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'CAT EYE' ANNIE SAWS WAY OUT OF PRISON

Notorious Burglar Escapes From Auburn.

Auburn, N. Y.—Cat Eye Annie Lillian McDowell—forty-eight—notorious burglar and one of the most elusive characters of the underworld when outside prison walls, escaped from the Auburn women's prison, but prison authorities are doing their best to lock her up again. Just three weeks after declining to try for freedom with two other inmates who were captured, Annie sawed her way out of her cell and escaped.

Cat Eye, who got her nickname from a peculiar cast to one eye, sawed through the wood around the lock in her cell door and got over the walls in a manner which left prison officials puzzled several hours afterward.

Every Nook Searched.

Only a few days ago she told Warden Frank L. Heacox that Sally Joyce Richards, blond bandit of Buffalo, and Amelia Bascom, badger girl of Brooklyn, approached her to get her to join them in their contemplated escape of April 23. Mystified at the time by this revelation, and puzzled that Cat Eye had turned down the opportunity, prison officials now see her refusal to escape at that time based on a desire to play her old lone wolf part.

At first it was believed that she must still be within the walls, but an extended search of every nook and corner failed to reveal her. Immediately the hunt was started outside the walls by troopers and police throughout the vicinity. Cities throughout the state were asked to be on the lookout for her.

On a previous escape, after 26 hours of freedom, she was found rain-soaked and exhausted, hidden under a pile of straw a mile and a half east of Weedsport, eight miles north of Auburn.

Nearly Died of Pneumonia.

A clew to her whereabouts was provided on that occasion by word of residents in that vicinity who said they had seen a woman near there acting strangely. She had gone without food for 24 hours.

Due to exposure she contracted pneumonia and nearly died. After her recovery she was taken to Matteawan state hospital in the belief that she was becoming insane. Subsequently she was returned here.

The description to the police said she probably wore a blue striped skirt, a blue sweater, black shoes and stockings, and a light top coat and brown fedora. She was described as 5 feet 4 inches tall, weighing 120 pounds, with medium chestnut hair and light complexion.

Working in the dead of night on her previous escape here, with no tools but a short iron window prop and a spoon, Cat Eye Annie, virtually under the eyes of guards and prison matrons, dug a hole through the brick wall of the cell and, with the aid of a plank taken from the greenhouse, scaled a low wall and slid down an improvised blanket rope to freedom.

Packages of mortar and bits of broken brick were found stuffed in a mattress upon which she had pretended to sleep at night.

Her escape was made in the early morning on that occasion.

Style for English Girls Set by Baby Princess

London.—Little Princess Elizabeth, four-year-old daughter of the duke and duchess of York, still rules the fashions of England's nurseries.

Her mother has chosen a particularly pretty wardrobe for the fourth lady in the land, this spring. Once again many of her frocks will be of a soft butter yellow color, which through its association with her has achieved the name, "Princess Betty Yellow." It is infinitely becoming to her bright golden hair and blue eyes.

There are also to be some printed crepe de chine dresses with flower posies. These are short and full, with tiny puffed sleeves, and they are expected to create a fashion for other very small young ladies.

For very special occasions, such as parties, the little princess is to be arrayed in a frock that consists entirely of frills—a style which is said to find great favor with her royal highness.

Sailor, in 20 Foot Boat, Will Try to Cross Ocean

Lisbon.—A Portuguese sailor named Macedo left Casa Blanca in a 20-foot cutter to cross the Atlantic to New York, where he expects to arrive in 30 days. He will follow a route which touches the Canary islands, the Bermudas and Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The cutter is equipped with three sails, a radio outfit, and displaces five tons.

Cow Bites 40 Persons

Belgrade, Jugoslavia.—A cow bitten by a mad dog ran amuck near the village of Essogg, biting everyone within reach. Forty victims were taken to a hospital, some with hydrophobia.

Drowns in Rain Barrel

Hammonton, N. J.—Falling into a rain barrel while playing near his home here, two-year-old Joseph Delarato was drowned.

93, but Has No Gray Hairs

Rochester.—Thomas A. Burchill is ninety-three years old, a Civil war veteran, former sailor, policeman and fireman, but he hasn't a single gray hair.

HEADS RELIEF WORK

Arthur M. Hyde.

Washington. — President Hoover, Chairman John Barton Payne of the Red Cross and Secretary of Agriculture Hyde are of the opinion the most acute distress among the farmers will be manifest during the cold months. Secretary Hyde was appointed by the President as chairman of the national committee in charge of aiding the farmer victims of the recent drought. Other members of the committee are Chairman Alexander Legge of the federal farm board; Paul Bestor, chairman of the federal farm loan board; Roy Young, chairman of the federal reserve board; Under-secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills; Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National bank of Los Angeles, and R. H. Aishton of Evanston, Ill., president of the American Railway association.

U. S. TO ISSUE BOOK ON UNEMPLOYMENT

To Show Information Obtained in Recent 1930 Census.

Washington.—The why and how of unemployment, as gathered in the census takers' door to door canvass, soon will be made public by the census bureau.

Census Director William M. Steuart announced that a pamphlet covering the supplemental information gathered in the unemployment census and not made public so far, will be run off the presses as soon as computation now being made by automatic electrical machines are completed.

The tabulations in the pamphlet will show, he said, reasons given for being out of work at the time the enumerator called, the reason for losing the last job, and the number of weeks out of work. They will also show the occupation in which these persons usually engage, and such personal characteristics such as age, color, nativity, sex, marital condition and family relationship.

Announcement thus far, complete for twenty states, have covered only those out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job. In the final summary will be included persons having jobs, but on lay-off without pay; persons having jobs, but idle on sickness or disability; persons out of work and not looking for work; persons having jobs but voluntarily idle without pay; persons having jobs and drawing pay though not at work.

Each of these classes has its own special relation to the unemployment problem, he said, and should be considered in any fair survey of the national unemployment scene.

Hoover May Settle Army, Navy Air Defense Muddle

Washington.—The long-standing dispute between the War and Navy departments over control of coast air defenses is expected to be brought to a head shortly as a result of a letter Charles Francis Adams, secretary of the navy, has written to President Hoover setting forth the navy's side.

Secretary Adams in his letter, according to well-informed sources, took the position that the navy could not abandon any part of its present control over coast air defenses without jeopardizing its obligations to keep the coastwide lines of commerce open and protect American trade in time of war.

Secretary Adams also mildly chastised Secretary Hurley for appealing to the President, it was said. In high quarters of both the army and navy, however, there is a strong conviction that the War and Navy departments are so far apart now on the question that a permanent settlement is not likely to be reached until President Hoover has taken the matter in hand.

No Rum for Prussian Voters

Berlin, Germany.—Sale of hard liquor on the reichstag election day, September 14, has been prohibited in Prussia.

Midget Golf Recommended

Chicago.—Midget golf was urged as "good medicine" for disabled service men in a proposal to the veterans' bureau by the office of the Disabled American veterans that miniature courses be installed at the veterans' hospitals.

Wife Sees Bull Kill Husband

Urbana, Iowa.—While his wife looked on unable to help him, Edward Dripps, farmer, was gored to death by a bull he was leading to water.

FINANCIAL AID FOR DROUGHT SECTIONS

Machinery Is in Motion to Provide Assistance

Washington.—Spurred by reports of acute distress in a score of "drought" states, President Hoover's drought relief committee and governmental agencies have set in motion four major relief measures to rescue agriculture from its parched plight.

These relief steps are:

The calling of a financial conference here to initiate emergency financial relief for farmers in the devastated areas.

The release of a $5,200,000 fund by the Department of Agriculture to aid farmers in buying cattle, seed and feed in credit.

The use of a $5,000,000 fund by the federal farm board to aid live stock associations in moving cattle to good pasture lands and in feeding cattle in the seared dairy country.

Extension of the emergency reduction of freight rates in various drought-ridden communities.

The government's program for providing financial relief to devastated farmers was revealed by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, chairman of the relief committee.

Hyde estimated $20,000,000 in credits would be extended to farmers through the intermediate credit banks, but other authorities estimated agriculture would need $50,000,000 to carry through another year.

The remainder of this sum, it was said, probably would be advanced by local banks in the stricken states, although the government will stand ready to bear the entire burden.

Under the government's plan, the states will be asked to establish local credit corporations.

Hyde announced that the intermediate credit banks would be authorized to rediscount all loans extended farmers by these local credit corporations, within the limits of the law. Hyde said:

"Under the plan proposed, the local credit corporations would extend loans to farmers in the stricken districts, taking crop liens as security, and the intermediate credit banks will rediscount this paper at the usual low rate of interest.

"Under the law, each intermediate credit bank—there is one in each federal reserve district—has a capitalization of $5,000,000 and it can rediscount paper up to ten times its capitalization. It is believed this will provide ample credit facilities to meet the present emergency."

Hyde also explained that the Agriculture department had a $5,200,000 balance of a $6,000,000 appropriation set aside by congress for cattle, feed and seed loans. The use of this money was limited to a number of especially designated states, chiefly along the south Atlantic coast, but is available for relief in Virginia, Missouri, Montana, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

The movement of live stock has started, Hyde announced. He said 50,000 sheep had been taken out of Montana and sent to pasture lands in Idaho. This relief maneuver, he added, was being handled through the Farmers' National Live Stock association.

Chairman Legge of the farm board said that a good deal of southwestern wheat was being ground for feed. He approved of this. He strongly urged that farmers pursue the policy at once of using mixed feed for their stock instead of using up their corn supply at the outset. He said that much of the corn could be used for ensilage and would make valuable feed if so used.

The emergency feed and live stock railroad freight rates are now in effect in the east, south and western drought states.

More Dry Cases Under Department of Justice

Washington.—The close of the first month of prohibition enforcement under the Department of Justice found the number of cases awaiting disposition on the dockets of the federal courts increased by 324.

This was revealed by the first of a series of monthly reports to be issued by Prohibition Director Amos W. W. Woodcock. It covered the month of July and gave figures for comparable previous periods only with respect to cases on the dockets.

Arrests for the month totaled 6,524; cases bound over to the grand jury by United States commissioners, 3,828; cases placed on the docket, 1,918; convictions, 1,329; acquittals and cases nolle prossed, 202; unfinished cases on the dockets July 31, 22,497.

Spanish Veterans Choose Ohioan

Philadelphia.—Judge Edward S. Matthias, of the Ohio Supreme court, was elected national commander of the United Spanish War Veterans. The 1932 encampment will be held in Milwaukee.

Bolt Strips Woman of Clothing

Tabor, Iowa.—Struck by lightning as she stood at the porch door of her home, Mrs. William Kinsely, twenty-five, was completely divested of her clothing and suffered a burn four inches wide the entire length of her spine.

Mother and Three Die in Flames

Portales, N. M.—Mrs. D. G. Horn and three of her five children died in a blaze which destroyed their farm home near here.

RADICAL CHANGES TRANSFORM BANKING

National Commission Sees Changing Opinion on Branch Banking Issue—Studies Group and Chain Banks.

NEW YORK.—Modification of the attitude of bankers on the long disputed branch banking question is forecast in a review and report covering rapid changes going on in banking issued here by the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association. The report, however, after referring to recent proposals that national banks be given branch banking powers within the business territory surrounding their location, declares that "we do not believe that so-called 'trade-area' branch banking is likely to gain the support of any large percentage of the banking fraternity."

The commission says that the "most important development that has affected American banking in recent years involves the rapid growth of multiple banking organizations in the form of group, chain and branch banking systems," and adds that "we present this report as an unprejudiced economic study and have no theories or policies to urge at this time." The statement says that the commission's information indicates there are now 239 group or chain bank systems, which control 1922 banks and $15,285,000,000 in aggregate resources, and that there are only six states and the District of Columbia where it does not find any group organizations.

The Commission's Investigation

"We have been in touch with the managers of many important bank groups," the report says. "Aside from the obvious economies of centralized operation and control a number of these organization heads very frankly tell us that they do not feel that the system has been in operation and tested long enough to justify them in making positive or sweeping statements as to its advantages or disadvantages compared to unit banking.

"The Banking and Currency Committee of the House, which is conducting an investigation into banking developments, has called a number of operating heads of some of the great group systems. These men declared that they found, under certain conditions, definite operating and economic advantages in both group and branch banking over independent unit banking. Some thought group banking was only a transitional stage, that branch banking was preferable and if it were permitted on an extensive enough scale they would change their groups over to branch systems. Others held that group banking was preferable.

"Some held that the ideal plan was a combination of the two with group bank units for localities strong enough to support complete banking institutions and with branch offices extending further into the smaller places requiring banking services but not large enough to support complete banks. Several of these who advocated multiple banking declared that nevertheless they believed there would always be room for vigorous independent unit bank competitors.

Government Officials Express Views

"The Comptroller of the Currency recommended that national banks be given branch banking powers within 'trade-areas.' The Governor of the Federal Reserve Board appeared to be in general agreement with the Comptroller. He said there were 24,645 banks and 3,547 branches, a total of 28,192 banking offices; that in this total, 6,353 offices were either branches or bank members of groups, or both, leaving 21,839 banking institutions that might be definitely termed independent unit banks, having no branches and in no way connected with group affiliations. He said all the banks had total loans and investments of $58,500,000,000, of which the group and branch systems held $30,000,000,000, or more than half.

"He opposed nation-wide branch banking at present but said that ultimately if bankers became trained and experienced in the larger technique of 'trade-area' banking he thought it would in time evolve nation-wide branch banking under control of relatively few banks, but he did not believe this would mean monopoly or lack of competition. He favored branch over group banking which, however, he said represented an economic development along 'trade-area' lines and would spread unless something else were substituted and thought 'trade-area' branch banking would serve this purpose.

"It is the intention of the Commission to develop its own studies in these questions, watch carefully every move that is made and every bit of information that may develop in this connection and keep itself prepared to give an unbiased and accurate statement of the facts of the case whenever that is desired," the report concludes.

Federal Reserve Pays Government

In the fifteen years since its establishment in 1914, aggregate net earnings of the Federal Reserve System's twelve regional banks have amounted to $515,216,000, of which $90,672,000 has been paid to the member banks as dividends, representing 6 per cent annually on their contributions of capital to the reserve banks, while $277,434,000 has been added to the surplus of the reserve banks and $147,110,000 has been paid over to the Federal Government as a franchise tax.

FIND HIDDEN GOLD OF JOHN D.'S CHUM

Daughter of Old Partner Tears Down Home.

Wasco, Calif.—How an early day partner of John D. Rockefeller, who later became a pioneer settler here, hid his cash and jewels in crannies of his old house was revealed when his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Hicks of Los Angeles, completed tearing the old structure to pieces.

The pioneer was J. C. MacSpadden, whose father died in Indiana after making an exactly similar disposition of his $100,000 fortune, concealing the money in hidden corners of the old MacSpadden homestead.

Wealth Revealed.

MacSpadden died here in 1922, but it was not until Mrs. Hicks' search that the mystery of his reputed wealth was solved.

Mrs. Hicks and her husband found stocks and bonds, money in currency, silver and gold and a magnificent diamond ring, which MacSpadden had hidden beneath baseboards, in crevices of the walls and under floors.

Part of MacSpadden's wealth was in the form of bullion, melted gold and silver that had been "run" into ingots.

Diamond in Can.

The diamond ring was found in a rusty tin can. The ring was strung on a strand of woven human hair, a form of ornament popular with men many years ago.

Value of the stocks and bonds was understood to be high, but Mrs. Hicks has not yet placed a valuation on the fortune.

Old timers recalled that MacSpadden came to Wasco with the earliest pioneers, the exact year being forgotten. He claimed to have been associated with Rockefeller in his early oil operations.

British Officer Tells of Picking Unknown Hero

London.—A group of men walked solemnly among the white crosses that dotted a war-torn salient near Ypres.

They stopped. In front lay an unmarked grave. Within lay the battered, shell-torn body of one of Britain's sons. Spades appeared. Dirt flew. The rough box was brought to the surface.

The same procedure was followed in the Marne, Arras, Cambral and another salient farthest south until six bodies had been brought to the surface.

All were placed in identical coffins, draped with a Union Jack and left in a hut. A high ranking officer of the British army, blindfolded, selected one.

This is the Unknown Soldier who lies peacefully asleep in Westminster abbey—to be honored throughout the ages by Great Britain.

The dramatic manner in which the Unknown Soldier was selected was revealed ten years later by Rev. G. Kendall, who was at that time senior chaplain of the Sixty-third naval division, and was responsible with others for the transport of the body to England.

Kendall, who actually was in charge of exhumation work, made his disclosure to silence reports that the name of the soldier was known to the officer who made the final selection.

"He is absolutely unknown," Kendall said.

Deadly Ukulele Knocks Los Angeles Man Cold

Los Angeles.—Many people have suspected that a ukulele is a deadly weapon. Now it may be proved in a court of law if the person believed to have used one on Larry E. Steere can be located by the sheriff's office.

Steere was found unconscious on the Foothill boulevard, east of Pasadena. He had been badly beaten, apparently with a broken ukulele found in his car.

Steere said he remembered nothing shortly after getting into his car at a restaurant on Sunset boulevard with a couple of strangers who had asked him for a ride.

Owner Refuses Stage Bid for Trained Goose

Fremont, Neb.—Attractive vaudeville contracts fail to impress Perry Sharp, proprietor of the farmers produce station here, who recently received an offer of $135 per week to appear on the stage with his trained goose, "Pal." "Pal" can smoke a cigar like a veteran, likes to sit up at the table for his sip of coffee, will pull objects from the master's pockets, and leapfrog, playing dead, and sitting down are easy for the fowl.

Kentucky Cow Mother of Twenty-Second Calf

Raceland, Ky.—Rose, a twenty-one-year-old cow, owned by Mrs. Emma Meads was recently the proud mother of a calf. There is nothing exciting about that fact alone, but it happens that the newly born is Rose's twenty-second offspring. The old cow received considerable notoriety several months ago when she strayed away from her home pasture and drank some mash she found at a still in a nearby woods.

No Unemployed

Highland, N. Y.—Woodstock and Gardiner, two towns near here, won distinction in the census, not one person being found unemployed in either township.

TO FLY TO S. AMERICA

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

New York.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will fly to South America on an extended tour as an aerial ambassador of good will late this fall or early in the winter, it was learned here. It is believed that he will first fly down the east coast, with main stops at Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. From the Argentine capital he will fly over the Andes to Santiago. Thence Lindbergh will fly up the west coast, stopping probably at Lima, Guayaquil and Bogota before reaching Panama.

CORN CROP ESTIMATE 174,000,000 BU. LESS

Expert Analyst Compiles Survey as of August 9.

Chicago.—A further loss of 174,000,000 bushels from the corn crop estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture for the eleven principal corn-growing states is shown in a survey completed by E. H. Miller, crop analyst of James E. Bennett and company.

The survey is made with an average date of August 9 and is as follows (last 000 omitted):

	Aug. 1 Cond.	Gov't. Ind. crop	Bennett Cond.	Aug 9 Ind. crop
Ohio	53	94,154	47	87,072
Indiana	61	118,944	55	112,498
Illinois	62	263,796	54	239,015
Minnesota	79	143,154	65	112,118
Iowa	73	377,400	63	336,810
Missouri	50	109,557	40	93,567
S. Dakota	55	93,634	40	72,000
Nebraska	66	193,935	55	186,400
Kansas	45	76,164	32	60,651
Oklahoma	43	35,196	35	31,000
Texas	64	88,128	62	87,000
Total		1,592,462		1,418,166

"Since these reports were received many sections have received rains," the survey adds. "It is impossible to tell just how much improvement these rains will make in the crop and whether or not the improved prospects in the sections favored by rains will be offset by continued deterioration in sections where the drought is still unbroken. Many reports say it is too late for rains to bring back the crops in their section; others say that rain would merely check the deterioration without adding to the bushel while others say that good rains would add materially to the bushel prospect. The condition is very spotted in all of the above states, reports ranging from normal in sections to 5 per cent of normal in others."

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

Upon invitation of France, the United States will participate in the first International Congress of Aerial Safety at Paris next December.

The census bureau reported that $6,572,542 was spent for foreign made fireworks in 1929, an increase of 11.7 per cent over the imports of $5,884,939 in 1927.

A fireproof mail bag, perfected after years of experiment, will soon be put in service on all airmail lines, Assistant Postmaster General Glover announced.

President Hoover will defer his vacation until early in October, and his plans are indefinite, including the possibilities of a visit to Mexico and a Caribbean trip.

President Hoover has tentatively accepted an invitation to address the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, which meets in Washington November 10, 11 and 12.

America's best raw cotton customer for the year ending July 31 was Germany, according to census bureau figures showing that Germany took 1,687,366 bales, or one-fourth of the raw cotton exported to foreign countries.

Mexico City Cathedral Reopens

Mexico City.—The bells of Mexico's national cathedral rang out a few days ago, calling the people to service for the first time in more than four years, in celebration of the Feast of the Assumption.

No Traffic Police Whistles

New York.—Hereafter signal lights alone will keep New York's traffic moving. Police Commissioner Mulrooney silenced the traffic patrolman's whistle for good.

JUSTICE IS NATION'S GREAT NEED—HUGHES

Supreme Court Chief Before Bar Association.

Chicago.—Charles Evans Hughes, chief justice of the United States, in an address before the American Bar association here declared that improvement in the administration of justice is the nation's greatest need.

Designed to welcome a distinguished list of foreign visitors from Great Britain and France, the jurist's speech marked the official climax of the fifty-third annual convention of the association. It was delivered before a crowd that filled every square inch of seating and standing room in the Civic Opera house auditorium.

Defending criticism of court decisions as wholesome, the chief justice charged the bar association with the responsibility of securing able, honest and fearless prosecuting officers, magistrates and judges. He said:

"Our government is one of laws through men, and most of our problems in the administration of criminal law would be solved by the selection of competent men, free from the corrupting influences of fear and favor.

"We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the greatest need in this country today is improvement in the administration of justice, especially of the criminal law.

"More important than uniform laws, or mere changes in procedural details, more necessary than any statement of the law, is the fostering of respect for law itself, and the maintenance of the primary safeguards of life and property against organized criminal assaults.

"Most essential is the robust sentiment which, regardless of the differences of political parties and policies, demands purity and competence in official action, without which all democratic efforts are futile. Some of our difficulties strike so deep in our social organization and methods that even a united bar could not solve them."

Emphasizing the necessity of preserving the balance of power between state and nation as far as humanly possible, Chief Justice Hughes advised the states to resist federal encroachment upon their authority.

Responding to Chief Justice Hughes' welcome, the Right Honorable Viscount Dunedin, lord of appeal since 1913 and keeper of the great seal of Scotland, spoke of the considerations of friendliness and good-will which bound English and American lawyers together.

Others replying to the address of welcome included Sir Roger Gregory, president of the English Law society; M. Henri Decugis, representing France; Justice Hanna of Ireland, J. S. Leadbetter, K. C. of Scotland, and Chief Justice Harvey of Canada.

27-Day Endurance Flight New Record for Airmen

St. Louis, Mo.—The first "come back" in the history of refueling endurance flights ended at Lambert-St. Louis field when Dale (Red) Jackson and Forest O'Brine set their monoplane Greater St. Louis on the flying field over which they had circled for 27 days and nights, becoming the official holders of the world's sustained flight record again at 647 hours 38 minutes and 30 seconds.

Jackson and O'Brine had hoped to set a 1,000-hour record. The mark they did establish is 98 hours 47 minutes better than the previous record set last July 4 in the City of Chicago by Kenneth and John Hunter.

Motor trouble forced the plane to alight, Jackson and O'Brine announced.

175 Saved From Sinking Steamer in Mid-Ocean

Wellington, N. Z.—Racing against an impending storm, the Matson liner Ventura reached the disabled British steamer Tahiti about 500 miles southwest of Rarotonga, Cook islands, and took aboard her 175 passengers and mails.

The Tahiti, en route from New Zealand to San Francisco, lost her starboard propeller 460 miles from Rarotonga, Cook islands, her next port of call. The shaft broke and water flooded into No. 3 and No. 1 holds.

The Tahiti left Wellington August 12 for San Francisco, where she was due August 29.

Farm Board Will Fight to Reduce Bread Price

Washington.—The federal farm board is exerting its influence to bring about a voluntary readjustment in bread prices in the country, Commissioner Sam R. McKelvie revealed in a letter to Senator Connally of Texas.

While stating that the board has no legal authority, McKelvie said it has undertaken to bring about a readjustment which should result in the price of bread being reduced one cent a pound less than last year.

Sharkey to Meet Campolo

New York.—Madison Square garden officers announced that Jack Sharkey would fight Vittorio Campolo, South American giant, fifteen rounds to a decision at the Yankee stadium here on September 25.

Silver Output Declines

New York.—Production of silver in the United States last month was 3,638,000 fine ounces compared with 3,960,000 ounces in June and 4,523,000 ounces in July, 1929.