

POSSIBILITIES OF MONORAILWAY

Chicago Witnesses Say It May Revolutionize Traffic.

TRAIN LIKE HOTEL POSSIBLE.

Economy Seen In Louis Brennan's Invention, That Seems to Defy Laws of Gravitation—Speed of One Hundred and Fifty Miles an Hour Predicted.

Chicago railroad officials who have recently returned from London are inclined to believe that in the monorailway, or gyroscope railroad, Louis Brennan, B. C., has an invention which bids fair to revolutionize some of the fields, at least, of transportation.

What they saw at the public demonstrations at Chatham, England, of the possibilities of the monorailway was a railroad car forty feet long, ten feet wide and thirteen feet high, weighing twenty-two tons, mounted on a single rail and running freely around curves while safely carrying forty passengers, who experienced less vibration than would have been the case in an ordinary passenger coach.

The principle upon which the monorailway operates is that of the spinning top, which maintains its equilibrium by means of its rapid revolutions or gyrations. The characteristic feature of this system of transportation is that each vehicle is capable of maintaining its balance upon an ordinary rail laid upon sleepers on the ground, whether it is standing still or moving in either direction at any rate of speed. This is done notwithstanding the fact that the center of gravity is several feet above the rail and that wind pressure, shifting of load, centrifugal action or any combination of these forces may tend to upset it. Automatic stability mechanism of extreme simplicity carried by the vehicle itself endows it with this power.

Principle of Mechanism.

The mechanism consists essentially of two flywheels rotated directly by electric motors in opposite directions at a very high velocity and mounted so that their gyrostatic action and stored up energy can be utilized. The flywheels are mounted on high class bearings and are placed in a vacuum, so that the air and friction are reduced to a minimum and consequently the power required to keep them in rapid motion is very small. The stored up energy in the flywheels when revolving at full speed is so great and the friction so small that if the driving current is cut off altogether they will run at sufficient velocity to impart stability to the vehicle for several hours, while it will take from two to three days before they come to rest. The stability mechanism, whose weight is small, occupies but little space in the cab at one end of the vehicle.

The wheels of the car are placed in a single row beneath the center of the vehicle and are carried on boggy trucks which are so pivoted as to provide for horizontal curves on the track and also for vertical ones. This enables the vehicle to run upon curves of even less radius than the length of the vehicle itself or to run on crooked rails or on rails laid over uneven ground without danger of derailment. The motive power of the monorailway may be either steam, petrol, oil, gas or electricity. In the experiments made thus far petrol has been used as an electric generator, the power of each vehicle being self contained and ready for immediate use. Use of it at any moment is made possible by keeping the gyro wheels in constant rotation by a current from a small accumulator, the engine being at rest. In order that the vehicle may be able to ascend steep inclines the wheels are all power driven, and change gears are provided for use in hilly country.

Large Coach Made Possible.

Great economy is obtained by making the vehicles much wider than the ordinary passenger coach. On this point Mr. Brennan claims that he has plans for a passenger car 100 feet in length and 20 feet wide. He also declares that such a coach may be driven safely at a speed of 150 miles an hour while travelers are making a transcontinental journey in rooms as large and as luxuriously furnished as those of a modern city hotel.

The rail upon which the car runs has a curved top, and its weight is that of the ordinary rail, but the sleepers, or ties, are only one-half the usual size of railroad ties. It is stated that flying lines of a monorailway can be built with great rapidity over uneven ground with but a slight expenditure of labor.

The bridges required for the use of the monorailway are of the simplest possible construction.

Hotel on Rails Predicted.

The expenditure of fuel necessary to operate the monorailway is very much less than it is with an ordinary railroad. This fact is due to the absence of flange friction on curves and to the vehicles running without oscillation or jolting. The absence of these same factors makes an increase of 200 or 300 per cent in the speed of the train a safe possibility; consequently Mr. Brennan confidently declares that his dream of a transcontinental railroad furnished with a traveling hotel having rooms fifteen to twenty feet wide and carrying passengers in perfect comfort and safety at a speed of 120 to 150 miles an hour will surely be realized.

KANSAS' SAMPLE OF PROHIBITION

J. T. Allensworth, a lawyer of Lincoln, said:

"While attending the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas at Leavenworth for three or four days this week I learned considerable regarding the enforcement or rather non-enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law of that state. Leavenworth is now in the second year of her experience under the commission form of government, and the city appears to be prosperous, and in the matter of public improvements is in apparently a better condition than at any time during the last twenty-five years, for which period I have been acquainted with its history. In the matter of the enforcement of the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors, the condition is deplorable and seems the more so possibly because of the impression that the people elsewhere generally have that the law is being strictly enforced in that state.

"Within two blocks of the business center of the city I saw four 'joints,' as such places are called in that state where intoxicating liquors were being sold without any attempt whatever at concealment except that the room in which such sales were being made was in the rear of another room which fronted on the street and which apparently was a cigar store.

"Tuesday of the present week was the soldiers' pay day and the city in the evening and night of that day, in the vicinity of the 'joints' referred to was the scene of more drinking and drunkenness than Leavenworth could have rivalled in her palmyest of ante-bellum days. Between the hours of 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening and 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning the 'joints' in question were filled with men of all grades and descriptions and a constant stream of them was flowing in and out of these places in a fashion that resembled a bargain sale. On Tuesday night before the hour of 10 o'clock I saw not less than twenty drunken men upon the street some of them so drunk that they could not avoid colliding with people whom they met.

"During the forepart of the night the police of the city attempted to arrest a drunken soldier because of some altercation between him and a private citizen. About one hundred soldiers from the regular army at Leavenworth attempted to prevent it and did prevent the arrest until a special call was sent to the headquarters of the army at Fort Leavenworth and a detachment of armed soldiers came to the city and put down the riot.

"I was informed by one who knew whereof he spoke that no less than two hundred 'joints' were being operated in the city of Leavenworth, and there is absolutely no attempt whatever to prevent the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors. To say that the 'lid is on tight' in Leavenworth is an untruth.

"I am a prohibition republican and believe that Kansas has ideal law upon the subject of intoxicating liquors, but I do not approve of misrepresenting the facts relative to its enforcement simply to relieve public officers who fail to do their duty from the censure which they deserve."

The North Dakota Farce.

Hon. D. R. Streeter, editor of the Emmons County, North Dakota, Record, published at Linton, writes: "The manifold evils of the prohibition law in this state are on the increase rather than the decrease. Blind pigs exist in most parts of the state and no sooner is one of these squelched than another reckless person steps in to take its place. The drug stores are doing a flourishing business and there are probably a third more in the state than there is a legitimate demand for."

North Dakota Blind Pigs.

The Grand Forks correspondent of the Fargo Forum informs us, says the Bismarck Palladium, that there are at the present time 1,791 blind pigs in North Dakota—assuming doubtless that the possession of a government tax receipt for the retail sale of intoxicating liquor is prima facie evidence that such liquor is being sold, is correct. Manufacturers carry on a cash business with their North Dakota customers and there is no complaint heard from these outside houses that there is any falling off in their trade. On the contrary, North Dakota accounts are the very best that many a Minnesota and Illinois wholesale house has on its books. And so the farce goes merrily on and is made the medium for personal and political exploitation by cowardly politicians, who are often themselves hopeless victims of the drink habit, and who care nothing about the moral aspect of the question, so that they can continue themselves in the limelight of personal notoriety.

Liquor Cannot Be Seized.

(Press Dispatch.) Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 5.—Judge Cotler in the United States district court here reaffirmed his decision that state officials cannot interfere with interstate commerce shipments, thus restraining the state officers from seizing shipments of liquor before they have been delivered to the consignees.

Favors License Policy.

(Plattsburgh Journal.) As between prohibition and high license, we favor license, the only proper manner of governing the liquor traffic.

GREAT DISPLAY OF CHOICE CORN

Three Miles of Prize Winning Ears Entered in the Third National Corn Exposition at the Nebraskan Capital.

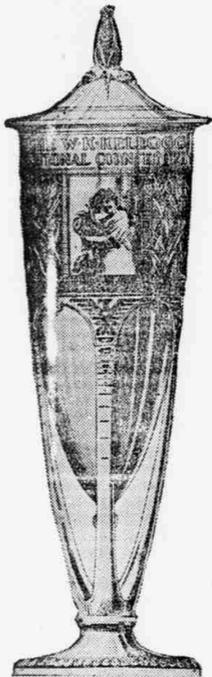
By WALTON WILLIAMS.

HOW brains are making millions on the American farms, how meeting the seasons with common sense as well as brute force has resulted in giving the world more and better food, will be graphically shown at the third National Corn exposition in Omaha Dec. 6-18.

The United States government and twenty-five states have exhibits installed showing how the simplest form of science has produced types of plants for new as well as old lands, for arid as well as well watered regions, for altitudes as low as Louisiana swamps and as high as Wyoming and Montana tablelands 6,000 feet above the sea.

The government exhibit shows that the department of agriculture is doing for the people who till the land, what has been discovered by the bureau of animal industry, by the office of the plant breeder and those experts employed to eradicate injurious insects and diseases of plants and animals which annually destroy a billion dollars' worth of life and deprive the nation of that much new wealth.

Twenty-five of the states became interested in the National Corn exposition as a movement which would give



W. K. KELLOGG \$1,000 TROPHY FOR BEST EAR OF CORN IN THE WORLD.

them an opportunity to demonstrate to some 200,000 farmers how science is solving the problem of getting from the soil the greatest possible profits. Thus the states have installed their exhibits, and the farmers of the country who have been applying some of the methods first unfolded by the agricultural colleges have surrounded these exhibits with grains and grasses produced in all parts of the United States during the season of 1909.

Three miles of prize winning corn have been entered, the ears lying side by side on the exhibition shelves. In samples of one peck each more than a thousand bushels of thrashed grains—wheat, oats, rye, barley, seeds of clover, millet, timothy and alfalfa—await the scoring of the judges which will divide \$50,000 in prizes and award a score of gold and silver trophies to those producing the best of each variety.

Chance to Buy Choice Corn.

When the exposition draws to a close all this prize winning grain, containing as it does the choicest blood streams of heredity in plant life, will be sold at auction. The influence of this choice seed on next year's crop and on production during years to come will give the nation thousands upon thousands of dollars of new wealth. The state exhibits are especially interesting, some of them showing the results of fifteen years' work by plant breeders in order to secure an improved variety of grain.

Wisconsin, for instance, has been working with barley. The experiment stations have secured fourteen varieties adapted to either feeding or brewing. Every variety has a pedigree running back as far as those of most farm animals. How these improved varieties were secured, the parent stock and the grain produced during 1909 are all shown, together with charts demonstrating the increased production.

The conservative estimates say Iowa increased the value of the corn crop \$12,000,000 annually by instructing the farmers how to test their seed. In the exhibit at Omaha the state shows not only the five general soil types within the borders, but demonstrates how each must be handled to obtain either a profit or a loss. The soil chemist shows the farmers what fertilizers to use on these soils. Remarkable new varieties of hard winter wheat secured by breeding and adapted to central Iowa are also shown, while the engineering department has an exhibit dealing with the economic production of power on the farm.

Arkansas has a field of growing rice in its exhibit, and it is to be irrigated

GOVERNOR NOT FOR COUNTY OPTION

Especially Instructive Exhibits From Several States—Value and Scope of the American Breeders' Association.

fully just as it would be in the vast fields of the south. Oklahoma shows 250 varieties of cotton and has a cotton gin to run every day separating the seed from the lint. Tennessee has a miniature phosphate quarry, a pulverizer and the machinery for applying this fertilizer to the fields when it is shown the soil needs phosphorus in its composition. Alfalfa has solved the problem of soil fertility and maintenance, and Kansas shows the effect of rotating this wonderful leguminous plant with corn.

Serum For Hog Cholera.

By persistent effort Missouri has secured the long looked for hog cholera serum. By its use one crop of hogs is four is saved from the ravages of the disease. In its exhibits Missouri shows how this serum is applied and the results of its application.

Indiana changes the chemical composition of corn at will, increasing or decreasing the oil, starch or protein content. Texas shows how cattle may be finished for the market without the use of corn. North Dakota how the new coming population may make a large profit the first year. South Dakota the results of experiments with various rations for cattle. Montana the dry farming systems. Colorado the results of breeding to secure a sugar beet with a greater sugar content. Wyoming the acclimating of plants from the lower altitudes. Illinois the results of a sweeping soil investigation and experiments with crop rotation. Delaware how a family can make more than a living on one of the small farms of little Delaware, and Minnesota the results of spending \$10,000 in breeding wheat.

Prominent Men to Speak.

Besides seeing the exhibits, the visitors will have an opportunity to hear many authorities and thinkers, a program having been arranged for each day. Among the speakers are James J. Hill, builder of the northwest; Willet M. Hays, assistant secretary of



BEST EAR OF CORN IN THE WORLD, EXHIBITED AT THE NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION.

agriculture; Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the department of the interior, and John H. Worst, president of the North Dakota Agricultural college.

Several foreign countries have exhibits at the exposition.

Value of the Breeders' Association.

A gathering that will be valuable to the National Corn exposition will be that of the American Breeders' association, which will also hold its sessions in Omaha. Its members are laboring to so handle the energy of heredity that the production of the earth in both animal and vegetable kingdoms may be greatly increased.

Not to plants alone will the meeting be devoted, but all those who are working to harness the forces of heredity—create new plants, maintain strains of highest excellence in live stock—will discuss progress and plans for the future.

One committee composed of from five to ten earnest students and practical workers will submit a report on swine breeding, while members of another committee will report on the present status of apple breeding in America. These are by no means extreme subjects. The association is almost universal in its scope. Another committee will report on breeding of fur bearing animals.

Willet H. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture, is the secretary of the American Breeders' association and one of its founders. For years he has devoted much of his time and thought to the work of the association and has just now realized in it a great organization of workers who are building up American farm products by scientific breeding. Their meetings serve as a great clearing house for ideas where the workers in each division may give to those in other divisions the benefit of their work year by year. Thus one man has not only his own experience, but that of almost 1,000 others becomes his if he is in intimate communication with the American Breeders' association.

GOVERNOR NOT FOR COUNTY OPTION

(Omaha Daily News, November 14.) County option will not be written into the platform of the Nebraska democracy next year, regardless of the position of W. J. Bryan, if Governor Shallenberger can prevent it.

"County option means prohibition," declared the governor on his arrival in Omaha this morning, "and Mr. Bryan is illogical in his statements that he is a county optionist, but not a prohibitionist."

"Mr. Bryan has intimated in numerous conferences that he is an optionist, but not a prohibitionist, but the very principle of county option is prohibition."

"The liquor problem will be one of the main issues of the campaign," said the governor, "and I do not deem it advisable for the democratic party to adopt a county option plank."

"The liquor laws, with the daylight saloon act passed by a democratic legislature, are being more rigidly enforced than ever before and I believe that a rigid enforcement of liquor statutes is to be preferred to county option."

"It is too early to draft a platform and I believe that we should wait until the situation develops."

Attitude of Democratic Press.

(Columbus Telegram.) The Telegram prefers the method of law rather than the method of the bootleg. And when we say we prefer the method of the law it is with the understanding that all laws governing the sale of liquor shall be enforced to the letter.

We favor obedience to the law for two reasons:

1. Because it is right.
 2. Because only by strict enforcement of the present Nebraska liquor laws can Nebraska escape prohibition.
- We are glad to be able now to state that this is the view of the great majority of the country democratic press in Nebraska and the Telegram always feels safe when traveling the path which the majority of the democratic editors are pointing out as the right path.

Bishop Scannell's Admonition.

Rt. Rev. Richard Scannell, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Omaha, delivered a notable sermon at St. Cecilia church in Omaha Sunday, November 14. The bishop admonished the women to eschew politics. He criticized the activities of the woman temperance crusaders. On this point he said:

"Instead of these women striving for total abstinence they should be working in the cause of temperance," said Bishop Scannell. "Men have a practical judgment in this matter and do not look for the ideally perfect. Therefore, I see no advantage to be derived from the women being admitted into the political arena."

Figures That Burn.

(Worcester Post.) The prohibitory brethren should not be discouraged because the number of arrests for drunkenness totalled only 2,340 for the year ending with the first of last month. Lewiston and its neighboring Auburn in Maine with about a third of Worcester's population had 1,600 of them last year according to the Lewiston Journal. This is fully twice our rate in proportion to population. But these cities have had nearly sixty years' training in "prohibition" and our rate of progress to the bad is such that we can overtake them if the farce continues for another year. The Journal says the great part of the men arrested there were dipsomaniacs appearing over and over again. This is also the usual result of "prohibition" and the stuff that flows under it and the way it is swilled down in bulk purchases and in secret and irresponsible dives.

Effects of No-License Booze.

(Worcester Post.) "It is easy enough for me to see the effects of no-license," said a druggist to Saunterer this morning. "Every morning there is a line of men at my soda fountain waiting for their bromo, a drink that is supposed to take down the head of the morning after, and they come in here in an awful condition. Their hands sometimes shake so that they can't lift the bromo to their mouth without using both hands. This no-license booze is certainly the stuff that kills. And the most pitiful thing about it is the number of young fellows that have gone to the bad this year. I don't believe there were ever so many before. They come in here every morning with their faces pale and their hands shaking, after some drug that will straighten them out. It certainly is a shame." With that he turned to the soda fountain to mix a bromo for a man waiting there.

Thirty-Four Murders.

Discussing the subject of crime in prohibition states, the Chicago Record-Herald, in an editorial, makes this statement: "In Jefferson county, Alabama, the county that includes Birmingham, there were thirty-four murders in the first twenty days of April."

Cannot Understand.

(Alma Record.) Considerable agitation is heard regarding one of the two big political parties adopting the county option plank, but the writer fails to understand just why either the republican or democrat party should wish to steal the prohibition party's thunder.

Real Estate
The following real estate firms have been made in the county since the last report:
Frank C. ...
O. Conner, ...
5, South McCook ...
Nancy E. Katin, ...
Green, ...
V. Frank ...
Campbell, ...
at Cook ...

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