned," he said. "I think it will be an outrage if it isn't."

William Travers Jerome said yesterday he had heard there was some hitch in the matter of indicting Thaw in Dutchess County, but added that it would not affect the status of the extradition proceedings in New Hampshire one way or the other.

"I am not at liberty to say just what has been done in the matter," he said. "But, anyway, it would not affect the case whether they return the indictment or not. For purposes of extradition, Justice Morschauser's blanket warrant, calling for the arrest of Thaw and the five men who helped him escape, charging them with conspiracy, is just as good as an indictment."

Moses H. Grossman, of Thaw's New York staff of counsel, seemed to think that the action of the Dutchess County grand jury in failing to return an indictment at once was a victory for Thaw. He said he knew the jury had voted on the question and had refused to return an indictment, although it was possible for them to vote again on Monday and take adverse action.

"But I don't believe they will," he said. "It means that Thaw will not be extradited. In the application for the papers District Attorney Conger stated that extradition was asked on Justice Morschauser's conspiracy warrant, because the grand jury had not met. Well, now they have met and refused to indict. There is no precedent for extraditing a man under these conditions, and I feel sure Governor Felker will refuse to do so."

TO RETIRE CAPT. ZIMMERMAN

Action Follows Suspension in Mary Goode Case.

Police Captain John L. Zimmerman, of the Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, station, will be retired on Monday for physical disability, Commissioner Waldo said yesterday. Lieutenant Jacob Van Wagener, now assigned to the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, will be promoted to a captaincy.

Captain Zimmerman was in the line long some time ago when Mrs. Mary Goode alleged that she was a victim of police persecution. It was found that Zimmerman was guilty of a technical error in reporting on the Goode case and he was suspended for thirty days.

ENGINE ROOM FATALITY DELAYS OCEAN LINER

Bursting of Pump Brings Berlin Back to Port with Two Scalded Engineers.

ONE OF THEM DIES LATER

Crew Rush to Rescue of Comrades and Save Them from Horrible Death in Steam.

Two men at work in the engine room of the North German Lloyd liner Berlin were badly scalded yesterday soon after the vessel had dropped her pilot and started on her course to the Mediterranean. The seriousness of the injuries to the men was recognized at once by the ship's surgeon and he sent word to the bridge that the engineers should be taken ashore. One of them, Herman Wolf, died later in the Smith Infirmary, Staten Island.

Captain Harrassowitz put up a signal for another pilot. It was seen by the pilot boat, but those on board could not understand why the skipper wanted a pilot as he had a few minutes before dropped Thomas Port, who had taken the Berlin down the harbor.

As the Berlin put about the pilot boat went to her, and within an hour after she had started for the open sea James Bigley, another pilot, was taken aboard. He guided her back through the Narrows to Quarantine, and brought her out again after the injured men had been transferred.

The sudden return of the Berlin puzzled many persons on shore, as she had steamed out of the Narrows at 12:30 p. m., having left her pier in Hoboken at 11. The marine observers at Sandy Hook and at the Highlands of the Navesink reported the Berlin returning to port, and a wireless message sent to the ship brought back the reply that two men had been badly scalded by the bursting of a pump and a request was made that the Health Officer's cutter be sent out to take them ashore.

The Berlin dropped anchor off Quarantine at 3:10 p. m. and was met by the quarantine boat. An accommodation ladder was lowered, and Herman Wolf, the third engineer, and August Kleinschmidt, the fourth engineer, were put aboard on stretchers. It was explained that the top of a pump had blown off while the men were standing near it, and before they could seek shelter they were deluged from head to