

# WINDUP OF GREAT BALLOT BATTLE

We, the undersigned, judges in The Norfolk Daily News up-to-date voting contest, after thoroughly canvassing the votes, find the following young ladies to be the winners of the various prizes in the four districts:

The winner of the \$50.00 set of heavier furs, offered as extra prize, during the special offer period, was won by Miss Bertha Bennett, Elgin, who secured 2,448 new months' business during the specified time.

Winner of the grand prize, the Overland touring car, Miss Bertha Bennett, Elgin; total votes, 11,243,210.

## WINNERS OF DISTRICT PRIZES.

- District No. 1.**
- Winner of the \$350.00 piano, Anna Boenke, 1,378,230 votes.
  - Winner of the scholarship, Opal Madsen, 875,880 votes.
  - Winner of the gold watch, Mrs. Mary Heckman, 703,170 votes.
- District No. 2.**
- Winner of the \$350.00 piano, Hazel Harrison, 6,957,430 votes.
  - Winner of the scholarship, Sarah Bennett, 2,215,670 votes.
  - Winner of the gold watch, Christie Kilment, 2,137,665 votes.
- District No. 3.**
- Winner of the \$350.00 piano, Daisy Abbott, 3,674,140 votes.
  - Winner of the scholarship, Selma Hoffman, 3,298,530 votes.
  - Winner of the gold watch, Lenora Dederman, 3,162,880 votes.
- District No. 4.**
- Winner of the \$350.00 piano, Agnes Bergstrom, 3,914,840 votes.
  - Winner of the scholarship, Carrie Botsford, 2,845,430 votes.
  - Winner of the gold watch, Mrs. J. L. Pickering, 2,780,910 votes.
- A. L. Killian, John R. Hays, J. E. Haase, J. B. Maylard, F. C. Asmus, P. L. Zuelow, Sol G. Mayer, Judges.

## The Daily News' gigantic contest

is now a matter of history. All that remains is for the young ladies mentioned at the top of the column to call and claim their own. All the prizes are ready to be turned over to those who have won them by their popularity and industry.

The contest closed in a blaze of glory and good humor and enthusiasm at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

Candidates and their friends thronged the office all day long and the contest department was taxed to its utmost to handle those who had votes and subscriptions to turn in. At 11 o'clock sharp the ballot box was closed and no more votes allowed to be deposited except those that came in through by the mail, and bore the postmark of October 23. The ballot box was placed in a vault and later turned over to the judges appointed to do the counting, who took it to the firemen's hall and broke the seals, opened the same and the final count commenced.

The room was packed to the door with candidates and their friends waiting for the final announcement.

The counting of the votes was a tedious task for the judges and was carried on in full view of everyone present. Great care was taken by the judges in counting the votes and adding machines were used to insure absolute accuracy.

**Honors Deserved.**

The successful contestants are named today as the result of the official count made by these disinterested gentlemen, acting as judges, and who have no motive in the contest other than to accept the invitation of the management to make a thorough and complete canvass of the votes. The mere mention of the names of these gentlemen is assurance enough of their integrity. These gentlemen are well known and highly esteemed by their business associates and with all whom they come in contact, as thorough and honest business men.

**Judges.**

Hon. John R. Hays, postmaster.  
S. G. Mayer, clothing merchant.  
J. B. Maylard, secretary Durland Trust Co.  
J. E. Haase, vice president Citizens National bank.  
A. L. Killian, merchant.  
Paul Zuelow, assistant cashier Nebraska National bank.  
F. C. Asmus, assistant cashier Norfolk National bank.

The judges were assisted in making the count by W. P. Logan of the Nebraska National bank, and W. L. Hauptli of the Citizens National bank.

When the announcement of the winners was made shortly after midnight, the names of the winners were greeted with approval on all sides. The interest was intense all during the count, and the best feeling prevailed among all those present.

Every ballot voted was carefully scrutinized by the judges and those present expressed themselves as highly pleased with the manner of arriving at the result.

**Big Vote Cast.**

The aggregate vote cast in The Daily News contest is the largest

## SEVERAL THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIBERS WERE ADDED

Greatest and Most Successful Contest Ever Held in Norfolk---Whirlwind of Interest at Close---Final Standing of Candidates---Official Announcement of Winners of the Many Prizes, Together With Complete Figures Showing Vote Cast in Contest.

## MILLIONS OF VOTES WERE CAST IN THE AGGREGATE

Mammoth Vote Cast Means an Enormous Gain in Circulation of Value Inestimable to Advertisers---The Battle of Ballots is Now a Matter of History---Contest Conducted Under the Management of the Myers Circulation Co., Inc., of Waterloo, Iowa.

ever polled in a similar contest in the city, if not in the whole middle west, and ran high in the millions.

The conditions of the contest were so easy that it proved attractive from the start, and before a week had passed—before the first announcement of votes—thousands of men, women and children in the surrounding territory had entered in friendly rivalry, seeking votes for their favorites.

Nip and tuck they fought for two months, each vote adding to the interest of the contest. At no time from the casting of the first ballot was it possible to pick the winners, so close was the battle. From time to time many persons took a guess at the possible winners, but the opinion was hardly expressed before another big batch of votes was recorded, and their choice was found among the lower ones. Thus it went throughout the whole contest, first one and then another forging ahead.

But it was just as the manager of the contest expected—the reserve of the various candidates played the most important part, and was the deciding factor in determining the winners.

### Everybody Satisfied.

That there should be no disappointment, and that the efforts of the willing workers should not go unrewarded, even though their candidates did not win the grand prize, the officials of the contest divided the territory into four districts and offered prizes for the most popular lady of each. This increased the interest in the contest and resulted in satisfaction for everybody, which was the chief desire of The Daily News.

Slowly at first the votes began to come in, then increased gradually for a while, until when the workers got thoroughly warmed up they rolled in in such numbers that the totals soon amounted to enormous figures. The friends of the contestants desired to see them win, and insisted on making the fact public by voting for them and getting their friends to do likewise, and the smallest boy or girl was just as powerful as his elders in boosting his favorite candidate. More than one man stole an hour or two from his office at intervals during the contest to make a personal canvass for some friend, and many a dinner dish was left unwashed while the women of the household went calling and incidentally looking for votes.

**Winners Feel Proud.**

The winners may well feel proud of the fact that they have run one race in a thousand and have come out with the deserving honor of having out-run and out-classed workers who have themselves done exceedingly well and would, under ordinary conditions, have had enough votes to win.

The honor attached to winning is considered by some of the candidates as being worth many times the value of the prize itself. Friends of the contestants have boosted them all along the line, and nothing seemed too hard for them to do where a subscription was gotten and the votes given to the favorite.

There has been quite an army of fair ladies who have made it their special business during the past two months to early and late exploit the virtue of the paper. In the city and in all directions throughout the country there have been many contestants at all times during the day, a foot, on wheels or on horseback, hunting for some one who looked as though he did not take The Daily News, and it may be stated right here that there are but few that have that appearance now.

The contestants have all done splendid work, and some have been more successful than others; but this is due largely to the ability to hustle, possessed by the winning candidates.

**All Could Not Win.**

It is a fact greatly to be deplored that all could not win one of the prizes, but this is impossible, and there is sympathy in plenty for those who have put in days and hours of hard labor and at the end failed to receive a prize for which they have striven; but even then, the work has

not all been wasted effort. The honest striving after success, even though the immediate object is not realized, cannot fail to do good. The enthusiasm and energy which was developed is not lost, but reacts on one's character, putting iron into the nerve, encouraging one's confidence, stimulating courage and arousing an honest belief in one's ability to undertake and carry to success any task which presents itself. In addition to that, a business experience that she would obtain in no other way.

**The Benefit of the Contest.**

Every candidate, whether she cares to fight the battle of ballots or not, is better able to fight the battle of daily existence today than she was when she entered the contest. Though she may feel the disappointment keenly, she must realize that facing the world does not seem nearly so formidable a proposition as it did a few weeks ago. Those who are successful are deserving of congratulations and praise. They have striven hard, and what they have achieved has been largely the result of untiring, unremitting worry. Early and late for nearly two months they have been piling up the voting strength a few votes at a time until the ballots amount high up in the thousands. They will appreciate the prize a thousand-fold more than they would if they had been laid at their feet without any effort on their part, and are better able to appreciate them at something of their own value.

**Best of Feeling.**

During the progress of the entire contest the best of feeling has prevailed, and while today's list of winners is quite lengthy, there are many other deserving workers who were not fortunate enough to have their names on the final list, but through their individual efforts have made such a record as to deserve great praise. To such The Daily News extends its congratulations and thanks them for their earnestness of purpose and for the work they have accomplished. Now at last the contest has closed, and it is with pleasure the final awards are made to the successful and deserving candidates who have been chosen by the public at large to be given the different prizes.

**Winners Pleased.**

The Daily News congratulates the ladies, one and all, hoping they will enjoy the prizes they have gained to the fullest extent, and that they may be some source of continued satisfaction.

Many letters have been received from candidates, both winners and losers, thanking their friends and The Daily News, but on account of lack of space it is impossible to publish all in today's paper.

The ballots that have been cast in the contest will be kept ten days and then destroyed.

The following is the final vote of the contestants.

- |                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Hazel Harrison, Herriok, S.D.      | 6,957,430 |
| Sarah Bennett, Winnetoon, S.D.     | 2,215,670 |
| Christie Kilment, Verdigris, S.D.  | 2,137,665 |
| Latta Bailey, Fairfax, S. D.       | 1,506,720 |
| Mabel VanNorman, Pierce, R. 2      | 1,638,630 |
| Sadie Jackson, Pierce, S. D.       | 1,286,245 |
| Margie Lundak, Niobrara, S. D.     | 1,286,019 |
| Lulu Brown, Niobrara, S. D.        | 1,224,580 |
| Marion McMaster, Dallas, S.D.      | 1,181,720 |
| Laura Sweet, Creighton, S. D.      | 1,085,150 |
| Cora Ewing, Niobrara, S. D.        | 980,910   |
| Della Pischel, Pischelville, S. D. | 731,380   |
| Clytie Scott, Creighton, S. D.     | 670,770   |
| Alta Baker, St. Charles, S. D.     | 619,410   |
| Marion Salter, Lamro, S. D.        | 601,500   |
| Pauline Olmer, Gregory, S. D.      | 304,430   |
| Eloise Hanson, Verdell, S. D.      | 297,960   |
| Myrtle Bixby, Gregory, S. D.       | 253,310   |

### THE HALLOWEEN TABLE.

How It Can Be Appropriately Decked For the Party.

A particularly pretty fancy table was shown at an informal evening party where the supper served was "ten trifles," says the Housekeeper. Lighted jack-o'-lanterns were placed on the sideboard, and a large, weirdly shaped Japanese lantern hung from the chandelier directly over the dining room table, which, however, had no lights upon it. The table was round and was covered with a bright yellow cloth. Two large brass platters were placed at one end of the table, with a proper distance between them to give them the effect of being big, round eyes. A large, round cake fed with pistachio frosting filled the center of each platter, while a rim of small white cakes outlined them prettily. The "nose" was another round dish filled with little round nut sandwiches, and the "mouth" was a half moon of small, round, brass dishes filled with fruits, bonbons, nuts, etc.

Each feature was outlined by bitter-sweet vine, and the effect was as novel as it was charming. Having the features not too close looked best. A pretty table for Halloween or for any autumnal party can be planned by having the table bare, with big dollies cut from scrub material in the shape of maple leaves. For a centerpiece a disk or bowl of highly polished fruit looks most dainty, draped with the airy clematis. If for Halloween a bare branch can rise from the center of the fruit, on which can be perched two or three fancy looking paper owls.

Strings of small red apples and gilded nuts can depend from the chandelier, while loops of popcorn rubbed with phosphorus are effective when the only light is shed from Jack o' lanterns.

Little crookneck squashes, hollowed out, make delightful little horns of plenty to fill with bonbons or candied fruits, while apple and oddly shaped potatoes will serve nicely for candlesticks, having the candles colored red, green or yellow.

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|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Bertha Bennett, Elgin, S.D.       | 11,243,210 |
| Agnes Bergstrom, Anoka, R. 1      | 3,914,840  |
| Carrie Botsford, Tilden, S.D.     | 2,845,430  |
| Mrs. J. L. Pickering, Lynch, S.D. | 2,780,910  |
| Sophia Hanson, Napier, S.D.       | 1,413,710  |
| Irene Figez, Long Pine, S.D.      | 1,170,040  |
| Helen Williams, Atkinson, S.D.    | 1,146,650  |
| Lillian Anderson, Neligh, S.D.    | 1,106,100  |
| Eleanor Hubbard, Ewing, S.D.      | 1,000,420  |
| Julia Dennis, Spencer, S.D.       | 789,980    |
| Clara Barnes, Gross, S.D.         | 681,900    |
| Gertrude Alderman, Bassett, S.D.  | 576,620    |
| Ella Mohr, Monon, S.D.            | 556,260    |
| Ethel Saggner, Butte, S.D.        | 482,120    |
| Rhoda Sherman, O'Neill, S.D.      | 387,740    |
| Mrs. G. H. Mathew, Bristol, S.D.  | 357,660    |
| Helen Thompson, Newport, S.D.     | 32,870     |

- |                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Daisy Abbott, Pilger, S.D.       | 3,674,140 |
| Selma Hoffman, Battle Creek      | 3,298,530 |
| Lenora Dederman, Nfk., R. 5      | 3,162,880 |
| Gale Avery, Battle Creek, R. 2   | 2,959,890 |
| Katherine Leonard, Md. Gve.      | 2,128,150 |
| Mabel Jonson, Hoskins, R. 1      | 2,127,790 |
| Clara Herbes, Humphrey, S. D.    | 1,637,560 |
| Ella Schroeder, Hoskins, R. 1    | 1,522,560 |
| Frances Wahl, Madison, S. D.     | 1,421,960 |
| Dorothy Weston, Norfolk, R. 3    | 1,386,530 |
| Mrs. J. W. Rice, Norfolk, R. 2   | 1,369,910 |
| Ida Waddell, Meadow Grove, S. D. | 885,060   |
| Tessie Kent, Norfolk, R. 2       | 843,730   |
| Clara Sharp, Pilger, S. D.       | 546,470   |
| Katie Dienes, Norfolk, R. 5      | 533,620   |
| Irene Melick, Carroll, S. D.     | 471,460   |
| Edna Perry, Stanton, R. F. D.    | 363,710   |
| Ethel Sewell, Norfolk, R. 2      | 283,980   |
| Luella Green, Norfolk, R. 2      | 218,740   |
| Ida Fuhrman, Norfolk, R. 1       | 212,430   |
| Martha Glaser, Stanton, S. D.    | 199,560   |

### M'CARREN A GAME PATIENT.

Jested With Nurse After Operation For Appendicitis.

They are telling the story about Senator M'Carren, operated on for appendicitis in New York.

On the second day of his illness his nurse took his temperature, and the senator asked her what it showed.

"It's 99 1/2," was the reply.

"When it gets to 100 sell," rejoined the patient.

## TALKING OF THE NATIONAL CENSUS

TWO AND A QUARTER BILLION QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED.

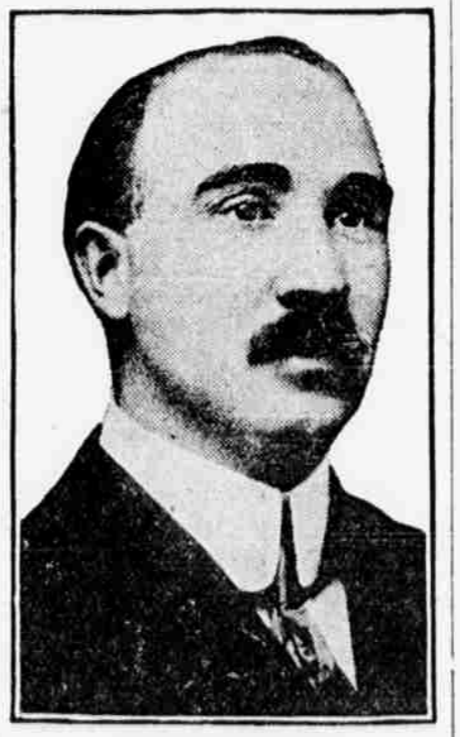
EXPERTS WILL FRAME THEM

Each Query Costs Tens of Thousands of Dollars—Answers to Be Compiled by Electricity at the Rate of 3,500 or 4,000 an Hour.

The national census of the United States partakes of the nature of both an inventory of material possessions and a social, industrial, educational and moral stock taking. The constitution requires a census every ten years as the basis for the reapportionment of representatives in congress. Fewer even than six questions, the number asked in the first census of 1790, would now meet the basic need from which the census sprang. But progress in general and national expansion in particular have demanded more information.

It may be asked, "What questions shall be included in the schedules of the census bureau where each costs tens of thousands of dollars?" Upon this point there is a difference of opinion, and since bureaus, like individuals, are fallible the census reports

the administrative head of the bureau, which is under the jurisdiction of Charles Nagel, secretary of the department of commerce and labor. Assistant Director W. E. Willoughby, with Dr. J. A. Hill, will have immediate charge of the technical work of the bureau. The population returns as of the date April 15, 1910, will be obtained by 65,000 enumerators under the oversight of 330 supervisors. The agricultural schedule also will be carried by 45,000 of the enumerators and will cover the farm operations of 1909 and the farm equipment on April 15, 1910.



E. DANA DURAND.

will be realized from the fact that about three times as much capital is invested in agriculture as in manufactures. Six million farms will be visited, and it is expected that it will develop that fully 15,000,000 people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. About 2,000 special agents will begin the collection of statistics of manufactures for the year 1909 on Jan. 1. Three hundred of the regular enumerators will carry schedules of manufactures in certain districts.

**New Compiling Device.**

About 3,000 clerks in addition to the permanent force of the census bureau will be employed in Washington to compile the statistics from the schedules. Uncle Sam's up to dateness in a mechanical way in the present case is attested by the new equipment which is to be installed to facilitate the labor of compilation. The use of machinery has made it possible to enlarge the scope of investigation included in the schedule, because it is now possible to deal with a mass of data which could not have been handled by the old method of making tallies. In 1900 the schedule of population alone contained twenty-five questions. Take the population of 1910 at 90,000,000, with the same number of questions, and this will mean no less than 2,250,000,000 items to be counted, to say nothing of combinations.

The present system of tabulating returns was first used in the census of 1890. The vital factor is a simple thing, a card about 3 by 6 1/2 inches, with holes punched in it. A position or combination of positions is assigned to "white," "colored," etc., so that every possible answer is provided for.

The schedules are all transferred to cards with the help of a punching machine. This has a keyboard much like a typewriter. The cards are fed under the punches from a pack and ejected automatically. These machines, of which 500 have been ordered, can be operated at the rate of from 400 to 500 cards an hour with an average of thirteen or fourteen strokes to the card.

**How Tabulating Machines Work.**

There will be a hundred tabulating machines. They somewhat resemble an upright piano in appearance. In place of the keyboard there is a feed plate and an arm carrying a pin box near one end. As a card may have between 200 and 300 positions and as a tabulating machine has only sixty counters, it is necessary to run a card through several times in order to get all the information.

After deciding what data are wanted the little cups in the feed plate affected are filled with mercury, and electric connections are made with the counters. Then when a card is fed the pin box descends and wherever holes have been punched for the answers required the pins dip into the mercury and an electric current causes the counters to register. The card itself is sufficiently rigid to prevent all the other pins from dipping into the mercury. It will be seen, then, that the principle governing the operation of the tabulating machine is simple. This mechanism can be fed by hand at the rate of 3,500 or 4,000 an hour.

In tabulating the population schedule alone 90,000,000 cards will be passed six times through the machines. When an enumeration district is completed or when desired the totals shown by all the counters are printed on paper tapes at a single operation and these are drawn out and the num-

bers transcribed. The agricultural schedule will have a machine adapted to its special needs, which will register and add the value of farms, stock, crops, etc.

Many typewriters, adding machines, combined writers and adders and machines for computing percentages and performing other arithmetical operations will be used. Heretofore much leased tabulating machinery has been used at large expense. For this census very little will be required, and it is estimated that this change of policy will save many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

### TRESPASSING IN THE AIR.

How High Must an Aeronaut Go to Avoid Encroaching on Property?

How high an aviator must fly to be safe from the consequences of illegal trespass and a great many other questions not burning now were treated by Lytleton Fox, a lawyer, in an address to members of the Aero Club of America in New York. The answer was that the aviator would have to be out of sight.

The old Roman law which gives to the owner of land absolute ownership also of the air above it is responsible for this. The law must be changed, added Mr. Fox, or the courts will be ruinously congested. As matters stand, there having been no changes in the law for several hundred years, a man in a flying machine has no rights that a man with a plow is bound to respect. The question is how best to bring the attention of the judicial system to this unfair discrimination against the flying portion of the race. No man can fly as things now stand without technically breaking the law unless he gets special privileges from the landowner.

It is a problem that bristles with novelty, says Mr. Fox. In the event of posthumous being hit by ginger pop bottles dropped by the passing aviator or by other objects, including the aviator himself, the man below would have redress at law. Mr. Fox believes the Aero Club should urge the Wright brothers, for instance, to consent to be sued by the owner of land over which they have flown (and thereby trespassed) so as to bring the whole subject before the courts for settlement. The suit should be a friendly one, he said, the object being to modify, if possible, the law of aerial trespass. Another way might be to condemn the air by legal procedure and thus knock over the historical fossil.

A discussion that followed the address of the evening resulted in the members arriving at the firm belief that the air should be considered a highway, and there was preliminary talk concerning an attempt at legislative enactment.

### METHODS OF LOMBROSO.

Late Authority on Criminals Decorated His Laboratory With Their Skulls.

Professor Cesare Lombroso, known to the world as the leading expert on criminals and their ways, who died a few days ago in Turin, Italy, was as wonderful a man as reputation has made him. He was of a very excitable temperament, very dogmatic in everything he said, was always emphatic and liked controversy. But he was quite immune from criticism or public opinion.

Besides enjoying a large practice in Turin, he held the position of professor of psychological medicine at the university there. One of his duties was to examine the candidates for the doctor of medicine degree of that university, and there are strange tales to tell of the ordeals which those examinations implied.

"I see," said the professor to one student—"I see by the formation of your head that you have come of a line of thieves and will probably inherit that propensity." And so the professor went on. As each succeeding student presented himself Lombroso spoke out the student's character at once. But he was a very kind hearted man, and when he came across a student who was born for the profession he gave him every assistance he could. His laboratory is decorated with the skulls of celebrated criminals, and he had a machine devised by himself for measuring the head of every person he came across.

### THE WORTH OF FOOTBALL.

Supplies Need Discipline For Youth, Says Authority on Game.

The physical and mental development produced in the individual player is not all that may be cited in its support. Those who look beneath the surface find in football in the United States something to supply that lack of rigid discipline for which the American youth, except possibly at West Point and Annapolis, suffer in comparison with those of other peoples. Not only does the rigid training establish self control in those who play, but the game holds up a standard of discipline to those who observe it. And it must be admitted that this side of the argument is a strong one, while the fact that it offers almost the ideal measure of effort followed by immediate relaxation renders it far less a tax on the vital organs than the majority of our contests. As it involves personal physical contact, it always will be a strenuous sport, appealing to the vigorous, healthy boy.—Walter Camp in Century.

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