FROM THE POPULAR SCIENCE ARCHIVES

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

In the age of ballot-box stuffing, the mechanical voting machine promised indisputably accurate election tallies. Sound familiar?

"Plot and plan, scheme and engineer as he may, the crooked ward-heeler cannot discover a way of cheating the machine," PooSci wrote in 1920, urging the widespread adoption of mechanized voting as an antidote to Tammany Hall-style election fraud. The gear-and-lever voting machine seemed to ensure a fair and scientific tally. Although it had debuted two decades before we featured it on our cover (below), in 1920 it was used in only 17 states. By the 1960s the machine predominated in U.S. elections. But by the ’80s, it had fallen from favor because of serious shortcomings: It lacked a paper trail, had in fact proved to be susceptible to tampering, and broke frequently. Now, as officials rush to install electronic voting equipment for this month’s presidential election, experts warn that evolving machines may possess the same drawbacks as their mechanical predecessors [see page 54]. "Wow," UC Berkeley computer security analyst David Wagner says of PooSci’s early enthusiasm. "Replace the word ‘mechanical’ with ‘electronic,’ and we’re right back to today." — ADAM VORLUND

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: NEXT STOP, 42ND STREET—TIMES SQUARE

Telephone engineer E.F. Trafton invented an early public address system for underground trains. Loudspeakers equipped with special amplifiers informed riders on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway of upcoming station stops.

THE SOFT-DRINK FOUNTAIN THAT TAKES CARE OF ITSELF

A large oak barrel equipped with spigots and filled with a cool beverage was the latest example of an increasingly popular novelty: the coin-operated vending machine. "When this drink dispenser is placed in a busy locality, as much as four hundred dollars has been earned by it in a single day," we enthused.

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