

TEXAS MINING DISTRICT.

United States Geological Survey Issues Special Map of the Region.

The United States Geological Survey has recently issued a special map of the mining district in Brewster county, Tex., in the neighborhood of Terlingua, under the name of the "Terlingua Special Map." The map is on a scale of 1:50,000, or approximately one mile to 1 1/2 inches, and was prepared in cooperation with the University of Texas mineral survey. It not only accurately indicates the topography of the region (which is made quite striking by a number of abrupt elevations) and the location and direction of roads, trails, boundaries and drainage features, but also shows the position of the important mining properties, such as the McKinley-Parker and Colquitt-Tignor mines, and the Dewees and Mariposa furnaces. So exact has been the survey that even the location of the smaller claims on the mountain sides are indicated. The map should be of considerable value to engineers, mine-owners, and others interested in the region.

The survey of an additional area of about 1,200 square miles is now in progress, under the immediate charge of Mr. Arthur Stiles, topographer. This area includes, in its southern and western parts, the Grand Canyon of the Rio Grande, and extends eastward past the Chisos mountains, and northward as far as Agua Fria mountain and the Coronas peaks.

This is one of the most important mineral-bearing regions in Texas. The output of quicksilver from the Terlingua mines is already of considerable commercial importance, and it is hoped that some of the coal seams known to exist in the Chisos mountains may prove to be of workable value.

This district has been personally examined by Dr. William B. Phillips, director of the University of Texas mineral survey, who has issued an interesting report on the quicksilver deposits. It was at Dr. Phillips' request that the surveys in this region were commenced, and the cooperative work by the state and federal surveys is proving to be of mutual benefit.

ICE COMPANIES COMBINE.

Two Big Concerns Divide Up the Country Between Them—Reaches as Far West as Chicago.

Negotiations between the American Ice company and the Hammond Ice company of Baltimore, have gone so far that it has practically been decided that the arrangement for joining the two companies shall take the form of a holding company, with which the majority of stock of each is to be deposited. The plan is to divide the territory between the two companies in such a way as to give the American company the large cities of the eastern sea coast north of Baltimore and the Hammond company the southern seaboard and inland cities, including Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg. The value of the Hammond Ice company lies in its process of artificial ice-making. The company has made from 150 to 200 tons of ice daily at its Baltimore plant, and is considering the erection of a second plant with a daily capacity of 500 tons.

ROAD BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

The New York Central Moves 25,982 Freight Cars in One Day During Severe Storm.

What is regarded as one of the most remarkable feats in the history of American railroading was accomplished the other day by the New York Central lines, when they moved 25,982 freight cars. The officials of the road say this breaks all previous records when it is considered that during the day every important passenger train on the system was run on time. The work was done in the midst of the severe storm which prevailed the first of the week. The cars moved would make, if placed end to end, a train 184 miles long.

This train would reach from Chicago to Hillsdale, Mich., along the tracks of the Lake Shore. It would cover one track of the New York Central from Buffalo to Utica, N. Y., or completely all one track of the same road from New York city to Albany and then extend 42 miles farther up the Hudson river.

COINS A NEW WORD.

Baron Avebury, the Scientist and Banker, Uses "Manywhere" in Recently Published Work.

Baron Avebury, the well known scientist and banker, recently published a geological work entitled "The Scenery of England," in which he coins a new word. Referring to the northern districts he says: "Rocks occur manywhere." It is recalled he invented the words "paleolithic" and "neolithic" as long ago as 1865, and as it is anticipated "manywhere" will appeal to a wider public than those two words it will become correspondingly more popular.

Baltimore Girl's Odd Move.

A Baltimore girl has married a man whom she had arrested for picking her pocket. Perhaps, says the Chicago Record-Herald, she thinks a fellow who is able to find a woman's pocket without assistance will be a handy fellow to have around the house.

A Reliable Mail Population.

And if ever there should be occasion for Uncle Sam to use his 11,000,000 fighting men, says the Chicago Tribune, there will be enough old men and boys left to raise the necessary supplies for the commissary department.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL.

Jules Huret Lauds the Game in the Paris Figaro.

The French Writer Gives His People an Interesting Description of the Popular American Sport.

After a vein similar to that in which Washington Irving described the Spanish bull fights and in which Hippolyte Taine portrayed the British pastime of horse racing and Derby day, so Jules Huret, commissioned by Paris Le Figaro to make psychological and analytical studies of American and Americans, occupied a half front page of that paper the other morning with "Le Foot Ball," which is designated as the grand national sport of the United States.

The football match between Harvard and Yale, at which the lynx-eyed Parisian observer was present, serves as a text, and the game of football is for the first time, I believe, described in the French language with a minuteness of detail and conscientious truthfulness worthy of Emile Zola.

The mascot dog of Yale, led by a Louis XV. groom, the Yale cheer, and the Harvard "Rah, rah, rah," the strident yells of smartly dressed college men, "Kill him," "Break his neck," the nervous American determination, and the gleam of the eyes are all set forth with true Gallic picturesqueness.

The French observer says that the undergraduate who shouts "Kill him! Kill him!" is not really a would-be assassin, but nevertheless it may well be asked whether a pastime which elicits such brutal frenzy can be good for civilization.

Football, according to Figaro, is the great national barometer of American character, and it states that public opinion is divided whether it be supported or suppressed.

Huret's conclusions are in favor of the game, which, he says, cultivates strength, compact decision, generous combativeness, courage and sang-froid, and the antagonists, after their ferocious struggle, become friends just as Frenchmen do after a fencing bout.

Huret concludes his psychological analysis of "le football," which attracts wide attention here, with a vivid description of "the lightning rapidity of the American reporters as they telegraphed the accounts of the great Harvard-Yale match, as they wrote eating their meals, which consist of chocolate and popcorn."

Figaro declares that the grand national sport of football and the American news-paper reporting are features far ahead of anything to be found in France or in the old world.

DYNAMITE IN BOOTLEG.

Miner Who Faced Death from Two Directions, Makes Quick Choice and Saves His Life.

With a blast about to go off behind him and a stick of dynamite blazing in his boot leg, William Gillespie, a miner in the Drifton No. 1 slope at Hazleton, Pa., had to decide quickly the other day to save his life.

As is customary with miners, Gillespie carried dynamite in his boot leg to keep it at a temperature that would insure results.

He had prepared a blast, the fuse was lighted, and as he returned to run to a place of safety he observed that a stick of dynamite in his boot was blazing. It had become ignited by a spark from his lamp as he was lighting the fuse. Gillespie chose the alternative of risking death through the explosion of the dynamite in his boot leg and rushed to a heading, which he reached in safety.

With a knife he hurriedly cut open the boot leg and abstracted the burning stick of powder. He was badly burned about the leg.

NEW AND FAST CARS.

Wonderful Electrical Motors Which Will Make 150 Miles in an Hour.

"From New York to Chicago in ten hours," is the aim of the builders of a wonderful electric car, planned to run 150 miles an hour by the third-rail system. The first of the huge motors are now being installed in Elizabeth, N. J., into cars that will give Chicago and Aurora, Ill., the fastest suburban service in the world. It is predicted that the time is now close at hand when the 20-hour flyers to Chicago will be considered commonplace beside these new space-destroying cars.

Mr. Zimmerman, who is now in Elizabeth in the interest of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago railroad, thinks the motive power of one of the big trunk lines will be changed within a short time. A test of the cars will be made on a strip of track near Elizabeth. The mayor and other public officials will be asked to ride, and, according to the agreement with the Chicago company, the cars must show an ability to go 150 miles an hour.

Wanted to Burn His Money.

A Minnesota man provided in his will that his money, amounting to 43,000, should be burned. The courts have decided, however, that the cash may be put to better use. The man was mad because he couldn't take it with him, says the Chicago Record-Herald, but people should not allow passion to get the better of judgment in such cases.

Years Do Not Reduce Bellicosity.

The German emperor celebrated his forty-fourth birthday recently, but, says the Chicago Record-Herald, in some quarters he is still regarded as "a dangerous young man."

DEER IN STREETS OF BANGOR.

Drinks from Water Trough in the Center of the Town and Then Races Out.

A man driving up Main street at Bangor, Me., saw a deer standing in the roadway, just below Railroad street, within a block of the Maine Central station, and two blocks from the biggest hotel in Maine. As the man approached the deer moved like a horse and showed no sign of fear until startled by the jingle of the sleighbells. Then he raced down Main street at a gait that made fast trotters seem slow.

A few years ago a bull moose was seen in the streets in the early morning, having been driven into the city by dogs. Two years ago a buck deer raced through the city at night, and scared Patrolman Reagan so that he couldn't shoot straight, jumped through the glass roof of a green-house and finally trotted away up State street. On another occasion a deer ran through the city streets in broad daylight, and, when pursued, leaped into the river and swam to South Brewer.

Little attention is paid to game in this vicinity, people having become used to seeing deer and bears. The latter are more plentiful 12 or 15 miles east of the city than anywhere else in Maine.

TALKS STORAGE BATTERY.

Thomas A. Edison More Than Ever Confident That His Invention Will Revolutionize Automobiles.

Thomas A. Edison, after going to the automobile show, is more confident than ever that his newly invented electric-storage battery will work a revolution. In an interview he said: "The battery was invented to solve a prearranged problem in vehicle traction. If it failed in any one of half a dozen particulars it would be a complete failure. These improvements and inventions cannot be made instantaneously. Factories must be built with all their machinery and paraphernalia. If anyone thinks there is any undue delay, I would like to have him come and work alongside of me for awhile.

"Yes, the new battery will settle the horse; not at once, but by degrees. The price of automobiles will be reduced so that almost every family may have one and run it without the aid of an expert. In fact, I hope that the time has nearly arrived when every man may not only have his own automobile, but also be able to light his own house, charge his own machine, heat his rooms, cook his food, etc., by electricity, without depending on anyone else for these services. Independence! That is what we may expect from electricity."

SUICIDE IN EUROPEAN ARMIES.

Self-Destruction Said to Be Declining in All Countries Except in Russia.

The Paris Matin gives some interesting figures of the number of suicides in European armies. This seems to show that suicide is declining in all the armies except that of Russia, where 12 out of every 100,000 commit suicide with unfailing regularity every year. The proportion of suicides in the other great military countries is higher, but shows a tendency to decrease.

The present rates per 100,000 are: France, 18; Italy, 34; Germany, 36, and Austria, 45. The men in different arms of the service commit suicide in different proportions. The greatest number of suicides was in the Foreign Legion branch of the French army, where they amounted to 99 per 100,000.

On the other hand, there were only 14 in each 100,000 in the Garde Republicaine. In the cavalry, suicide was more frequent than in the infantry, and more so in the artillery than in the engineers.

BABY BORN IN JAIL CELL.

An Infant Son Arrives While the Wife is Visiting Her Imprisoned Husband.

Just before noon the other day the wife of Simone Matello, an Italian, who is awaiting trial in the county jail at Canandaigua, N. Y., on the charge of stabbing Charles Brown, another Italian, gave birth to a son while on a visit to her husband, and while she was closeted in the cell with him.

Since Matello's confinement in the jail his wife has paid regular visits to him. She came to Canandaigua on the morning in question and went directly to the jail. The officer in charge of Matello admitted her, and the two were left together. Some time after attention was attracted to the cell by the shouting of the man, and when the truth was learned County Jail Physician Hallenbeck was summoned and attended the woman. She will remain at the jail for the present.

A Suggestion to the Sultan.

The Moroccan pretender has dared the sultan to "come out and fight," because Fez is a holy city, and the revolutionists dare not enter for fear of losing their souls. What the sultan ought to do, says the Chicago Record-Herald, is to make all of Morocco holy, and then defy the pretender to do his worst.

Violated Rhetorical Precedent.

The West side lady who put her husband's eye out by throwing a pot of lye at him violated rhetorical precedent. The Chicago Chronicle thinks she should have hurled the lye back in his teeth.

GERMAN SHIPYARDS.

Facilities for Construction of Vessels to Be Increased.

Movement in the Kaiser's Government Tended in the Direction of a Larger and Stronger Naval Force.

In addition to the government authorizing a large number of battle-ships, cruisers and gunboats in the German budget for the current year, orders have been issued and appropriations made for an increase of shipyard and construction facilities at the large shipyards at Dantzig, Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. Extensive preparations are being made to increase the capacity of these yards by additional basins, wharves and machinery. Other facilities are to be enlisted to further the plans of the German government.

At the present time all the government and private shipyards are tested to their capacity, working night and day, to complete the ships authorized by the budget within the time specified.

One of the reasonable objections made in the rebudget against the elaborate naval appropriations was the lack of construction facilities, especially at Dantzig, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Stettin. This prevented the naval department from asking authority to have more battleships built. In order to clear the way, the capacity of the yards mentioned will be almost doubled with the completion of the new extensions.

WOULD SAVE STAMPS.

Plan Proposed Whereby Third and Fourth-Class Mail Would Go Without Stamps Being Affixed.

The post office appropriation bill passed by the house contains an important provision that has not attracted much attention. It provides that hereafter post offices shall accept for transmission in the mails quantities of not less than 2,000 identical pieces of third and fourth class matter without postage stamps affixed, provided that the postage is fully prepaid. This action was recommended strongly by Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden in the interest of economy to the government and the business public. Under its provisions this proposed legislation will save the expense of manufacturing stamps, the sale of them to the public and the subsequent labor of canceling the stamps on the individual pieces in the post offices after they are mailed. It will also save the public the work of attaching postage stamps to the individual pieces of mail.

CENSUS OF CATHOLICS.

Eleven Millions in the United States; the Rest Under Our Flag Abroad.

According to the advance sheets of the Catholic directory for 1933 there is a total Catholic population of 11,289,719 in the United States proper, or one-seventh of the total population. Taking into consideration the newly-acquired possessions, the Catholic population under the flag is: United States, 11,289,719; Philippines, 6,565,994; Hawaii, 33,690; American Samoa, 3,000; Guam, 9,000; Porto Rico, 953,243. Total, 18,853,951.

The total population of this whole territory is 84,233,069, which makes the Catholic population under the Stars and Stripes between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total.

There are 100 prelates in this country—one cardinal, 13 archbishops and 86 bishops.

CLAIMS TO NAVIGATE THE AIR.

A Texas Scientist Says That He Has Solved the Problem of Aerial Flight.

The problem of aerial navigation has been solved at last, according to Jack Lloyd Nichols, a well-known scientist of Austin, Tex. On his ranch a few miles from town he has constructed a machine which soars on the same principle as a bird. Numerous experiments have fully demonstrated, he says, that the machine he has built will successfully navigate the air at any speed from 25 to 15 miles an hour. The sustaining power is the velocity of the machine through the air, and the upholding action of the air on a pair of slightly deflected wings. A propeller furnishes the speed. In appearance the machine is not unlike a bird.

Attraction of College Life.

The professor at Chicago university who deprecates the fondness of academic youth for yelling and smashing things evidently is an insidious foe of university education. Without the blessed privilege of pinning on several yards of colored ribbon, and inaugurating a riot eight or ten times a year, says the Chicago Chronicle, college life would present no attraction to nine-tenths of the studious young men who attend our educational institutions.

American and English Bidders.

When the harbor authorities of Calcutta advertised for bids on locomotives the lowest English bid was \$7,349, with delivery in nine months. The lowest American bid was \$5,998, delivered in six months.

Accusant "Too Fly."

Santos Dumont is now figuring in a divorce case. Perhaps, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the lady thinks he is too fly.

WOMAN COMPOSER COMES.

Miss Ethel M. Smyth to Reproduce Her Grand Opera in This Country.

Miss Ethel M. Smyth, composer of the opera "Der Wald," which will be presented at the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, has arrived. Miss Smyth is one of four women who have written grand operas, and she is the only one who has had her work produced. Mr. Grau saw "Der Wald" at the Covent Garden and arranged to put it on here. It is in one act, and in London it occupied 57 minutes.

"I have always thought that if I did anything worth while I should like to see it presented in America," said Miss Smyth the other night. "From what I have heard of your country I shall await American judgment eagerly. This is not my first opera. I wrote one ten years ago called 'Fantasio.' It is quite bad. I trotted around for five years with 'Fantasio,' under my arm. Every little while I would exhaust my funds and go back to my home in England, where I could live for nothing, and remain there until I had saved enough money to make another venture among the managers. After the first had been given to the public I devoted myself to 'Der Wald.' I wrote the words in German. Within a few years, however, I awakened to the adaptability of the English language. I have another opera which will be ready soon."

Miss Smyth is an intimate friend and neighbor in summer of the Empress Eugenie, who paid for the first printing of the book of "Der Wald." Miss Smyth is accompanied to America by her sister, Mrs. Charles Hunter, of whose three daughters Sargent painted a portrait which was shown in the last academy.

HEALTH OF MILITIA.

Secretary Root Has Plan to Promote the Hygienic Conditions Among State Troops.

Secretary of War Root proposes to arrange for the instruction of medical officers of the national militia at the army medical school in Washington, and thus render impossible such large mortalities among the troops from typhoid fever and other camp diseases as occurred during the recent war with Spain. The course of the school consists of a study of hygiene in all its various branches, of air and water and other impurities; clothing, food, exercise, barrack and hospital construction, sewerage and drainage, sanitary chemistry and practical bacteriology.

The young officer is made acquainted with the diseases specially apt to attack troops or caused by the aggregation of men, and the wounds caused by the weapons used in modern warfare. He is taught how to manage a hospital, to command, instruct and discipline his assistants and his hospital corps, and is instructed in the methods of army business, regulations, modes of supply, etc., so that he can readily and effectively apply his professional and special knowledge to the various work committed to him.

The medical officers of the Illinois militia have petitioned congress praying for the erection of the army general hospital at Washington.

CRUSADE ON "BRIDGE."

English Preachers Denounce the Popular Game from Their Pulpits.

A satire on the English society craze for bridge, lately written by George Russell, has initiated a crusade which is gradually developing. Clergymen in the West end are beginning to denounce from their pulpits the evils of the game as generating a gambling spirit, especially among society women. Many stories are current of heavy sums won and lost by members of society.

In an interview Mr. Russell declared that it was impossible to exaggerate the evil influence of the game. It was transforming social life, and destroying the taste for healthful outdoor games. Week end visits to country houses now resolve themselves into orgies or bridge. Play goes on day and night, Sunday included. The game seems to have taken a firmer hold upon women than men, and as it is not a game of chance, but of skill, the more experienced win.

Mr. Russell suspects that some individuals in exalted society of living on their winnings.

TO WEAR THE BLACK AND GOLD

Ambassador McCormick Will Dress at St. Petersburg Court as Did His Predecessor.

In regard to the curiosity shown respecting the uniform of the United States ambassador at St. Petersburg it is explained that the court officials persistently pressed the uniform question upon several of Ambassador McCormick's predecessors. These demands became insistent when the post was made an embassy, and Charles Tower yielded in the matter and carried out the rule of the state department that a United States representative should conform to the customs of the country to which he is accredited. After a consultation with the court officials Mr. Tower adopted for himself and the secretaries of the United States embassy uniforms of black cloth with gold braid. Ambassador McCormick accepted this matter as settled and ordered a duplicate of Mr. Tower's uniform.

Largest Deliberative Body.

The Hungarian house of representatives is the largest in the world. It has 751 members.

GOOD WATERPOWER.

Southern States Have Much Natural Advantages for Industries.

The Coal Scarcity Has Turned Attention to the Great Possibilities for Power Development.

The present scarcity and high price of steam coal has again aroused interest in the great water power possibilities of the southern states. In magnitude and convenience of location for manufacturing purposes more desirable undeveloped water powers are to be found in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia than in any equal area elsewhere in the United States. Several of these, whose development is thoroughly practicable, are capable of furnishing power in greater quantity than is to be obtained elsewhere, except at Niagara and at Saint Ste. Marie, and at a very low per unit of power developed.

Many of the smaller water powers of these states have already been developed and used in the operation of cotton mills, but recently the larger powers, of magnitude sufficient to supply the needs of a manufacturing city, have been receiving much attention, and a number of important projects looking to their utilization are now under way.

Large developments are now in progress on the Yadkin river, near Salisbury, N. C., where the plans, it is said, contemplate a final maximum development of 60,000 horsepower, and on the Catawba river, near Rock Hill, S. C., where the Catawba Electric Power company has almost completed a large plant, which will supply power to Rock Hill, Charlotte, and other towns within reach of its transmission lines; while on the Chattahoochee river in Georgia preparations are being made for the construction of a great plant from which power will be transmitted to Atlanta.

In addition to these localities, at which construction work is already in progress, other developments of considerable magnitude are projected on the Savannah and Coosa rivers, and one of the largest cotton mills in the southern states will soon be in operation on Smiley's Falls, on the Cape Fear river. Other smaller enterprises are being considered on the Dan river and its tributaries.

On the streams to the west of the Blue Ridge developments are now being made on the French Broad river below Asheville, N. C., and are projected at several points on the Little Tennessee, and the Hiwassee rivers in North Carolina, on the Watuga river in Tennessee, and on the Holston river in Virginia.

Considerable impetus has been given to the development of southern water powers by the investigations carried on for several years by the hydrographers of the United States geological survey, who have collected much data regarding run-off and discharge, which is widely used by engineers and others interested in these matters. The government work in investigations in North and South Carolina has been under the charge of Hydrographer E. W. Myers, and that in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee is under Hydrographer M. Hall.

SAYS HORSES TALK.

New York City Veterinarian Discusses Conversational Ability of the Animals.

The conversational ability of a horse, especially of a thoroughbred, formed part of the testimony adduced in court at New York the other day on the trial of a suit of Veterinary Surgeon Frank Roberge to recover \$100,000 from the estate of Robert Bonner, Roberge managed Mr. Bonner's horses for years.

When he was put on the stand his counsel, ex-Surrogate Hanson, questioned him on treating sick horses.

"A horse," said the veterinarian, "must be thoroughly understood by any one who attempts to treat it. You must know it well, talk with it, and understand its language."

"Do you mean to say that a horse can talk?" he was asked.

"Why, certainly, he can in his way. If a horse knows you are going to treat him he will hold out his leg or his foot, if the trouble lies there. Once he thinks you can do him good, he'll soon take means to let you know what his ailment is, if possible."

"And does he talk to every one like that?"

"Oh, no, only to those he knows and who know him."

To Combat Cooperation.

The rapid growth of the cooperative distributing societies in Great Britain has led to the organization of a Traders' Defense association for the purpose of protecting the small shopkeeper against threatened extermination. The anti-cooperative rising began in St. Helens, the center of the glass industry in Lancashire, and has already spread to neighboring towns. The anti-cooperators have published a pamphlet with the expressive title "How to Fight the Coop." Their chief weapon of attack is the boycott.

Figures on Philippine Commerce.

Official returns of Philippine commerce for October, 1932, show the value of merchandise imported to have aggregated \$3,279,692. Two-fifths of this amount is credited to food articles, and is due to crop failures in the archipelago. The exports for October, 1932, were valued at \$2,847,577. For ten months ending October 31, 1932, the imports, exclusive of gold and silver and government supplies, were valued at \$27,618,014, and the exports at \$22,085,593.