

# The Sailor Who Saved the Czar's Mother

### How the Rough Guard, Who Was Placed in Charge of the Royal Prisoners and Who Did Not Believe in Murder, Accomplished the Rescue of the Group of Titled Refugees in Southern Russia



The Queen Mother Marie, Widow of Alexander III.

BY CLIVE MARSHALL.

**A** CAT may look at a king and a simple, uneducated sailor may receive the homage of royalty at the banquet board of a queen. This is the story of one who did.

Members of the erstwhile royal house of Russia, except the immediate family of the czar, who owe their lives to an untutored sailor guard, include Marie, queen mother and widow of Alexander III; the grand dukes Nicholas, former commander-in-chief of the Russian army, and Peter Nicholas, uncle of the czar; the Princesses Xenia and Olga, sisters of the czar, and the Princess Irene, wife of Prince Youssouffoff, who killed Rasputin, the so-called evil genius of the czar's household. The Princess Irene, daughter of the Grand Duke Alexander, is a niece of the former czar.

The story of this loyalty to the Russians and to members of the imperial family by a widely recognized bolshevik who was given great power over the "enemy" has been brought to this country by Gleb Derujinsky, a well-known artist and sculptor of Russia.

When the bolsheviks invaded southern Russia this year, young Derujinsky escaped to Constantinople and there took passage on a Russian commercial ship to New York. For more than a year the young sculptor lived on the Crimean estates of Prince Youssouffoff. Because of ill health Derujinsky had been rejected by the Russian army. He said that he held an order from Prince Youssouffoff for the execution of some fountains and other pieces of art to grace the prince's handsome country estate.

A short time after he had electrified

Russia by murdering Rasputin, whom he believed to be a traitor to the country, the young Prince Youssouffoff, with his wife, went to live on their estate in the Crimea. It joined the handsome country homes of the imperial family. In all, more than 20 big estates with their splendid palaces occupied this district, which Philip the sailor guard, although a revolutionist himself, protected against mob attacks time and again during his few months of guardianship there.

**Philip Made Commissioner.**

In November, 1917, after the mutiny of Russian sailors at Sebastopol and the establishment of a soviet government there, the young sailor, who is known only as Philip to his royal prisoners, was appointed by the soviet government as commissioner of the district in which the royal estates were located, about 60 miles from Sebastopol and was given an armed guard of 40 sailors. Fourteen miles away on the road to Sebastopol lay the town of Yalta, and this town, after December, 1918, was also the headquarters of a soviet commissioner who not only was a friend of the sailor guard of royalty, but who also shared his views regarding the taking of human life.

"Such a man was the sailor who kept us prisoners several months," said Derujinsky. "It is because of his loyalty to the Russians and his conviction that no one has a right to take human life, that the royal family are alive today in Europe."

"The first order Commissioner Philip received came in the form of a courier with instructions to seize the jewels of the different families living in this section. Of course this included the jewels of the imperial family. These

jewels were priceless, not only for the brilliancy of their beauty and value as rare stones, but for their historic association.

"When the commissioner took over this jewelry he carefully packed it in wooden boxes which he placed in a big vault in one of the royal palaces. He did all this in a most businesslike manner. He even gave the owners receipts for their jewels, which he also assured would be returned. Then he notified his superior officers that their orders had been carried out.

"Nevertheless, word of the jewel seizure had passed among the bolsheviks in this district. After some days had passed a squad of them came to seize the jewels. But the sailor Philip proved a match for them.

"I have charge of this district," he told the bolsheviks. "If I am interfered with in my work here I have enough soldiers at my command to level this place."

"Of course the force of his argument lay in the fact that the bolsheviks were ignorant of the real strength of the sailor's command. Had they known the truth that only 40 armed men backed by Philip's threats, they might have acted otherwise. The revolutionists saw that the commissioner was a sturdy guard and without further conversation they rode away.

"A short while after the jewel seizure, another band of bolsheviks rode to the great bronze gate of the estate of Prince Youssouffoff, and demanding the delivery of the prince and the royal prisoners, challenged against all the quick wit and loyalty of the sailor, Philip, accompanied by his armed guards, hurried out to meet the intruders.

"Have you an order from the com-

missioner of Yalta commanding me to turn over these prisoners to you?" inquired the sailor guard with fine diplomatic grace. They had to confess that they did not possess any such authority.

"Well, these are my prisoners," he warned them, "and I will turn them over to no one who does not possess such an order."

"The sailor Philip told the men to go back to Yalta and ask the commissioner there for such a written order. Disgruntled, the intruders decided to go without further ceremony. At once Philip telephoned him of the circumstances and asking him to make out the order, but to hold it himself. The commissioner cheerfully complied with this request.

"The bolsheviks returned some days later. The sailor commissioner ordered to his armed guard and told the intruders to leave at once or they would be shot down, as he had no authority to relinquish his royal prisoners. The bolsheviks decided not to chance an encounter.

"There was one other occasion when the lives of the Russian royal family were in immediate danger from the bolsheviks. This time the effort to get possession of the members of former royalty of Russia was made by a group of counter-revolutionists from the north. This occurred in March, 1918.

"As this new group of revolutionists arrived the sailor commissioner introduced his men as protectors of the property and rights of the people now living under the soviet government.

"But we have a mandate that gives us the right to the royal prisoners here," said the leader.

"Well, retorted the sailor Philip, refusing to be bluff, 'my mandate is my revolver, and I am not afraid to use it.'

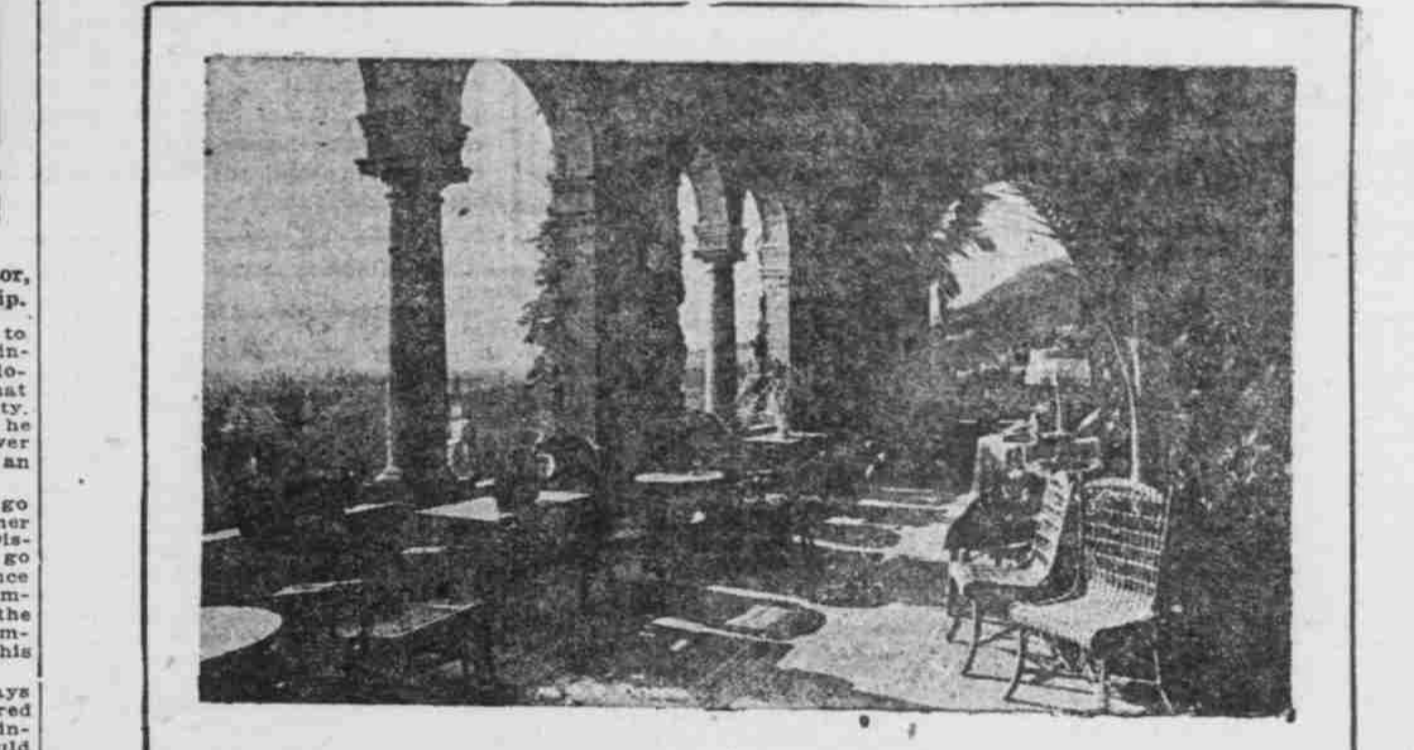
"The revolutionists were in an ugly mood and for several minutes it looked as though all the work the sailor commissioner had done for the protection of life and property was about to end. But as on former occasions of a similar dangerous nature, he rose to the emergency.

"'Lucky for the royal family that they had so brave a guardsman!'"

"Shortly after this many rumors were afloat that aroused our hopes anew for



Here is the Russian Sailor, Known Only as "Phillip," to Whom the Revolutionists Gave Extraordinary Authority and Who Used This Power Cleverly to Save the Lives of the Desperate Royal Group.



Place in the Black Sea Estate Where Royal Exiles Were Guarded.

speedy deliverance. We waited patiently day after day for almost a month. I continued my work in a big studio put at my disposal by the Prince Youssouffoff on his estate. The Princess Youssouffoff asked me to make a bust of Philip, the sailor commissioner, so that she would have something always to remind her of the great loyalty and the great service of this brave sailor. She also told me that the dowager empress, the czar's mother, wanted a bust of the sailor.

**Sailor Poses for Bust.**

"The next day I began work on the bust, the commissioner consenting to the request made by the empress to pose for me. The empress visited my studio on two occasions to see how I was progressing with the bust which I was able to complete. She took a great interest in it.

"In this hard time when loyalty is something to be prized beyond all material reward, our debt to this great hero of the war is something that none of us shall ever be able to repay," she said to me. "His friendship for us is something that makes us feel very close to God. I shall be proud to have this bust of him, for I want all the

world and future generations to know what a great hero this war produced in the sailor Commissioner Philip."

"A few nights later the empress gave a dinner for the sailor in the great banquet hall of the palace, and this simple soldier who had stood steadfastly against the reign of crime that had swept over his beloved country, was toasted by members of his imperial family.

"Philip was not very communicative, but during the time he posed for the bust he would often refer to the dangerous circumstances surrounding his work there.

"'Do Not Believe in Murder.'

"'But,' I reminded him 'you are a revolutionist!'"

"'Yes,' he frankly explained, 'I am. But I am a revolutionary socialist. I do not believe in murder. No one is entitled to take human life, and these people here, motioning in the direction of the royal estates, have as much right to live as we have.'

"Just before the Germans made their appearance the sailor Philip went to the vault where he had stored the family jewels and restored them to the various members of the family.

"'This is all I can do for you,' he

told them. 'I may be killed, but here is your property, as I said it would be returned to you some day.'

"When Prince Reis arrived from Berlin to confer with the members of the Russian royal family and also to offer any assistance, they refused to meet him.

"It was at this time that the sailor commissioner Philip bade his royal prisoners good-bye. It was impressive—that parting. When the soviet government had ordered the commissioner to seize the motor cars of the Russian aristocracy, he obeyed orders, turning the cars over to the authorities, but he kept the best one for himself.

"'I need a good machine,' he said, 'to visit my prisoners and keep watch of these big estates.'

"Later he returned this automobile to the royal family. It was in this same car, put at his disposal by the Grand Duke Nicholas, that I accompanied Philip to Sebastopol. From there he departed for his home.

"When the bolsheviks again invaded the Crimea this year, the remaining members of the former Russian royal family made their escape to Constantinople, where they found refuge aboard a British battleship."

## NEW TYPE MAN-APE REVIVES INTEREST IN ALL MONKEY LIFE

Professor Garner, Famous Naturalist, After Nearly Three Years in Wilds of French Congo, Finds Animal That is All but Human.

BY CLIVE MARSHALL.

**T**HE recent return of Professor R. L. Garner, the famous naturalist and student of the monkey, after spending two years and seven months in the French Congo collecting and studying the animals and birds of the jungle in the interests of the Smithsonian Institution, and his announcement that he had found a new animal, a cross between a gorilla and a chimpanzee, which was of such high intelligence that it could talk—in a limited degree—to the natives of that region, has awakened a new interest in the monkey and in just how much science knows about this interesting creature which in so many ways seems so man-like.

Professor Garner describes this new ape as being more than six feet tall and as weighing about 200 pounds. He shot one of them and brought its body back with him. But while the professor declares that "in all my travels through the jungles I have never come across such a strange animal as this

weeks perfecting himself in imitating the call of the female, and that one night he answered the call of a male ape and, to his surprise, the animal bounded over the ground to where he stood. The body of this ape is the one Professor Garner brought back with him.

In 1903 Professor Garner went to the French Congo and spent seven years in the jungle, living in a large cage to protect himself from the larger beasts—that he might study the monkey in its native surroundings, and in all that time he was able to distinguish, set apart and familiarize himself with 12 words, or sounds, which seemed to have definite significance in monkey life. He came back with the opinion that monkeys had a language of their own, a sort of series of sounds uttered with a meaning to them and fitting given definite circumstances and conditions, but was rather dubious about the possibility of teaching the animals to speak the language of man.

"The sounds," he says, "are voluntary, deliberate and articulate, and are addressed to others with the purpose of being understood. If they are not replied to they are repeated. The speaker looks at the one addressed."

Not only do monkeys understand certain sounds when made to them by their own kind, but they understand, as Professor Garner found, when the

sounds are imitated by human beings or by a phonograph, without the aid of gestures also. "These sounds," says the professor, "are interpreted the same way at all times. They are made just as we make our sounds," by vocal organs, teeth, tongue, palate and lips.

Other experimenters, however, have carried on under a rather stimulated hope the idea that in time the monkey could be taught to speak the language of man. Probably the most successful among these is Dr. William H. Furness of Philadelphia. Dr. Furness, who labored for six years with a female chimpanzee named Mimi, and found after a long while that the animal began to understand and remember certain spoken words, that she was able to articulate certain sounds, expressing fear, anger, pleasure, etc., came to the conclusion that in the natural state the chimpanzee is probably able to communicate with each other by these sounds, but after repeated efforts, which lasted over months and months, Dr. Furness succeeded in teaching Mimi to say only "papa" and at the end of another long interval of continued effort the patient "papa" and "mamma" words were his backward pupil repeat the word "cup."

Professor Lightner Witmer of the University of Pennsylvania once had under observation a chimpanzee named "Peter," which he claimed could say the word "mamma," but with great difficulty and unwillingness. Stories appear from time to time of monkeys

talking human speech, but it is more than likely that the human vocabulary of all talking simians is summed up in three words, "papa," "mamma" and "cup."

The experiments of the scientists have taught them some other very interesting things about the monkey, however. Garner found long ago that monkeys were able to distinguish colors and even shades of color, and Professor Furness in his experiments confirmed the reports of other scientists that also that a monkey could be taught to thread a needle, to tie and untie knots, to use a garden spade in the same way as it is used by a man and in the "form board test" of the Binet-Simon method of measuring the mental capacity of children, which is recognized as a standard method of determining exactly the mental age of any individual. Mimi, his educated chimpanzee, passed the test in a way establishing a mentality equal to that of the average child of 8 years of age.

Professor Furness also took up the alphabet with Mimi and was able to teach her the letters from A to M, that is, he educated the monkey to the point where she was able to distinguish and know the different letters sawed out in block form, picking out each letter at command, but when these same letters were written on a blackboard the ape was all at sea and was unable to recognize any one of them. Nor was Mimi able to copy a tracing of any of the letters.

An interesting series of experiments

was performed by Professor Yerkes of Harvard in order to test the natural intelligence of the monkey. These experiments took the form of placing food out of reach of the subject and recording the animal's efforts to get the food. The monkey was finally able to grasp the idea that by using a stick it could poke the food out. Professor Yerkes argues from all of these experiments that the subjects displayed reasoning powers of a human order as contrasted with the instinctive mental processes of lower animals.

Professor E. L. Thorndike of Columbia university, after a close study of monkeys as compared with other animals, came to the conclusion at the end of his experiments that there is no denying the fact that the monkey is mentally nearer related to man than any of the other animals.

"Let us not wonder," says the professor, "that the only demonstrable intellectual advances of the monkeys over the other mammals in general is the change from a few narrowly confined, practical associations to a multitude of all sorts, for that may turn out to be at the bottom the only demonstrable advance of man—an advance which in connection with a brain acting with increased delicacy and irritability brings in its train the functions which mark off human mental faculties from those of all other animals."

Along this same line, A. J. Kinnaman of Clark university experimented to the conclusion that monkeys had the power

of imitation and reasoning of a low order. They attained in one year many of the things that it takes human beings three years to attain, but there they stop. Though there is much, too, that they do not attain in that time, still, monkeys' minds are not as simple as they seem. "I am inclined to believe," says Kinnaman, "that the human and animal consciousness are not really different in kind, but only in degree. The difference in degree, however, is very great."

"It is in the range of his feelings rather than in his intellect that the monkey is most human," says Melvin R. Haggerty of Harvard. "In fact, the embryo of practically every human emotion seems to be in him—love, hate, fright, anger, social feeling, disapproval, curiosity, surprise and many other emotions."

Professor Garner declares also that monkeys have a simple code of ethics with faint ideas of right and wrong though very humanly they are liable to see the better and choose the worse. He discovered, too, that the gorilla has an incipient idea of government. Within certain limits he has a faint perception of order and justice, if not also of right and wrong.

Experiments by Professor Alexander Sokolowski of Berlin, showed that monkeys have a civilizing effect on monkeys. When a chimpanzee was clad in garments of refined society he advanced in culture, and from being lower than a savage in manners he rose to a high pitch of elegance and refinement.