

The Press and Banner.

PART SECOND.

HOW DID HE DIE?

New York Police Have Failed to Solve Mysterious Death.

HELD UP AND ROBBED

And Later Found Dead in His Room at the Waldorf, One of the Swell Hotels of New York. Letter He Wrote Indicates He Expected Death But His Injuries Plainly Evidence a Murder.

New York has another mysterious murder or suicide case that the police find difficult to solve. Herman Bradley Potter, an insurance agent of Doylestown, Pa., a man of excellent social standing and comfortable means was found dead in his room on the fourteenth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria Wednesday night, with his skull fractured in two places, his nose broken and bleeding, and bruises about his legs and feet, showing that he had been horribly beaten.

Whether the man was murdered in the hotel or whether he was beaten in the street, and went to his room to die, is not yet determined. A question of possible poison also figures in the extraordinary mystery. There is a suspicion that a jar of white powder found in the room contained cyanide of mercury. An autopsy will be held to reveal whether or not there are traces of the drug in the man's stomach. At the same time there was a mysterious letter written by Mr. Potter to his wife in Doylestown, which puts the whole affair in a different phase.

It has been proved that Potter was attacked by thugs on Saturday night, and that he received a cut in the nose from a blow. He did not receive, however, the wounds that appeared on his body when he was found dead. There are sufficient in themselves to have produced death and the physicians declare they were received only a short time before death.

When the man's body was examined by the coroner he said: "This man has been beaten to death. Can't say that he was killed in the hotel, but a murder has been committed."

On a table in his room was a letter addressed to Mrs. H. Bradley Potter, Jr., of Doylestown, Pa. The letter was on a letter head of the Michigan Commercial Insurance company, of Doylestown. The letter in no way threw light on the mystery. It read: "My Dear Wife:—In the left hand drawer of the bureau you will find an envelope of every insurance company I represent. Write to every one of them and ask them to appoint you agent."

"Everything I own is in the box on my desk.
"Good-bye to you and the children. I forgot to say last Saturday night I was put out of business on my way home to the hotel.
"I was attacked by three toughs and I had quite an experience. I actually put two of them to sleep, but the third ducked and hit me with a sandbag on the left side of the head, and put me to sleep.
"He took my watch, lock, cigar, case, ring and pocket book.
"I was picked up by an officer lying in the gutter. Fortunately I had my room key with me, and the Waldorf means a great deal in New York.
"Farewell to you all. Good-bye.
(Signed) Herman"

While the letter would seem to indicate Potter knew death was approaching, it was agreed the wounds on his body could not possibly have been self-inflicted. It was shown the letter was written in a strong hand and by a man who, if in physical suffering or under a nervous strain, showed no sign of it in his writing. A comparison of the writing to the signature on the hotel register, proved beyond doubt that Potter had penned the note.

Further examination of the room disclosed the jar of white powder. In the trousers of the dead man was found \$631 in cash together with papers and other effects that proved his identity.

SWAM A RIVER.

To See His Sweetheart Rather Than Be Quarantined.

At Philadelphia impatient to see his sweetheart, Lieutenant John B. Richardson, second lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth Infantry, defied the quarantine laws and plunged into the river. A row boat carried him ashore after drying his garments, he proceeded to the home of Miss Helen Elizabeth Grady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Grady, at 320 West Lancaster Pike, Wayne. They arranged for their marriage in St. Mary's church.

The lieutenant was a passenger on the transport Sumner. He was vexed when he found that one of the ship's company was thought to have the yellow fever, and he was more vexed when he was held up on the gang-plank and told he would have to stay aboard until the sickness of the suspect could be properly diagnosed.

MEETING OF LAYMEN

Of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Columbia.

Some of the Most Prominent Laymen in the State Were Present and Discussed Affairs.

Some of the laymen of the Methodist Church, South, held a meeting in Columbia last Wednesday evening to consider certain things connected with the management of the church. The notice of the meeting was very short, or no doubt there would have been a larger attendance.

The Columbia Record, from which paper we take this account of the meeting, says Col. R. W. Simpson, of Pendleton, life president of the board of trustees of Clemson College, was called to the chair, and Mr. W. W. Watson, of Batesburg, was requested to act as secretary.

As stated by the chairman, the object of the meeting was "to consider the state of affairs in Methodism and to take such steps as may seem fit toward remedying existing evils." The raising of preachers' salaries was discussed, as was also the question of the adoption of a fixed salary for the presiding elders, who are now paid on the percentage plan.

Col. Simpson, speaking for his associates, said that he was a loyal Methodist, and wished to see a restoration of the church in this state. "There are too many mere sermonizers," he declared, "among the ministers, we need a few more Christian gentlemen." Col. Simpson thought it but just that the laymen, who pay the expenses of maintaining the church, should have some representation. He thought the laymen should at least have an advisory commission in touch with the bishop's cabinet.

Col. Simpson had a set of resolutions drawn up, which he offered as suggestions. The first of these were adopted. It is in substance, to the effect that the laymen present were loyal Methodists and would stand for the ultimate and highest good of the church of their fathers. The object of this was to make it clear in the outset that its framers were not seeking the disruption of the denomination nor planning an insurrectionary campaign.

Col. Simpson's second resolution brought forth comment of one kind or another from almost everyone present. It was practically this: That the laymen present view with sorrow that spiritual decadence of the church and the "mismanagement" of its affairs.

There were some opposed to this and some in favor of it. The party that seemed to be the majority thought the resolution too sweeping, and were of the opinion that so small a body of men, at so early a stage of the contemplated campaign, could not safely and wisely take such radical measures, lest they frighten away from their standard the more conservative of the laymen who are in sympathy with them, but not as yet aligned with them openly.

There was discussion ad libitum upon this resolution. Members rose and debated the question at length, and hotly. Col. Simpson offered to amend his resolution, by striking out the words "mismanagement" and inserting "unsatisfactory management." However, this did not meet with the majority's favor, and after considerable more debate, a new resolution was drawn up and adopted. "Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint one or three men from each presiding elder's district towards organizing the laymen of the South Carolina Conference."

Early in the meeting Colonel Simpson, enumerating a few of the laymen's grievances, said one assessment of \$20,000 was for the support of two negro colleges, one in Georgia and the other in Tennessee. "I asked one well informed minister why we were paying this sum," said Colonel Simpson, "and he said he could not find out any reason except that it was to pay the salaries of the presidents." Another assessment of \$15,000 is for the education of preachers' sons.

Mr. P. L. Sturkey, who had been one of the promoters of the meeting, said that he recently saw a letter that made him blush for his church. It was from one of the presiding elders to a minister, and contained a statement in regard to collections that he had "worked the rabbit's foot on 'em," and "things were fine."

The meeting adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock. It is expected that another meeting will be held as soon as the appointments are made. In the several presiding elder's districts and an organization will then be effected.

HE HAD NERVE.

Young Boy Carried His Own Severed Limb Home.

Riding a horse near Elida, N. H., Thursday Ben Johnson, a sixteen-year-old lad, ran the animal into a barbed wire fence and completely severed his own foot, but carrying the severed member, he rode into town, a mile away for treatment, and did not faint.

CHASM OPENED

And Engulfed a City and All of its Inhabitants.

ONLY TWO ESCAPED.

Fifteen Thousand People Was Buried in the Ruins of the City of Karatagh, Which Was Destroyed by a Terrible Earthquake, Which Was Followed by a Mountain Slide Fears Felt for Other Towns.

The earthquake in Italy, an account of which was published by us last week, seems to have been worse destructive than at first reported. It seems to have been more severe in other countries than it was in Italy.

Later reports say that the entire city of Karatagh, in Bokhara, has been destroyed by the terrible earthquake which was followed by a mountain slide, in which the entire population, numbering 15,000 were buried. Only two persons survived the disaster, these being the governor of Karatagh and his mother.

Details of the convulsions are as yet unavailable, but the news so far received leads to the belief that a great chasm opened in the valley where the city stood and that almost the whole vicinity was engulfed in one pile of ruins.

There is also reason to believe that other towns and cities in the neighborhood of Bokhara were badly shaken by the same convulsion of nature and it is expected that the full tale of death will reach a total which will make the disaster as one of the greatest in the history of all Asia Minor.

A dispatch from London says announcements from the seismic bureau in various world's centers, it is learned that the preliminary tremors began at about 11.00 p. m., and of strong motion at 11.48 p. m., on October 20. The shocks continued until 1.15 a. m., October 21.

The origin of the earthquake, it is believed, is quite different from those recorded October 16, and 17, and may, perhaps be near the antipodes of Washington.

The same day, October 20, prolonged seismic disturbances which lasted several hours during the morning of the next day, were announced from the London bureau. The instrument on the Isle of Wight and LalBach, Austria clearly recorded the earthquake, which was supposed at the time to be at a distance of 3,000 miles.

On October 21, when Karatagh was destroyed, dispatches received in London from St. Petersburg stated that there had been severe earthquakes (shocks) in Central Asia, at Latakurgan, Khokand and other places, as well as at Samarkand, which caused more or less injury.

Karatagh is in Russian Turkestan, one hundred miles southeast of Samarkand, which place suffered great damage by earthquake on Oct. 21. The shocks lasted for nearly the entire day at Samarkand, toppling over many houses, but so far as known, only two were killed. The population had ample time to flee from their houses before the greatest shock came.

The weather bureau at Washington, announced on October 21, that an earthquake had been recorded, beginning at 11 o'clock the previous night lasting until early in the morning. Its origin was believed to have been a point west of Australia in the southern Indian ocean.

VERY PATHETIC CASE.

Kept the Body of His Sweetheart for Two Weeks.

A pathetic story comes from Naples, Italy. Eliza Scallisi, a beautiful young woman, was engaged to be married to a young man named Alessandro, but she died a few days before the date set for the ceremony and was buried in a local cemetery.

Alessandro was heartbroken over his bereavement and one night he dug up the body and carried it to his lodging. He embalmed the corpse of the young woman dressed it in its bridal clothes and kept it in his rooms for a fortnight.

Neighbors finally grew curious from the fact that the young man never went abroad, and peeping one day through his shuttered windows they saw Alessandro seated alongside the dead body of the woman who was to have been his wife affectionately holding her hand. The police were informed and Alessandro was arrested. The body has been buried a second time.

KILLED BY CURRENT.

Hole Four Inches in Diameter Was Burned Through Body.

Will Templeton, an employee of the Southern Power Company, was accidentally struck by a current, 30 miles south of Charlotte, N. C., and a hole four inches in diameter was burned through his body from side to side in the center of the trunk. Templeton was the son of Postmaster Templeton of Mooresville, N. C.

LENDING MONEY

To Stock Gamblers By Cortelyou to Be Investigated.

Congressmen Say the South Could Get No Such Relief from the National Government.

When the resolution of inquiry into Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou's action in aiding the Wall street banks in the New York crisis in money matters is introduced in the house, by Representative Sims of Tennessee, one of its most ardent advocates and supporters will be Representative Oscar W. Gillespie of Texas, joint author of the Tillman-Gillespie resolution that resulted in a federal investigation of the ownership of the coal mines by the railroads. Mr. Gillespie, who has always been opposed to the encouragement of the government of Wall Street ventures, said recently:

"What is all this but using the people's money in the stock market of New York. It appears to me to be a case of the government going to the aid of the stock gamblers of New York. The defense of this action which may be made the subject of congressional inquiry, is that New York is the money center of the country, and that deposits of money there will relieve the situation throughout the country.

"But I don't believe this is so. Did the sending of money to the few York banks relieve the situation in other parts of the country? Certainly not. Banks are closing in other parts of the country right along. The remedy for all this panicky feeling in Wall street and throughout the country, without straining for anything strange or new or novel, is to reduce the tariff to a revenue basis strictly, and force the government to refrain hereafter from going into Wall street with its funds. That the tariff change is needed is certain. If it is not needed, why doesn't the Dingley tariff, hailed as the maker of prosperity, save the day instead of having your Uncle Sam held up?"

While Southerners and Democrats are attacking Mr. Cortelyou's policy in the Wall street matter, the republican statesmen refuse to take these onslaughts seriously. They do not believe any resolution of inquiry can be reported favorably by a committee, or be passed by either the house or the senate. They are grateful to Mr. Cortelyou for having relieved the situation in Wall street, and they believe the country feels the same way about it.

HIS SKULL CRUSHED.

A Darlington Man Fatally Assaulted by Two Negroes.

A special from Darlington to The News and Courier says Tolly Boseman, of the Swift Creek section, was fatally wounded by two blows struck by two negro boys, Abraham Evans and Abraham Cooper, Thursday morning. One blow was on the front and one on the back of the head. The skull is crushed and no hope is felt for Mr. Boseman's recovery.

The trouble came about when Mr. Boseman, who is overseer on Mr. T. P. Rhodes' plantation, spoke to one of the negroes about cursing and firing a pistol at his son. It is the business of Mr. Boseman's son to bring up the cows at night and the duty of one of the negroes to draw water for them. One night he failed to do it, and when spoken to by young Boseman about it he cursed him and fired a pistol at him.

When Mr. Boseman spoke to the negro about it the negro cursed him, and when Mr. Boseman stooped to pick up a board he was struck down by one of the negro boys and the other one struck him after he had fallen.

ENDED AT LAST.

Case That Has Been in Court Over a Hundred Years.

A case that has been occupying the courts at Staunton, Va., for over one hundred years was ended on Thursday in the circuit court by Mayor W. H. Landis, receiver, entering a decree which is considered final, showing all disbursements in the case of Pock vs. Borden and Borden vs. Borden. Over \$100,000 was involved and various decrees have been entered by almost every lawyer there.

The heirs, number four hundred, were from all parts of the country. The final decree approving the settlement of the receiver, Hon. William H. Landis, involved only about \$6,000. One heir, represented in the original suit as an infant, died some years ago, at the age of 96 years.

Nearly every lawyer at the bar for the past century, has represented some heir. The papers in the case were so numerous that no man living, even judge or clerk, was familiar with all of them.

A HEAVY BABY.

He Is Eight Months Old and Weighs 110 Pounds.

W. H. Banes of Matoaka, Chesterfield county, Va., is the father of Edward Banes, an eight-months old boy weighing 110 pounds. The infant was of normal weight at birth.

SOUTH VILIFIED

By a Woman Detective Sent Out By the Government.

MAKES QUEER REPORT

She Says Labor Conditions Here Are Worse than Slavery, and That We Are Trying to Dupe Innocent Foreigners to this Part of the Country to Hold Them in Servitude, all of Which Is Untrue.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier sends this queer tale to his paper:

Declaring that all through the Southern States negroes by the hundreds are held slaves in stockades, that peonage is a common occurrence, and that the whole scheme of immigration is planned to dupe unsuspecting foreigners and to get them into the cotton fields and the mills of the South, where they will be held in servitude, Miss Mary Quackenboss, a special attorney of the department of justice, has filed with the department a sensational report, after having made an alleged investigation of labor conditions in the South.

Some time ago Attorney General Bonaparte decided that it would be a good idea to send a woman investigator through the South to make a personal inspection of labor conditions. Miss Quackenboss was chosen, and after spending two or three months in North and South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi she has made her report. She has filed with the department of justice what she calls an abundance of evidence tending to prove that labor conditions in the South are intolerable and worse, if possible, than they were at the time negroes were freed.

It is understood that Miss Quackenboss is very pessimistic as to the success of the movement that has been started to divert immigration in that direction. This view is based upon the fact that as alleged immigrants have been alarmed through learning about peonage cases disclosed in the South, aliens and negroes in several instances, having, it is declared, been captured on various pretexts and held in stockades in a condition bordering on absolute slavery.

Another obstacle to immigration to the South, she says, is the wages paid to laborers and mechanics there. It is reported that wages in the North are from 40 to 75 per cent. higher, and that unless there is a change in the attitude of Southern employers both in the wages paid and in the treatment of aliens, it will be difficult to induce immigrants to go to the Southern States.

The general question of immigration is touched upon in passing by Miss Quackenboss, who devotes the major portion of her report to a discussion of peonage cases in the Carolinas, Alabama and Mississippi. It is understood that she advises the Attorney General that conditions are bad in several localities notably in the Sunnyside colony in Mississippi, which was established for Italians. She reports that it is nothing more or less than a large plantation, and that the Italians who live there are very much dissatisfied with their environment.

While Miss Quackenboss declines to talk about her visit to the South, and the officials likewise refused to discuss her report, there is reason to believe that she has made a report that is startling in many particulars. Why the department of justice should have chosen a woman to make these investigations is not yet disclosed. The report is undoubtedly badly colored.

BLACK HAND KILLS

A Man Who Refused to Blow Up a Victim.

Because he failed to carry out an errand of vengeance, Vito Grienaldi, a member of the black hand society, was stabbed to death by members of his own band early Thursday on Knoll street, Brooklyn.

A dynamite bomb was found secreted beneath Grienaldi's coat, which the police say would have blown up an entire block had it exploded. A loaded revolver was found in his pocket.

Papers found on the dead man proved that Grienaldi was a member of the black hand and had started to dynamite a man's home who had refused to pay tribute to the society. Detectives say that members of the black hand followed Grienaldi on his mission and when he balked at his task killed him. A stiletto lay near Grienaldi's body there were nine stab wounds in the body.

WANTED TO LYNCH HIM.

A Little Girl Assaulted and Choked to Death.

The body of Mary Donnelly, aged nine, was found on the bank of the Susquehanna river at Renova, Pa., the child having been assaulted and choked to death. There is considerable excitement and men declare that a lynching will follow if the guilty party is found by the mob.

FOUND AT LAST.

Moscow Sees the End of a Moving War Tragedy.

Rich Officer and Wife Who Lost Little Daughter During Rout of Liao Yang Finds Her in Rags.

An Associated Press Dispatch from Moscow, Russia, tells a pathetic story. The dispatch says the crowd of promenaders on the Tverskoy witnessed recently the ending of a war tragedy which had its beginning at the battle of Liao Yang.

A smart landau drawn by a fine team of horses drew up to a restaurant. The occupants, a handsome officer and his wife, stepped out and at that moment a little beggar girl, tattered and torn, drew near, extending her hand with a piteous appeal for alms.

The woman fumbled around in her pocket-book, drew out the desired coin and was about to hand it to the beggar. But upon catching sight of the girl's face she uttered a scream and rushing forward threw her arms around her neck and began hugging and kissing her.

After this the officer and his wife and the little tattered and torn beggar girl drove away. The following explanation of the scene was obtained later.

During the battle of Liao Yang the officer was in command of a regiment and lived with his wife and daughter in a Chinese hut near the scene of operations. When the fight of the Russian soldiers began they were followed by bands of roving bandits who burned and looted everything they could lay their hands on.

In the panic which followed the disordered retreat, the daughter of the officer's, a very young girl, was lost. A few days later a detachment of Russian soldiers put the bandits to flight and regained much of the plunder. They also found the little girl, whom they took along with them.

One of the soldiers took a great fancy to her and when he was wounded and sent to recuperate at Moscow she went with him. In Moscow the man died and the little girl was left alone to wander the streets and beg. Good fortune led her to the street where her parents were driving.

WEEKLY PAPER PROBLEM.

They Must Raise the Price of Subscription or Quit.

In discussing the increasing serious problems which now confront newspaper publishers all over the country. The Fourth Estate, whose name sufficiently indicates its nature as a publication, expresses the opinion that the worse sufferers will be those weeklies and semi-weeklies which several years ago reduced subscription from \$2.00 and \$1.50 to \$1.00.

"This unfortunate cut in price," says our contemporary "occurred when the country was in the clutches of hard times, and the people were not able to pay their bills. Now every subscription taken at that price is well nigh a financial loss. It will be at a loss when the new price of paper goes into effect. There is but one thing for small publishers to do and that is to increase the price of their paper. They should not expect to make the advance less than 50 cents on \$1.00 subscription, and the same amount on \$1.50 rates."

* * * No subscriber ought to expect to get a paper nowadays for such a sum as \$1.00. The print paper alone will be worth nearly that.

"That's the way it looks to us," says the Charlotte Observer, "is looking to more and more weekly and semi-weekly publishers and should shortly look to all the subscribers concerned. If the laborer is worthy of his hire and these particular laborers are to receive and hire at all, no other course remains."

SHOWER OF HUMAN FLESH.

Explosion in Pennsylvania in Which Four Men Are Killed.

Fragments of human bodies peppered with particles of rocks and earth fell in a shower over the little town of Gwendolen, Pa., Thursday, when 500 pounds of dynamite exploded with a terrific report. Four men were torn to pieces and six others received injuries. The dead: Nicholas M. Breeden, foreman, Bennett, Pa.

Tilton Thornton, a negro, Pittsburg, Pa. Stephen Olshafsky, Bennett, Pa. Andrew Michaelovich, Bennett, Pa. The six injured men, stunned and bleeding, ran aimlessly from the scene and have not been located.

Little is known of the exact cause of the explosion, but a passerby just before the accident occurred says a small fire had been lighted, presumably to warm the dynamite. Thornton, who was powderman, went to work Thursday morning with instructions to dynamite a portion of a hillside above the Wabash tracks, which was unsafe, the earth endangering passing trains. Thornton, surrounded by several of the men, it is supposed, got the explosive too near the fire and it exploded. The shock was distinctly felt in towns within a radius of over ten miles.

URNS PIRATE.

Russian Torpedo Destroyer Captured by Her Crew and

BOMBARDS THE CITY

Vladivostok, and a Severe Battle Takes Place in Which Several People Are Killed—Five Loyal War Vessels Engage the Mutinous Boat, Which Is Riddled and Run Ashore. The Crew Killed or Captured.

Hoisting the red flag at the signal masthead, the torpedo boat destroyer Skory, captured by her mutinous crew, steamed out into the harbor of Vladivostok Thursday and immediately opened fire on the city.

This act, following the mutiny of a battalion of army sappers, who attacked and almost captured one of the barracks, has terrorized the people and the city is under martial law. Soldiers are patrolling the streets. No one may venture from his home after dark on pain of arrest.

The mutiny on board the Skory was not even suspected by her commander, Lieutenant Steer, who gave his life in the defense of his ship when the crew arose at dawn and overpowered the officers. They were incited to this act by agitators from the city, who had managed to get on board during the night through the consent of a sympathizer with the revolutionists.

The moment the mutineers obtained the upper hand they slipped the cable anchoring the destroyer near four other war boats, and steamed out into the harbor, while a red flag was run up the signal halyards.

Not only did the Skory bomb the city, but the mutineers returned the fire of the forts, and of the four other destroyers and two gunboats.

Taking a position that would command the city and regardless of their exposure to the fire of the harbor fort, and of the other destroyers, the mutineers began to hurl shells into the forts and city. Every gun of the Skory was worked by the mutineers, who appeared to realize that in the end they were doomed and were determined to wreak all injury they could while they had the power.

The shells of the Skory burst in many parts of the city. One shell was aimed at the city hall and bursting near it destroyed one corner of the building. The gunners on the mutinous boat were experts, and many people were blown to pieces in the streets by the bursting shells. Many houses were destroyed.

Fire started in many places in the city five minutes after the mutineers opened fire. The close range of the Skory, which was not more than a fourth of a mile out, made the aim more deadly.

The torpedo boat destroyers Garsovoz, Smely and Serditz and the gunboats Manduschur and Ravy steamed out and engaged the pirate destroyer, and a pitched naval battle began.

The harbor fort, manned by the Twelfth Regiment of Artillery, added its fire to that of the torpedo boat destroyers and the gunboats, and soon riddled the mutineers' craft. The Skory's funnels of sheet steel were torn to pieces, the fragments killing many of the crew. Her armor plate was pierced by shells, and her decks strewn with dead and wounded.

But her pilothouse, encased in steel, was not damaged, and the steersman, who had been maneuvering in short circles, so that every gun could be used, turned toward the shore when he saw that the Skory must soon sink. As a last desperate move the Skory was run through the heavy surf and beached.

When the few survivors struggled through the surf from the blood-stained decks they were met by soldiers, who manacled them and dragged them to cells. Some of the survivors were bayoneted by the troops before the commander interferred.

Many men were killed and wounded on the loyal boats. Captain Kuriosch, commander of the torpedo boat Ravy, was torn to pieces by one of the Skory's shells. Lieutenant Vasilieff, of the Serditz, was wounded. All of the destroyers bore marks of the Skory's fire. One American was wounded in the city.

The uprising of the Sappers Battalion was an unexpected as the mutiny. Their attempt to take a barracks was defeated by the use of machine guns by the rifle regiment quartered there. A score of the insurgents were killed and wounded and the others routed.

PICKED UP MESSAGE.

One Ship Off South Carolina and One at Panama.

The steamship City of Savannah while on her way to New York from Savannah got into wireless communication with a steamship at Panama in the Pacific. The distance was too great to decipher more than a few words of the message the other ship was sending, probably to some vessel within a few hundred miles of her.