SEARCH IN VAIN FOR SURVIVORS OF SHIP WRECK

Twenty-Eight Members of Crew and One Woman Missing in Great Lakes Disaster.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 22.—Coast guards and lake steamers conducted a futile search last night for survivors of the steamer Superior City, which went down off Whitefish point late Friday night after a collision with the Willis L. King, according to meager reports.

Twenty-eight members of the crew and one woman were missing, and the four survivors brought here after being picked up from the wreckage had all but abandoned hope for their rescue, owing to the short time that elapsed between the collision and an explosion in the boiler room, which wrecked the stern of the steel ore carrier.

The survivors left for their homes tonight.

Peter Jacobson, a survivor, who was at the wheel when his ship was rammed, declared the King bore down on them after the exchange of the usual signals. The sea was calm and the weather was rather hazy, but he could easily distinguish lights of the King, he declared.

Captain Herman Nelson of the King, however, maintained a fog enveloped the vessels.

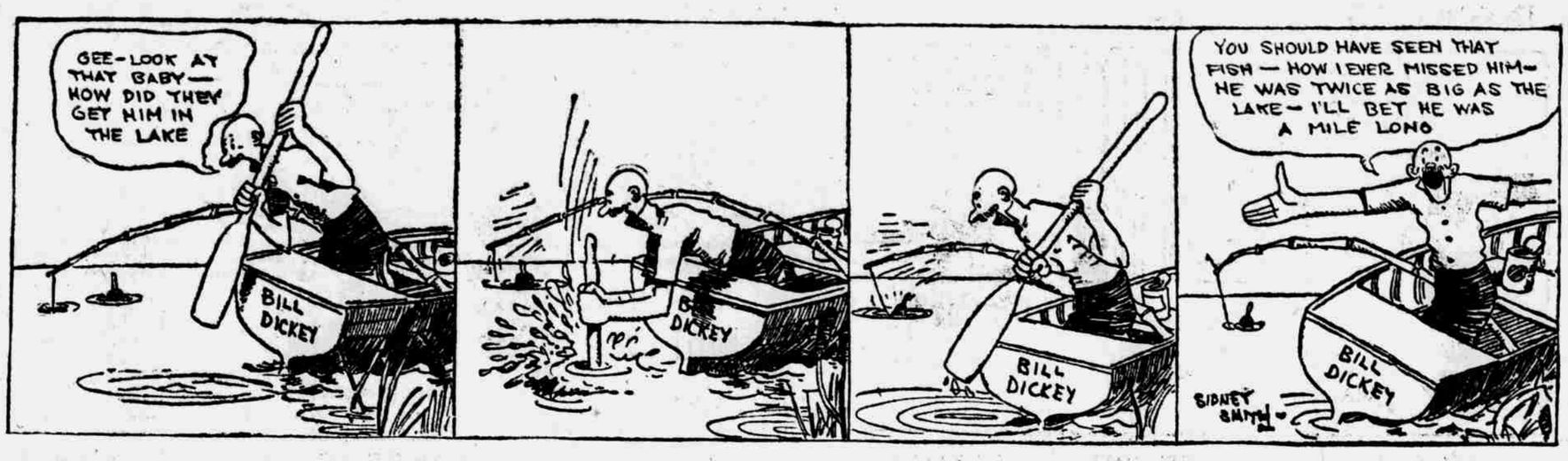
Belief that a number of the missing were killed or severely injured by the explosion was expressed by Captain Edward Sawyers of the Superior City. The majority of them were in state rooms directly over the boiler room, he said. He attributed the sudden sinking of his vessel to the heavy cargo of iron ore.

"I sank deep into the icy water," he said, "and the shock brought me back to my senses. I thought I would never reach the surface. After swimming five minutes up from the depths came a steamer's hatch cover, upon which I climbed and hung until picked up."

"I guess God wanted me to live a bit longer," he added, "for where that hatch came from I couldn't figure."

THE GUMPS— ANOTHER BIG FISH STILL AT LARGE

Drawn for The Bee by Sidney Smith.



Financial

The New York Times.

Chicago Tribune-Omaha Bee Leased Wire.

New York, Aug. 22.—Banking sentiment in respect to the country's autumn demand for money and credit improved measurably last week. The impression was gathered in local quarters of prominence and also in the middle west that the crop financing period can be gone through without overstrain of bank resources. That is not to say, however, that bank statements may be expected to show from now on that the peak of the credit burden has been passed.

It may be several weeks before the federal reserve institutions of the east will reflect the return of funds loaned to reserve banks of the interior, and, perhaps longer, before the clearing house banks at New York will disclose in their weekly figures that deposits are accumulating and loans being paid off to substantial totals. A gulf still stands between the ability of the banks to meet agricultural and mercantile demands and a real easement of money at the major centers.

But tendencies appear to be working to narrow the chasm. Speculation has largely been wrung out of the commodities markets, evidence being supplied in falling quotations in many directions. The effect of the general banking attitude against the expansion of new loans and close observation of the growth of standing lines of credit is coming further into the light as time passes.

Less Credit Necessary.

It is evident also that the conservation of credit in the last few months has come into favorable conjunction with falling prices for some grains, cotton, foodstuffs other than grain, and the textile field. The fall of about 6 cents a pound in cotton this month means, naturally, a decrease of millions of dollars of credit necessary to carry the forthcoming crop while it is being fed into manufacturing channels. The decline of wheat futures from the initial quotations of more than $2.70 per bushel when the market was reopened July 15 to around $2.37, indicates a revision downward of banking estimates of credit needs next winter, and this has been furthered by a fairly rapid flow of the old crop from storage into domestic and export consumption since railroad facilities began to loosen up a month ago. Since the Argentine put an embargo upon exports of wheat, it has been noticeable that foreign demand in the United States has increased. August exports to date of wheat and flour equivalent have exceeded those of the same period last year by more than 6,000,000 bushels.

Cotton exports have contracted sharply this month, while the buying by spinners has been of the reluctant order, but the fall of the price has been commensurate with the receding demand, and the movement stands as an offset to declining consumption in respect to the use of bank credit.

Lighter Bank Load.

The signs point definitely toward a lighter load upon the banks than was expected on July 1. But there is nothing in sight as yet pointing toward a genuine easement of credit costs during the early part of the autumn, at least. While business has slackened in some directions the aggregate of bank clearings and railroad gross traffic returns disclose the continuance of an enormous business turnover. The country continues prosperous, the healthy state of the investment market discloses large profits seeking employment in securities. While this situation exists and it may be hoped that it grows stronger instead of more sluggish, there is certain to be a steady call upon investment funds with a collateral demand upon credit.

The railroads are planning to draw as far upon investment money as they are able for current needs and it is expected that many industrial corporations will enter the autumn market, anticipating needs of the winter and spring. The French government, for one, will apply shortly for probably $100,000,000 and other foreign governments are awaiting the opportunity of applying to American investors for funds. So it is seen that a demand will appear all the way along as credit conditions permit, which militates against the likelihood of an accumulation of investment credit in a fashion to lower the cost.

Shorts Largest Buyers.

The stock market in recent sessions has been responding to some favorable developments, among them the change of sentiment toward autum credit demands. Rather small turnovers on the stock exchange last week suggested that the short covering of professional traders supplied the bulk of buying, but such a process is one of the earliest developments in a period of growing price stability. The money situation at New York was hardly conducive during the week to an expansion of buying for the rise and it may not be for some time. A moderate recovery after so sharp a reaction as has been experienced since the first week of July, however, is encouraging not only to holders of shares, but to the general business community and it goes without saying that firm or stable stock market prices would make easier the volume of new financing in prospect. Here and there the share list has disclosed unsatisfactory features, reflective either of unsettled conditions of trade or a lack of adequate working capital. This situation is likely to exist for a period because readjustments of supply and demand for products cannot be brought about in a few weeks, while the bankers will continue to be sparing in their loans to corporations to rely to more than an average extent upon temporary accommodations instead of building adequate fixed capital.

The Studebaker Automobile company is building model homes in South Bend, Ind., for their employes and will be sold to them at cost price.

More Truth Than Poetry

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE

DIFFICULTIES

When baby has the stomach ache
Or other childish ills,
The doctor comes and makes him take
A powder or some pills;
And when it is apparent that
The urchin is at ease
He reaches for his coat and hat
And says, "Three dollars, please!"

But when it happens that the can
Gets carbonized or stalled,
We call the car-repairing man
To have it overhauled.
He keeps it at his shop until
It hits its old time gait,
And then he renders us a bill
For twenty sixty-eight.

The baby's sound in wind and limb
And seldom out of gear,
We call the doctor in for him
But once or twice a year.
The car, though given tender care
And lots of time to rest,
Will only run without repair
A week or two at best.

To lose the baby we are loath;
We hate to spare the car;
In fact we want to keep them both,
Expensive as they are.
We wish the family doctor knew
The ailments of the can,
And we could take the baby to
The car-repairing man.

HE'S USED TO IT

Whene'er the flaunting headlines read
MAN BUSTED ON THE JAW!
The base ball fan exclaims: "Indeed?
That must be Jawn McGraw!"

ALMOST A CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT

Now the prohibitionists are going to nominate a man from Ohio, apparently believing that men from all other states are ineligible.

AS WELL AS WALK

The world will pay more attention to the Russian Bear when he begins to talk like a man.

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COMMON SENSE

The Extravagance of Leisure.

By J. J. MUNDY.

Copyright, 1920, International Feature Service, Inc.

Forget your present position and try to imagine where you will be in five years from now and what must happen in your own family to improve conditions.

Stop drifting and join the class which looks ahead.

You have been quite comfortable in the thought that there is plenty of time a little later for you to do something to increase your earning capacity.

But the longer you put it off the harder it is going to be.

No period in your life can be better than the present.

You will never be younger and soon you will feel too old.

Ten years from now—who knows what 10 years may bring forth?

Even now you are regretting certain things which you wish you might have had to enable you to reap the benefit now, yet you hesitate at the crossing of the roads as to whether you improve yourself in mind and in body just because it means genuine hard work and criticism.

Wait till your brain is less active to take up new things?

Go ahead and make all you can of yourself today—now—while the time is yours and the leisure is so valuable.

I'M THE GUY

I'M THE GUY who sits in front of you at the movies and keeps moving his head from one side to the other so that you have to keep dodging to see the screen.

I don't see why I should keep still if I want to be restless. I can see perfectly so why should I worry about you?

If you don't like to sit in back of me, why didn't you pick out a seat behind some one else in the first place.

I get tired of sitting in one position and moving rests me. I should think it would rest you, too. You ought to be glad of the chance to keep shifting.

I suppose you'd have me wigwag to you when I'm going to move so you can beat me to it and not miss any of the picture. But that would distract MY attention.

If you're so fussy you ought to take a front seat. I sit where I want to and do what I want to. If it peeves you you know what you can do.

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Parents' Problems

6. How can a tendency to flatter others for the sake of popularity best be met in a high school girl of 16?

The desire to be popular, that is, to be liked, is natural in most normal persons, and is apt to be especially strong at the high school age. Do not reprove or try to repress the desire in this girl, but teach her that sincerity is the only basis of real popularity, that only genuine persons are permanently or generally liked. Flatterers are insincere.

WHY?—

Are Seals Placed on Letters?

(Copyright, 1920, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Apart from the consideration of safety of the contents of the envelope, the seal on a letter is an identification mark older than history itself. Among the most ancient of barbarous tribes the hunters would make rude scratches upon their spears for the purpose of identification and, from these scratches, have been evolved the scarabs, sigilla, signets, monograms, kalograms, coats of arms and other insignia which have been used for the same primary purpose.

The seals of the Egyptians were cylindrical rollers of stone, engraved with hieroglyphics and the impression was made by rolling them upon a mixture of clay and straw. The Greeks and later the Romans used signets in connection with a compound of clay and beeswax. In the fifteenth century the Spaniards brought back from China a substance made of resin, lac and clay which hardened quickly after being heated and this was known as "Spanish wax," in spite of the fact that there was no wax in it. The "sealing wax" of today is a similar product and, while the practice of attaching seals to letters has almost died out in the rush of modern correspondence, this ancient custom is still followed is the case of official and legal documents.

(Tomorrow: Why Do Birds Sleep With the Heads Under Their Wings?)

Refugee "Ark" Returns War Waifs to Parents

Some of the 780 Russian war waifs who are making an almost complete circuit of the globe to be reunited with their parents. The children are on the steamship Yamai Maru, chartered by the Russian Red Cross.

The vessel recently arrived at San Francisco and from there proceeded through the Panama canal for New York. From there the Yamai Maru will proceed to a Russian port.

All of the children were separated from their families during the years of civil war in Russia and many have not seen their parents since 1918.

Two sons of Baroness Willerts, Lev, 11 years old, and Robert, 12, are aboard the vessel. The last seen or heard of their mother was several years ago when she was fleeing Petrograd.

In the larger photograph is shown a group of the girl refugees, and in the inset is Boris Skrateelatoff, or "Freckles," as he is known aboard the "ark."

United States Objects To Jap Wireless Control

Honolulu, Aug. 22.—The United States is objecting to Japanese control over wireless communication between Thing Tau and the Island of Yap, according to a Tokio cablegram to Nippu Jiji, Japanese language newspaper here. The United States is seeking to establish joint control over wireless service between Thing Tau and Yap by Japan and the United States or by China, Japan and the United States, the dispatch adds.

HOLDING A HUSBAND

Adele Garrison's New Phase of *Revelations of a Wife*

Why Is Dicky "Taking Such a Lot on Nonsense?"

Mrs. Lukens kept her word. I saw nothing of her save her retreating back as I sank upon one of the beds in Mrs. Lukens' sun parlor. Major Grantland promptly took himself off after a low word to Dicky, which I guessed was an assurance that he would wait outside until he was sure we needed him no longer. And into the room where I lay my mother-in-law came directly, efficient, didactic—and welcome.

"Now, Richard," she said briskly, "if you'll just see that all Margaret's baggage is here and then take yourself off for a few minutes I'll take care of her. And I don't want to hear of your smoking in here or talking. This girl's got to get some sleep as quickly as possible."

Dicky winked at me behind his mother's back.

"I'll try to restrain my usual flow of conversation, mother," he said as he sauntered toward the door. "But I think you're wrong about sleep. What Madge needs is a little improving conversation on the league of nations or the dry laws or something instructive."

In High Spirits?

"It would probably put her to sleep quicker than anything else," his mother commented dryly, checking over the baggage which Major Grantland had put inside the door.

"You're a cruel and unnatural parent," Dicky declared tragically. "I shall fly to me own child."

"If you dare go near Richard, 2d," his mother threatened. "He's sleeping like a little top. I've taken off his little shoes and outside things and put him into my bed. His grandfather will stay with him until I get through with Madge. You stay within call outside, and tell that colored woman to heat some milk—about two cupfuls—but not to boil it. Remember that. Can you get that straight?"

"It will be an awful strain," Dicky retorted, "but I'll exercise my brain power to the limit over it. Two cupfuls of milk heated, but not boiled. I shall repeat those words like a charm all the way to the kitchen. If I should be assassinated before I return, them will be the last words on me lips."

"Tell her to bring it in five minutes with a shaker of salt on the side, and either a couple of crackers or a piece of dry toast," his mother went on imperturbably. She was unpacking my bag swiftly, deftly as she spoke, laying out my night things and toilet articles. She stooped to my shoes as she finished.

"This is too—too much!" Dicky declared dramatically as he went out of the door. "I feel it in my bones that in some way she will make a mistake and serve me on the side instead of the salt or the toast."

My mother-in-law deposited my shoes—low, and therefore quickly unlaced—on the floor before she spoke.

Madge's Sudden Panic.

"I wonder what's the matter with Richard," she said. "He's so full of nonsense tonight. You don't suppose he could have gotton hold of a drink anywhere, do you? That Major Grantland—I wouldn't trust him across the street!"

I prudently repressed a smile at the idea of Major Grantland, of all persons, providing liquor for Dicky's temptation, but her question made me realize that Dicky really had been talking a great deal of nonsense. I guessed the reason for it. He meant to make me forget, if possible, the incident of the closed motor car. I was sure that he paid enough tribute to my mentality to be assured that I had not "swallowed whole" Major Grantland's ingenious explanations of his sharpness with the driver of the closed car and that man's intoxication.

His very precaution made the terror I had felt sweep back upon me. Somewhere near me was something I could not understand, something vague, menacing.

My mother-in-law looked at me keenly.

"You need some drops," she said decisively. "Thank goodness that woman had sense enough to put a pitcher of fresh water in here.

She measured the drops, put them into the water and held the glass to my lips.

"Take it all," she said sternly. I swallowed the bitter draught obediently and lay back on my pillow with the assurance that in a few seconds the deadly faintness which had assailed me would pass away.

"You certainly are done up," my mother-in-law commented with her finger on my pulse. "Now there's one thing certain. You're not going to stir from this room for two days at least. We'll have your meals brought, and I'll take all care of Richard II. Now are you ready to let me help you off with your clothes?"

With a sudden throb of panic I thought of the fragments of torn telegram hidden in the bosom of my gown.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

WOMAN'S PARTY SPENDS $150,000 IN SUFFRAGE FIGHT

At Least $10,000 Used in Effort to Gain Ratification in Tennessee.

Chicago Tribune-Omaha Bee Leased Wire.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The National Woman's party disclosed here today that it had raised and spent $150,000 in the successful campaign for the federal suffrage amendment and that at least $8,000 of this amount was expended in an effort to get the 36th state.

From June 4, 1919, when the amendment passed the senate, to August 18, 1920, when Tennessee's ratification completed the long suffrage struggle, expenditures by the woman's party are totalled at $149,599.36, according to the report of the treasurer's department.

Since March 22, when Delaware, which suffragists hoped to make the 36th state, called its legislature in special session, $68,519.26 has been raised and spent by the national headquarters of the woman's party. This does not include the sums raised and spent by Delaware for its own campaign or spent but not yet raised, within Tennessee. The Tennessee campaign cost at least $10,000, bringing the total cost of the 36th state up to at least $80,000.

he largest contributor to the ratification fund of the woman's party was Miss Mary E. Burnham of Philadelphia, Pa., who gave $14,000. Next largest was the gift of Miss Fannie T. Cochrane of Pennsylvania, who gave $6,100.

Progress of the Crops.

Weekly Crop Bulletin of the Agricultural Bureau of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce.

The past week has been a red letter week in all agricultural lines. The rains have been so ample and so generally distributed over the corn belt, and coming thus so early in August, leaves nothing to be desired. Every part of the corn belt that was actually in need of rain got it, and in such abundance that full relief is afforded. The great stretch of good corn country comprised in southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, southeastern Iowa and adjoining territory in Missouri, where the corn had been at a standstill for two or three weeks on account of drought, and in west central Nebraska, where rain was badly needed, the precipitation has been ample. In all such districts the corn plant will make a brave effort to recover all it lost while merely maintaining itself during drought. Hence, it will be later than normal in maturing, and some apprehension may be felt for the safe ripening of the crop before frost. The corn crop in the Missouri valley, where it has had no backset, is well advanced toward maturity for the most part, and now only requires ordinary weather conditions to produce a maximum crop.

Threshing returns from all our small grain crops, which are now becoming accessible, show conclusively that while oats and barley yields are somewhat better than expected, the net damage to both winter and spring wheat in districts of Nebraska and Iowa, from which returns are available, are really more serious than early reports indicated. Statements of a wheat yield in Nebraska materially above the estimate made by the United States and the Nebraska state departments of agriculture do not seem to be warranted by threshers' returns. They have the appearance of grain market propaganda designed to depress the market, and thus, at the threshing season when the many farmers are obliged to sell their grain, make a buying price below that warranted by a free operation of the law of supply and demand. Market propaganda of this sort injures everybody but a few persons whose immediate interest prompts them to put it over. This is because whatever reduces the farmers' buying power reduces by so much the volume of all other business.

The continuous favorable crop conditions in the cotton states arouses hope of not only a plentiful supply of cotton for the world's mills, which have been short of this staple since 1914, but with a large yield of corn, tobacco and truck crops as well, the south will have a buying power the coming fall and winter which promises to be reflected in activity in all manufacturing centers of the east. Very heavy rains fell throughout the gulf coast states in the early part of the week. Texas was greatly benefited, although temperatures in that part of the belt averaged nine degrees below normal, and the rain belt, which did not reach the Panhandle and the Red river valley, leaves room for improvement in that quarter.

Harvesting and threshing progressed rapidly in the spring wheat belt, though heavy showers interfered in localities. Minnesota, which was badly in need of rain, got light showers the latter part of the week at practically all stations. These will give relief—but are not heavy enough to benefit her late potato crop, which appears to be very seriously injured by drought.

The Pacific coast got no rain, but the mountain states had showers in localities, particularly in the southern and extreme northern ranges. An ample crop of hay is going into stack in the western states, and provision for stock forage for next winter is thus assured. The latest United States live stock reports show that production of farm animals has declined materially this season, both calves, lambs and pigs for the first half of the year being quite below production for the same period in recent years.

What Do You Know?

(Here's a chance to make your wits worth money. Each day The Bee will publish a series of questions, prepared by Superintendent J. H. Beveridge of the public schools. They cover things which you should know. The first complete list of correct answers received will be rewarded by $1. The answers and the name of the winner will be published on the day indicated below. Be sure to give your views and address in full. Address "Question Editor," Omaha Bee.)

By J. H. BEVERIDGE.

1. What does f. o. b. stand for?
2. Explain the meaning of P. B. X. operator.
3. What organization is referred to in the abbreviation A. F. of L.?
4. What organization does D. A. R stand for?
5. What college degree does B. A. stand for?

(Answers Published Thursday.)

THURSDAY'S ANSWERS.

1. What material is used for trolley wire? Copper.
2. What kind of gas is used in balloons? Hydrogen.
3. What is the boiling point of water on a Fahrenheit scale? 212 degrees.
4. What is the freezing point of water on a Centigrade scale? Zero.
5. What kind of ammunition is used in an air rifle? BB shot.

Winner: Clay Taylor Smith, 3306 Dewey avenue, Omaha.

PONZI DELIVERS PART OF ASSETS TO RECEIVERS

Financial Wizard Gives Up Checks and Securities Valued at Million—Hearing Adjourned to Tuesday.

Boston, Aug. 22.—Charles Ponzi turned over to federal receivers part of what remains from the millions he received from investors in his discredited financial operations and went on the witness stand to tell about the rest. Little had been elicited as to his assets, however, when the receivers' hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

Checks and securities which Ponzi handed over, as announced, did not greatly exceed $1,000,000. Edwin L. Pride, accountant who has been conducting the federal audit, again estimated Ponzi's liabilities at $7,000,000. Ponzi said he had additional assets.

The only business of which Pride could find any trace, he testified, was the issuing of notes for the investment, plus 50 per cent, and payment of early notes by receipts from later ones. There was nothing in Ponzi's books, he said, to indicate any business in international postal reply coupons, as claimed by Ponzi.

It was brought out that D. V. McIsaacs and D. H. Coakley of Ponzi's counsel, had received fees of $25,000 each. McIsaacs explained that the Hanover Trust company, where Ponzi kept his principal account, had paid these sums on authorization from Ponzi.

Ponzi's replies to questions indicated ignorance of the conduct of his business affairs. He did not know the names of his agents, was not familiar with his accounts in several banks and was in doubt how many persons were authorized to draw checks in his name. He said he left most of these things to Lucy Meli, the 18-year-old manager of his office.

Ponzi said he was certain that he had paid out to holders of matured notes or surrendered notes an aggregate of $7,500,000.

New Railroad Practically Assured for Hayes Center

Hayes Center, Neb., Aug. 22.—(Special.)—The railroad from Culbertson via Hayes Center to North Platte or Ogallala now appears to be assured. C. A. Ready of this place, who is promoting the road, says plans are completed for the organization of the company, and it will be definitely settled within the next two weeks whether the terminal on the Union Pacific will be at North Platte or Ogallala. The survey will be made as soon as that is determined.

Farmers along the line are eager for the work to commence, as they see in the early construction of the road the only means of getting their large wheat and corn crop to market. A portion of the 1919 wheat crop and much of the corn crop is yet in the farmers' hands, owing to the inability of the present railroad facilities to move it.

McDermott Re-Elected As Post 52 Legion Commander

Kearney, Neb., Aug. 22.—(Special.)—Buffalo county Post 52, American Legion, third largest post in the state, in county convention unanimously re-elected E. P. McDermott as post commander. Resolutions were also adopted urging him as candidate for department commander, to be elected at the state convention in Hastings next week.

McDermott organized the first veterans' association in the state, which later became affiliated with the American Legion. He is present national committeeman from Nebraska and represented ex-service men of this state before the ways and means committee in congress on the adjusted compensation bill.

BANK CLEARINGS

The continued hesitation in business, with further yielding of commodity prices in various quarters, again finds reflection in this week's statistics of bank clearings, which aggregate $7,115,529,609 at 21 leading centers in the United States, according to Dun's Review. This total contrasts with about $7,000,000,000 last week and is 1.6 per cent less than the $7,224,503,524 reported a year ago. The decrease from the figures of the latter period is wholly due to the falling off in New York City, where the week's clearings of $4,097,568,000 are 6.5 per cent under those of this time in 1919, while an increase of 5.8 per cent appears at points outside the metropolis, $3,017,968,815 comparing with $2,852,953,279. The cities showing smaller totals than in 1919 are Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Seattle, but sizable gains are disclosed at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis and Los Angeles.

Average daily bank clearings for the year to date are compared below for three years:

	1920	1919
August	$1,196,959,000	$1,257,808,000
July	1,249,155,000	1,299,856,000
June	1,330,822,000	1,009,930,000
May	1,280,407,000	1,156,200,000