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## MADE HUSBAND SMOKE IN YARD

SHE CHASED HIM OUT OF THE  
PARLORS.

Peculiar Charges Filed in Action for  
Divorce—Mrs. Archer Blew Tin  
Whistle at Midnight to Stop Him  
From Snoring—The Charges.

New York, May 16.—When the action for a separation brought by Mrs. Henry D. Archer of White Plains against her husband, who is connected with Gedney farm, the country estate of Howard Willets, is brought to trial in the supreme court of Westchester county, the question whether the husband can bring a counter charge of cruelty because Mrs. Archer blew a tin whistle at midnight to stop him from snoring, will be decided.

According to the husband's lawyer, Mrs. Archer admits she blew a whistle, but claims it was not a "tin whistle." Mrs. Archer also admits she threw a shoe at her husband, but says it missed its mark and went through a window.

Mr. Archer said today his defense would be along these lines:

That Mrs. Archer kicked in the panels of the pantry door.

That she divided the bedclothes between them.

That she made him eat out of dishes that hadn't been washed.

That she hurled crockery of all kinds at his head.

That she chased him out of the parlor every time he stepped within the door.

That she demanded more money than he earned.

That she would not let him smoke in the house, and he had to go out into the barnyard or into the street to enjoy a peaceful smoke.

That at times he had to cook his own meals.

That his wife hid food so he could not find it.

That she hung his mother's picture in a shed.

"And now," said Mr. Archer, "don't you think I am entitled to a separation? I am going to fight her suit bitterly, and I shall prove my charges, too."

Mrs. Archer is now living in Ossining with relatives.

She says her husband turned her mother's portrait to the wall and he did not support her.

## IRISH EVICT COW; STOP OUTPOUR

BREAK GRASS LANDS ONLY HOPE  
TO CHECK OUTPOUR.

A Parish Almost Depopulated—Seventy Per Cent of Emerald Isle's  
Youth Annually Quits Shores—Cattle  
Graze in Ruins of Cottages.

Dublin, May 16.—Hopes which were entertained for a time last year that the drain of emigration had been checked have proved delusive. The figures show that 4,668 persons emigrated from Ireland last year in excess of the number that left these shores in 1905. And thus far this year this ratio of increase has been more than maintained. Last week no fewer than 3,063 persons left Queenstown for America. This number was the largest recorded in any one week for several years. Nearly 70 per cent of the emigrants were, as usual, the flower of Ireland's population—young men between the ages of 18 and 25.

Among those who watched their departure one day was Cardinal Logue. His emnence was profoundly impressed by the heart-breaking spectacle which he witnessed on the quays at Queenstown. He conversed with many of the emigrants. They were leaving Ireland because "they had nothing to do at home."

As to the remedy to be adopted to arrest this wasting drain of the best elements of the population, Cardinal Logue was emphatic and outspoken.

"The only chance of grappling with the difficulty," he said, "is that of breaking up the grass lands and settling the people upon them. Numbers of those leaving today are from Westmeath, Longford and Roscommon, and farming pursuits are the only pursuits they know. Except you provide employment for these people on the land, it is idle to speak to them against emigration. The land is their support, and there is no other source of livelihood open to them at home. There are no industries to keep them. Of course, the conditions are different in the north, where the linen industry affords so much employment. The employes may not be very well paid, but still they have sufficient to live on, and they appreciate the little ready money they earn."

The parish of Dunrally, in the county of Westmeath, affords a striking illustration of the need of applying the remedy suggested by his emnence. According to the census published by the British government, the population of the parish in 1841 was 3,367, in 1851 it was 2,246, and in 1901, when the last census was taken, it had fallen to 971.

If the land of Dunrally consisted of poor, barren soil, the tremendous de-

crease in its population might excite little surprise. But it is in reality one of the most fertile parishes in the country. It is that which lends such a terrible significance to the figures. The very fertility of its soil has been its curse. It was too good for men and women and it has been turned into pasture land for cattle. Not even the ruins of the cottages of the former inhabitants now remain, for cattle graze where their hearthstones once stood. If the land had been covered with bogs and swamps and rocks, it would now be far more populous than it is, for then it would not be good enough for cattle, but still good enough for poor peasants to wrest a bare pittance out of the soil. Dunrally is not a mere isolated example. There are hundreds of fertile parishes which tell a similar tale. It is on the best land in many districts of Ireland that the depopulation has been greatest. No other country in the world presents a similar spectacle.

Wants Baptist Convention for 1908.

San Antonio, Texas, May 16.—San Antonio is making a determined effort to secure the Baptists' convention for 1908. The 1907 convention convened in Richmond today, and a strong delegation from San Antonio, composed of pastors and laymen, and also from this section, who will advocate the selection of this city went to the scene. The convention membership is always from 5,000 to 7,000, which includes pastors and delegates from fifteen southern states. Other places seeking the convention are Birmingham, Knoxville, Atlanta, Nashville and Hot Springs, Ark. The Baptist general convention of Texas will meet in this city on Nov. 5, and will bring to this city between 3,000 and 5,000. Preparations are being made already to entertain these delegates in a most hospitable manner.

Summer Chautauqua at Houston.

Houston, Texas, May 16.—The summer Chautauqua began here today, and will continue until May 22. The Union Tabernacle was secured for these dates. The programme includes a large number of distinguished lecturers, educators and entertainers. The whole state and some of the adjoining states are furnishing the auditors, who are delighted with the first-class entertainment provided by the intellectual providers. First class talent has been secured in Colonel Sobieski, the Polish prince orator and statesman, who has traveled extensively and is widely known as a lecturer. He is said to have traveled more miles, delivered more lectures and addressed more people than any other lecturer now on the platform. Among the others who will appear on the programme are Miss Frank Miller, a costume lecturer, Charles F. Stalk, cartoonist and chalk talker; C. D. Meigs, Prof. John G. Hill, and the Ben Hur company and the Howard-Payne quartette. The receipts of the Chautauqua will be devoted to the building fund for the proposed Young Women's Christian association rooms, to complete the details. This Chautauqua is in line with those that are to be held in Texas cities this summer, being for the purpose of educating together with entertainment and amusement.

## Youthful Murderer Tells of Awful Crime

Son of Mrs. Laura Cramer, on Trial for Her Life, Vividly Portrays the Killing of His Father at Page Last February.

"Small we get it?"  
"Yes, Arthur, if the worst comes to the worst, you'll have to use it, for I can't."

The question was by Arthur Cramer of his mother, and the latter replied as given above, and within half a minute after Arthur sent a bullet crashing through his father's brain that produced instant death, at Page, about 6 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 14, last.

Young Cramer was on the witness stand yesterday afternoon in the case of murder that has been brought against his mother, and his evidence proved to be very damaging to her case. He was examined in chief by State's Attorney Barnett, and the cross examination that followed was by Attorney Fowler, of Lee & Fowler.

Arthur related the story of the tragedy in this manner:  
"My name is Arthur Cramer; will be 17 years old May 22; have lived in Page three or four years; we lived in the north part of town for two years and then moved to where we lived when the shooting took place; was in Page Feb. 14 and was at home at 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening. Was at Griffith's elevator, and got home about 5 p. m. and did the chores; was at the barn when my little brother came out and told me that papa was coming, and I went directly in and went up stairs. I saw my father coming down the road. Mother came up stairs directly after I did, and so did Howard. Don't know whether mother was up stairs when father entered the house or not, but I heard father walking in the rooms down stairs. He had only been in the house a minute or so when I heard him start to come up stairs; mother was sitting on the side of the bed, and I was standing where I could see him as he put his foot on the first step. I was partly inside the door up stairs and partly on the landing; mother was back of the door, kind of, and I don't think she could see father."

"Did your mother say anything to you?" asked Mr. Barnett.

"No, sir," was the reply.

"Just look at that little thing lying on the bench," Mr. Barnett remarked.

He was alluding to the revolver from which was fired the fatal shot, and Arthur looked, and on being questioned, the boy admitted that his mother handed him the revolver. There was a sharp retort or two between the state's attorney and Mr. Fowler, but it quickly subsided, and Arthur proceeded:

"I turned back into the room and said, 'Shall we get it now?'"

Mr. Barnett asked him if he referred to the revolver, and the boy said he

did. He said that his mother replied:

"Yes, Arthur; if the worst comes to the worst, you (or we) will have to use it," and she handed him the weapon.

He said: "I stepped back to the head of the stairs, and told father not to come up, but he kept on and I fired, and went back into the room, and heard him fall down stairs."

Here he was put through a rigid examination by Mr. Barnett, and at first denied that he and his mother had ever before talked of shooting the husband and father, but finally admitted that three or four days before the tragedy his mother had said that they might have to shoot him, as they were afraid of him. The testimony showed that Cramer had reached the third step from the top when the bullet was discharged through his hand. He also admitted that his mother had sent him for the cartridges some time before the shooting, and that he knew where the pistol was kept, and that he had left the barn when his little brother, Howard, had told him that his father was coming and had gone to the room where he knew his mother had secreted the revolver underneath the mattress, where she got it and handed it to him. He stated that he had no hard feelings or anger at his father, but shot because they were afraid of him.

Fred Cramer, the man who was killed, left home on the afternoon before the day he was killed and went into the country with a man named Buckley and did not return home until five minutes before he was a corpse, for he could not have been in the house three minutes before he was shot. There was no evidence introduced yesterday to show that he had uttered a word.

On cross-examination by Mr. Fowler he stated that he had frequently heard his father threaten to kill his mother and the entire family, and that they were all in terror of him, and believed that he would kill them. He related several instances where Cramer had made threats to kill, and testified that his father was frequently intoxicated and was generally ugly when in that condition. Arthur stated that the revolver was loaded three or four days before he killed his father, because he had been acting more ugly than usual. In his direct examination he was somewhat frustrated by the rapid fire questions that were put to him by the state's attorney and he several times contradicted himself.

Mr. Griffith, who was also called during the afternoon, said that he had examined the dead man's coat and found that it had been burnt or rather

scorched from a lighted cigar that he was smoking, the cigar falling on his coat after he was shot. The undertaker who had buried the body also testified, but it was unimportant.

Late Adjournment Bothers Hotelmen.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16.—The hotelmen of the city are in a great quandary as to the late adjournment of the legislature, which is so much later than usual that they have not been able to accommodate several organizations that announced their annual meetings to take place here, but cannot find room because the legislators occupy rooms that the men of the orders want and need. Both the Elks and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, were scheduled to bring crowds here and the hotelmen fear that they will be picked up by other towns, but the Elks shifted their date till June, and will be here then.

Ten Thousand Baptists in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., May 16.—The Baptists have overwhelmed the city, so that even the ample provisions made for the entertainment of the guests of this city noted for its capabilities in the art of accommodating outsiders, has been put to its best to give each visitor a roof over his head. But in addition to the hotels and boarding houses, all private houses of any pretension have been thrown open, and their guest chambers are fully occupied. This convention is considered the largest ever held in the United States by religious people, and has brought hither all the Baptist ministers in the south, while the list of delegates is truly a remarkable one. The Women's Missionary Union is also in session. The convention will remain until May 20 inclusive.

Merger of Theological Schools.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 16.—A merger involving Presbyterian properties aggregating millions of dollars, is to be brought up in the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, which opens in Columbus, Ohio, today. The proposition is the consolidation of the Lane Theological Seminary, the McCormick Theological Seminary, in Chicago, and the Western Theological Seminary, in Pittsburgh. The sending of Robert Laidlaw by the Cincinnati Presbytery as one of the lay delegates has great significance. Mr. Laidlaw is one of the trustees of the Lane Seminary, and Dr. Kibben, president of the institution, said that he nominated him so that Mr. Laidlaw could represent Lane in the negotiations. The three seminaries, whose consolidation is urged, graduate the majority of the young ministers for Presbyterian pulpits.

## WOMAN BUILDS BIG RAILROADS

MRS. HOOKER DIRECTS MEN'S  
WORK IN CAMPS.

Texas Woman Permits no Shirking—  
Mrs. Freeman Is Placed in Charge  
of Big Copper Mine—Many Women  
Are Ranch Owners.

Austin, Tex., May 16.—Mrs. S. C. Hooker is a prominent railroad contractor in Texas. She took a large grading contract on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railroad between Sweetwater, Tex., and Knox City, more than a year ago, and she came out so well with it that she had enlarged her outfit and is now at work on a large contract on the same road between Sweetwater and San Angelo.

She not only finances the job, but she superintends the grading work personally. She lives in the grading camp and spends most of her time on the stretches of grade, directing the work of the laborers and other employees. She started in with twenty mule teams, but her outfit has been greatly increased recently. It is said that she will permit no shirking on the part of any employee. They must do their work well and put in full hours at it.

Over at Silver City, N. M., Mrs. L. W. Freeman has been placed in charge of a big copper mine by the Enterprise Mining Co., which has its headquarters at Pittsburgh Pa. Mrs. Freeman is an experienced mining woman. She has been connected with the mining business for a number of years. She is given full charge of the company's property in New Mexico and her authority is supreme when it comes to the operation of the mine. She has prepared plans for a new cyanide plant, which the company will erect at the mine under her supervision.

There are many women ranch owners and ranch managers in Texas and other parts of the southwest. They have had marked success in the cattle-raising business. This is particularly true of Mrs. Richard King, the multimillionaire stock-woman of Kingsville, and Mrs. Adair who owns and conducts a ranch of nearly 1,500,000 acres in the "Panhandle."

## Scientists Are Amazed by the One-Rail Train

Declare New 150-Mile-an-Hour System Will Revolutionize Transportation—Problem Studied Thirty Years—Great Speed Is Possible.

London, May 16.—Louis Brennan's new "one-rail train" is the talk of London today. Scientists are astounded and say the monorail train will revolutionize transportation. It is declared to be the greatest invention since the electric motor. A speed of 150 miles an hour can be developed.

A working model was exhibited before the Royal society, the greatest scientific body in Great Britain.

A great crowd saw a miniature railway car or locomotive standing entirely above a single rail, with apparently nothing to balance it. It ran about the hall, turned sharp corners at high speed, crossed a single strand of wire cable in lieu of a bridge, and climbed heavy inclines—all with perfect stability.

Sometimes the car was loaded, sometimes empty. No attempt was made to balance the load. The vehicle itself did that instantly and automatically. If the load was piled up all on one side, it seemed inevitable that the vehicle would sag, but the overloaded side automatically rose in proportion to the burden as the empty side was depressed.

Studies Problem Thirty Years.

Brennan told his audience about his long search for an ideal method of traction and his success in finding it. He began studying the problem nearly thirty years ago. How to reduce friction was his chief task. It is well known that only about 12 per cent of the power generated by a locomotive is actually used in drawing a train.

Brennan began experimenting with the gyroscope. The principle of the spinning top is the secret of the seeming miracle of his new railroad.

The inventor's own description of the result of his labors is as follows:

"The characteristic feature of the system of transportation is that each vehicle is capable of maintaining its balance upon an ordinary rail laid upon ties on the ground, whether it be standing still or moving in either direction at any rate of speed, notwithstanding the center of gravity is several feet above the rail and the wind pressure, a shifting 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. The mechanism consists essentially of two flywheels rotated directly by electric motors in opposite directions at a high velocity, mounted so that by their gyrostatic action their stored-up energy can be utilized. These fly-

wheels, mounted on high-class bearings, are placed in air-exhausted cases so both air and journal friction is reduced to a minimum; consequently, the power required to keep them in rapid motion is extremely small."

Wheels in Single Row.

"The wheels are placed in a single row beneath the center of the car and are carried on bogies or compound bogies, which are not only pivoted to provide for horizontal curves in the track, but for vertical ones also. By this means the cars can run upon curves even of less radius than the length of the vehicle itself, or on crooked rails, or on rails laid over uneven ground, without danger of derailment."

"The motor power may be either steam, petrol oil, gas or electricity. I use petrol and an electric generating set carried by the vehicle itself to supply the current to the motor's stability mechanism."

"Everything points to a great economy resulting from making the cars wider in proportion to their length than on ordinary railways. Therefore it has been decided to make an experimental coach twelve feet wide. Brakes capable of being operated by pneumatic or manual power are provided for all wheels."

"The rail only requires to be of the same weight as one of the rails of an ordinary line in order to carry the same load on the same number of wheels in each case. The ties also require to be one-half the usual length."

"The bridges would be of the simplest possible construction, a single wire hawser stretched across a ravine or river being all that is necessary for temporary work. Strange to say, the lateral swaying of the hawser does not disturb the balance of the cars, and the strongest winds will fail to blow them off. In other cases for bridge building a single row of piles with the rail on top suffices, or a single girder carrying the rail may be conveniently used."

Great Speed Possible.

"The speed can be from twice to three times that of ordinary railways, owing to the smoothness in running and the total absence of lateral oscillation."

The government has paid the larger share of the expense and has voted 25,000 for the construction of a full-sized car. The war department will construct the necessary rail upon government land at Chatham, near the inventor's home.



JUDGE FREMONT WOOD AND A GROUP SHOWING THE ACCUSED MINERS, MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE.

Judge Wood, who is trying the case against William D. Haywood, is a New England Yankee who has spent fifteen years in the west. In the group, beginning at the right, are Charles H. Moyer, Mrs. Moyer, William D. Haywood, George A. Pettibone and Mrs. Pettibone, in the order named.