

THE WEATHER.

Increasing cloudiness with showers Thursday and Friday in west portions; light variable winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910.

The Big Contest! Now is the time to enter the name of your friend in the great popular contest. Nominations blank in today's paper.

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WHOLE NUMBER 13,394.

BALLINGER CASE BEING AIRED AGAIN

Should Not Longer be Retained in Office, Committee Says.

POINT OF NO QUORUM RAISED

Five Members Speak in No Uncertain Terms Their Opinion of Official. Chairman Rules There is No Majority.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7.—Condemnation of the course of Richard A. Ballinger in the administration of the Department of the Interior, of which he is secretary, and a declaration that he should no longer be retained in that office, are contained in a resolution adopted today by five members of the Congressional Committee which has been investigating the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

These five, four Democrats and one Republican, claim that their vote is binding upon the committee as a whole. This, however, is disputed by the other three members of the committee, who were present today.

But five of the 42 members of the committee voted for the adoption of the resolution, which was offered by Representative E. H. Madison, of Kansas, an insurgent Republican, as a substitute for the one previously presented by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (Democrat), of Florida. Consequently, the question has arisen as to what action, if any, the full committee, when it is present, will take later.

Senator Fletcher's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That from the weight of the evidence submitted to the committee we find as follows: "First, that Mr. Richard A. Ballinger, as Secretary of the Interior, has been unfaithful and inefficient in the discharge of his official duties."

"Second, that he is unfit for the very responsible position he holds."

"Third, that the vast amount of public property under his control and the large public interests are not safe in his hands."

"Resolved, further, that the public good demands his prompt removal from the said office."

"Be it further resolved that a report to the Congress be prepared setting forth the grounds and reasons as shown by the evidence for this finding and recommendations including other matters referred to this committee and that the same be submitted to this committee on Friday next at 10 o'clock A. M."

Mr. Madison's substitute follows: "Resolved, that the findings of the committee be as follows and a report based thereon be prepared and reported to Congress:

"First, that the charges made by L. R. Glavis against Secretary Ballinger should be sustained; that in the matter of the disposition of the Cunningham coal lands, Mr. Ballinger was not a faithful trustee of the interests of the people and that he performed his duty in such a manner as to properly protect such interests."

"Second, that the charges made by Mr. Pinchot should be sustained, that Mr. Ballinger's course in the administration of the Department of the Interior has been characterized by a lack of fidelity to the public interests, and that this has been shown in his treatment of the Cunningham coal claims, the restoration of the water power sites to entry without intention to withdraw and in his administration of the reclamation service, the latter resulting in unnecessary humiliation to the rector and tending towards the disintegration of the service. He has not shown himself to be that character of friend to the policy of conservation of our natural resources that the man should be who occupies the important post of Secretary of the Interior in our government and he should not longer be retained in that office."

Representatives James and Graham, and other Democratic members, maintain that a quorum was present despite the fact that Chairman Nelson, Republican, chairman of the committee, had stated in the meeting that there was no quorum. "During the session no member had raised the point of no quorum," and Representative James contends that the adoption of the resolution has the effect of expressing the views of a majority."

"When the committee met there were eight members present, constituting a quorum. But before the voting on the resolution was reached Senator George Sutherland, Republican of Utah, and Representative Samuel W. McCall, Republican, Massachusetts, withdrew. Chairman Nelson remained but took no part in the voting. The Republicans assert that the withdrawal of Messrs. Sutherland and McCall broke the quorum. In this view Representative Madison joins. He said: "Final action has not been taken. No report has been adopted and a majority can, of course, if it sees fit, reverse today's action."

Another leading Republican Senator said: "It is well known in parliamentary law that when a quorum is not present no business can be transacted or adjournment taken."

Incidentally he characterized the action today of members of the committee as "the play of party politics" (Continued on Page Eight.)

WHITE MAKES DARING FLIGHT

First Competitor for \$10,000 Prize, Flies Out to Boston Light and Back Again—Feature Day of Aero Meet.

Boston, Sept. 7.—Over land and sea, Claude Grahame-White, of England, sailed out to Boston light and returned late today in his Blériot monoplane, the first competitor for the Globe \$10,000 prize, the blue ribbon event of the Harvard-Boston Aero Meet at Atlantic. The course was one of 33 miles, consisting of two trips of seven miles each straight down the harbor to the light and return, then a number of turns on the course to make the total mileage. The Englishman established a mark of 40 minutes 13.4 seconds, which, if not bettered before the meet closes next Tuesday night will give him the big prize.

White's flight to the Boston light interest centered during the afternoon on the lofty climbs of Johnstone and Brookings, of the Wright camp, and White, who went out after altitude marks. Ralph Johnstone was the first to point his skids skyward, his wide skids rapidly several feet into the air. Glenn H. Curtiss did three circuits of the one and three-quarter mile course in six minutes and 29.35 seconds. White at the same time made his trial in the air contest and in 16 feet, six inches from a given point in his Farman biplane. A little later he brought out his Blériot monoplane and whipped around the course in a speed event, doing the trick in six minutes, 15.34 seconds, which was 14.35 seconds slower than the time made by him Monday. Immediately afterwards he started in his Blériot for Boston light.

At an elevation of approximately 1,000 feet White headed his machine toward the sea and the torpedo boats Stringham, MacDonough and Bailey took up the chase, but soon were out-distanced. White turned the light in about ten minutes and flew back over the field 1,500 feet high, circled the pylon and was off again on the second half time to catch the trick in six minutes, 15.34 seconds, which was 14.35 seconds slower than the time made by him Monday. Immediately afterwards he started in his Blériot for Boston light.

The sight spurred White to further endeavors and remaining on earth only long enough to record his formal entry in the altitude contest with his speedy Blériot, he shot like a falcon after Brookings. While he was in the air, Brookings was making several miles south of the field, while Brookings was more to the northward. "The Englishman was the first to start downward and he shot out of the deep gray clouds behind the grandstand in a wonderful glide to the ground."

Johnstone had completed his altitude flight just previous to the ascent of Brookings and White, having made at the same time the best mark in duration for the meeting, one hour, 47 minutes, 24.25 seconds.

Glenn H. Curtiss put in a new mark in the accuracy event, making a landing within 63 feet and 10 inches of the mark, bettering White's mark by almost 100 feet.

POLITICS IN NASH.

Joint Canvass With Republicans—Salaries Instead of Fees—Big Day.

Nashville, N. C., Sept. 7.—The Nashville Democratic Executive Committee today decided to have a joint canvass with the nominees of the Republican party and also have a speech by some invited speaker in every township in the county.

Perhaps the most far-reaching action of the committee was the decision to have the people vote in November on the proposition of placing an office on the county on a salary basis. There seemed to be a demand for such a vote. Well informed citizens of the county said yesterday that the vast majority of the voters of the county are in favor of the salary basis of paying officers, and many are glad that an opportunity will be given in November to vote on the proposition.

Governor Kitchin and Congressman E. W. Pou will address the people of Nash county at Nashville Saturday, Sept. 17th. There will be a brass band, and the speaking will be well advertised. A record breaking crowd will be expected at the county seat that day. This is the home of R. A. P. Cooley, who is the Republican independent candidate against Mr. Pou. Folks are beginning to wonder whether or not he will invite Mr. Pou to divide time with him, and thus take an opportunity to say why he went into the Democratic Congressional convention and moved to make Pou's nomination unanimous, and then afterwards announced himself a candidate. It is not known what he will want to say to the folks, but it would be worth coming miles to hear his explanation. There's going to be big times at Nashville Saturday, the 17th.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 7.—The auxiliary Aethusa, which has been at the yard for several months undergoing a complete overhauling, to be fitted for a tank ship to supply oil for the oil burning vessels of the Atlantic fleet and torpedo boats, will leave the navy yard tomorrow on her maiden voyage as an oil tank ship. She will go to Galveston, Texas, where she is to take on a cargo of oil and return North.

Beautiful ties for Fall and Autumn can be bought at Gaylor's for 10 cents.

TEDDY AND MAYOR UNABLE TO AGREE

Socialist Executive of Milwaukee Would Not Welcome Roosevelt.

GERMANS HAD DAY WITH HIM

Seidel Explains Reasons for Not Taking Part in Reception—"Big Stick" Published in Honor of the Day—Features.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 7.—The Germans had their day with ex-President Roosevelt today. Beginning the day with a tilt with Milwaukee's socialist mayor, Emil Seidel, who is a German, Col. Roosevelt put in the succeeding hours of his visit here by roaming about the city at will, making his own programme as he went.

He inspected the city's trade schools, attended two luncheons and a dinner, took an automobile ride to White Fish Bay and addressed two huge audiences tonight. Late in the evening he went to his car, to start, early in the morning for Freeport, Ill., where he is to speak tomorrow, and for Chicago, which he is to visit later in the day.

The Milwaukee Press Club had the colonel in hand. The club got out the first and last edition of the "Big Stick," a newspaper devoted exclusively to Col. Roosevelt's affairs, in honor of the day.

In a contribution to "The Big Stick" for this occasion, Mayor Seidel stated that "if Roosevelt comes to Milwaukee holding the same ideas which he expressed in an article published by him March 20th, 1909, it is clear that he cannot serve the cause of honesty and decency in American political life."

"It is possible that I have misunderstood the article," stated Mayor Seidel, "but inasmuch as I am a socialist as a thing which is against morals and religion 'abhorrent,' 'revolting'—which would 'replace the family and home life by a glorious state of free lunch counter and a state founding asylum—I am sure that he will be pleased that I am not personally connected with his reception in the city."

Charging the colonel "with a cunning and deliberate purpose to create a false impression" he declared that the visitor "could lay no claim to the right of preaching either morality or religion or civic righteousness."

"In the speaking tour of Mr. Roosevelt through the West," said Mr. Seidel, "I fail to see anything of importance beyond political plans and designs. As such of course it is of no special service to the present city administration. The problems that now confront our city are of much the same nature as those the nation faces."

Upon being shown this statement Col. Roosevelt said: "On this trip I have made no partisan political speeches and of course shall not break through the rule now by discussing either the State party matters or the municipal party matters and at present, of course, the dominant municipal party in Milwaukee is the socialist party. If any one wishes to know my views on what is (Continued on Page Eight.)"

TAR HEEL VETERANS PARADE

Featured the Reunion at Norfolk Yesterday—Fifteen Hundred in Line of March—Tribute to Their Native State.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 7.—"The Old North State" Forever, Hooray! Hooray!" with shouts of "Dixie" quickly succeeding this tribute to their native State, the Confederate Veterans of North Carolina made things interesting as they passed through the principal streets of Norfolk in their annual reunion parade today.

Slower of step than the Federal and State troops which preceded them in the imposing pageant, they more than offset with enthusiasm their lack of speed and carried the day as they marched before thousands who thronged the sidewalks from one end of the line of march to the other to cheer the remnant of "Tar Heel" fighters, who were "First at Bethel, foremost at Gettysburg, and last at Appomattox."

Fifteen hundred veterans took part in the parade and while at first it was feared that the heat of the day would be too much for them, few were unable to complete the march. In line were a half dozen or more aged men who lost limbs in battle and had to walk with the aid of crude wooden pegs and sticks. A feature was the Raleigh drum and fife corps, who have maintained their organization since the surrender at Appomattox.

The weather was perfect. With the adoption of resolutions appreciative of the hospitable manner in which the veterans were received on Virginia soil the reunion came to a close. A "love feast" is scheduled for tonight at the Cumberland Street Methodist church.

PELLAGRA CASES.

Two Patients With New Disease in One House.

High Point, N. C., Sept. 7.—Two cases of the new disease, pellagra, have been found on Richardson street. Nathan Harrell and his wife are the unfortunate victims. They have been sick several weeks and were waited on by Dr. Grayson, who has decided at last that their illness is pellagra. Another victim of the same disease is said to be in the same house. Mr. Harrell and wife came here from Pilot Mountain last May, hot very well, and since then they have grown worse. He, with his wife, returned to his old home today, pathetic sights.

OFFICERS OF UNITED SYNOD.

Dr. J. A. Morehead Elected President. Two Others Named.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 7.—Dr. J. A. Morehead, president of Roanoke College, Salem, Va., was today elected president of the United Synod of the Evangelical church, of the South, which opened its annual convention here this morning. Dr. S. T. Hallman, of Spartanburg, S. C., was elected secretary; J. E. Cooper, of Winchester, Va., treasurer.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 7.—Harvard University library has come into possession of the magnificent Lefferts collection of the works of Alexander Pope, which consists of upwards of 500 volumes of books and pamphlets. The gift is the most extensive brought together by any student and includes some volumes not in the British museum library.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Midshipman Payton, whose chronic sea sickness has been transferred to the army and made a second lieutenant in the field artillery. Payton is from Mississippi.

RAILROADS' PART IN CONSERVATION

W. W. Finley, of the Southern, Praises South-in St. Paul Address.

FEATURES OF THE CONGRESS

J. J. Hill, Beveridge and Pinchot Among the Speakers—Stirring Incidents Marked the Day. Conservation Keynote.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7.—With the dazzling Presidential and ex-Presidential luminaries shedding their powerful rays elsewhere, the light of the National Conservation Congress became visible today.

The two sessions today, addressed by James J. Hill, Senator Beveridge, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and others were well attended and enthusiastic.

Mr. Hill let fall showers of epigrams at the expense of the National government and was applauded. Senator Beveridge waxed eloquent to quite a diverse purpose, but the crowd mildly approved.

Clifford Pinchot suddenly found himself in the limelight and received an almost hysterical ovation. Tears sprang to his eyes, and were still in his voice when he said a few words of thanks.

Another feat of the day, but of which the spectators knew little, if anything, was the closing of the Edward C. Hines incident. Mr. Hines defied the Illinois delegation which had protested against his being chairman of the credentials committee on the ground that public gossip had connected him too closely with the alleged purchase of Senator Lorifer's seat in the Senate. Mr. Hines told his fellow Chicagoans that he had been appointed chairman, and that since they had chosen to play "penny politics," he would fight them all along the line.

N. B. Baker, president of the Congress, understanding that Mr. Hines did not desire to serve, had appointed Prof. G. E. Condra, of the University of Nebraska. Professor Condra suggested a compromise, which Mr. Hines accepted, namely, that he (Condra) should report on the number of delegates present and then ask that the committee be discharged. This was done and the incident declared closed.

It was the Senator from Indiana who stirred the crowd to the big ovation for Mr. Pinchot. The applause burst at the mere mention of the former national forester's name. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Gran, of New York, who is attending the Congress with Mrs. LaRolette, wife of the Wisconsin Senator, stood up waving handkerchiefs in both hands. She afterwards said that she was so excited that she scarcely realized that there was anyone in the hall but herself. Her example was all that the crowd needed. Everybody arose and it was a full minute before Senator Beveridge could resume. When he had concluded, cries for Pinchot came from every part of the house. He was finally dragged forward, and in a shaky voice said:

"There are but few moments in a man's life like this. It is magnificent to hear the principles of conservation of National resources acclaimed as you have done. I have fought many years (Continued on Page Six.)"

CORRUPT CHARGES AT ALBANY

Speculations of Several Legislators Investigated—Sensation Sprung During Inquiry—Details Brought Out.

New York, Sept. 7.—The speculations of Louis Bedell, one time chairman of the Committee on Railroads of the State Assembly, in stock of the New York Transportation Company following the passage of a bill introduced by him in 1900 giving to that company an unlimited franchise to operate at will upon any and all of the streets of New York City, today engaged the attention of the legislative committee, appointed to look into charges of political corruption at Albany.

The committee began its sessions with an inquiry into the activity of the New York State Street Railway Association in its work of facilitating the passage at Albany of bills friendly to the interests of the association and of impeding the enactment of measures inimical to these interests. Besides the name of Bedell, those of former Senator Louis Goodsell, of Orange, of former Speaker S. Fred Nixon (deceased), of former State Senator May, Green and Raines, (the latter dead), recurred frequently in the testimony given by G. Tracy Rogers, of Binghamton, one time president and moving spirit of the New York State Railway Association and for years stationed at Albany as the chief lobbyist of the traction interests.

The operations of Wall Street of Bedell and his financial relations with the now defunct stock brokerage firm of Ellingwood and Cunningham, of which Rogers was a partner, were related at length by a former bookkeeper of the brokerage firm, George Carpenter. Confronted with the ledger account of the firm Carpenter testified that the entries showed that on January 31, 1900, the total debt of Bedell was \$7,775.98. An entry in the stock book of the firm showed that on April 9th, 1900, showing Bedell bought 100 shares of New York Transportation stock at 11 7/8 and 100 shares at 11 1/2. This represented an outlay of \$2,375. The bill favorable to the transportation company was signed on April 24th of the same year.

When the blotter of the brokerage firm was submitted in evidence it showed that under date of April 17th, 1900, had been credited with \$2,375 in payment for his 200 shares of New York Transportation Company stock.

The sensation of the day was then sprung. M. Linn Bruce, chief counsel for the committee, handed the witness the check book of Ellingwood & Cunningham and pointing to an entry under date of April 17th, read a credit entry showing that on that date H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, had given the firm his check for \$3,000. Of this amount \$2,375 had been placed to the credit of Louis Bedell, \$300 to that of former Senator Goodsell and \$325 to that of former Assemblyman G. Rogers.

The next entry disclosed that on May 18, 1900, Bedell had purchased another 100 shares of New York Transportation stock at the market price of 12 7/8, or \$1,300.

On May 1, 1901 Bedell owed Ellingwood & Cunningham \$9,224.65, and 3,000 shares of New York Transportation stock to his credit. On this same day, however, a credit of \$3,500 was entered in Bedell's account, and once more Mr. Bruce hunted up check stubs to ascertain the origin of this payment. The stubs showed that on that day H. Robinson, solicitor of the Metropolitan Street Railway, had given the firm his check for \$3,500 drawn on the Morton Trust Company.

The entry in the stock book was designated as follows: "H. A. Robinson, L. Bedell, special margin \$3,500." A line had been run through H. A. Robinson's name, and the entry was adjourned at this stage until 11 A. M. tomorrow.

Bedell was present during the hearing.

OUTLINES.

A resolution adopted by five members of the committee that probed the Ballinger-Pinchot affair, condemned the course of Secretary Ballinger and declared that he should be retained in office no longer.—President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railway, addressed the National Conservation Congress yesterday on the "Railroads' Interest in Conservation in the South."

The socialist mayor of Milwaukee yesterday refused to welcome former President Roosevelt to that city, on account of the latter's expressed ideas regarding socialism.—Some two thousand North Carolina veterans participated in the parade, which featured the reunion at Norfolk yesterday.

Charges of political corruption at Albany, N. Y., had an eventful day yesterday. Inquiry is being made into the speculations of certain legislators.—New York market: Money on call easy, 1 7/8 and 2 per cent, ruling rate, and closing bid 1 2/8, offered at 2; spot cotton closed quiet, 10 points lower, middling upland 14 1/2, middling gulf 14 1/4; four barely steady with a quiet trade; wheat weak, No. 2 red 1.04 1/4 elevator, and 1.04 1/2 f. o. b. afloat, new No. 1 Northern Duluth 1.21 f. o. b. to arrive; corn easy, No. 2, 65 1/4 elevator domestic basis, No. 2, 64 3/4 f. o. b. oats easy, new standard white 88, white 38 1/2, rosin steady, turpentine quiet.

Entire change of program at the Crystal Palace. Four performances at the Crystal Palace daily—3:30, 4:30, 8:15, 9:15.

DECISION FAVORS UNITED STATES

Newfoundland Fisheries Dispute Settled by the Hague Court.

ENGLAND WON TWO POINTS

Trouble Arose Many Years Ago From British—American Treaty—Granted Five of Seven Questions to Americans.

The Hague, Sept. 7.—In the gloomy little chamber of the permanent arbitration court five judges, who, since the first of June have considered the Newfoundland fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain, this afternoon pronounced the tribunal's historic verdict.

The decision gave neither principal a clear cut award, but in the seven questions at issue supported the United States in five and Great Britain in two.

Summarizing the seven questions submitted to the tribunal for arbitration, points numbers two, three, four, six and seven, were decided in favor of the United States. Great Britain won points numbers one and five.

This court will be a memorable one because it settled finally the disputes arising from the British-American treaty of 1818, which have caused continuous diplomatic controversies.

Chandler G. Anderson, the agent of the United States, Samuel E. Elder, of American consul and Olin Cartwright, secretary of the American Atlantic Fisheries Commission, and other Americans here are satisfied with the result, giving the United States a victory on five out of the seven questions submitted to the court.

On one of the two questions decided in favor of Great Britain number one, the United States has raised certain questions of equity which will be submitted to a special committee for determination.

Englishmen are pleased with the award because under it the three mile limit is based on headlands instead of for the sinuosities of the coast, and because sovereignty is saved by confirming Great Britain's right to make its fisheries regulations without the concurrence of the United States.

The decision reached by the arbitration with one exception were unanimous. The exception was on the coast question, in which Luis Drago, the member from Argentina, filed a dissenting opinion largely supporting the contentions of the United States.

The award provides that existing disputed fishing regulations shall be submitted to a commission composed of one expert from each country and Dr. Paulus Hoek, the fisheries adviser of the Netherlands, and recommends the organization of a similar permanent commission to consider future disputes on the question of requiring ships to make entry or report at customs houses or to pay light and harbor dues. The award holds that the requirements of entry or report at customs houses is not unreasonable though it should not be made unless convenient opportunities are afforded the officers of ships to report personally or telegraphically to a customs house or to other officials. But, the decision adds, "they should not be subjected to purely commercial formalities of report, entry or clearance at a customs house nor to light, harbor and other charges imposed upon Newfoundland fishermen."

The award holds that by the treaty of 1818 permission is given to Americans to enter certain bays and harbors for shelter, for supplies and to take on board wood and water, based upon the grounds of humanity. This should not be conditional upon the payment of dues, and reporting to the customs houses, but ships remaining 48 hours should report to the officials if it is convenient and the opportunity arises.

On question five regarding what point must be taken when measuring the "three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors," the award recommends definite lines based upon certain enumerated coast points, and in giving his dissenting opinion on this point Dr. Drago holds that the scheme should be a part of the award instead of a recommendation.

On question seven the court decided that fishing vessels are entitled to the commercial privileges accorded to other vessels but cannot exercise them at the same time on the same voyage while acting under the treaty liberties regulating fishing.

LOST CLOTHES, TOOK LIFE.

Texas Man in Fit of Despondency Over Trivial Affair. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 7.—Because some one stole his clothes, a man supposed to be C. Williamson, of Willard, Texas, lost his job and because he lost his job he committed suicide by taking a dose of white sea-water in the Union depot here last night.

This note was found in his pocket: "Some one stole my good clothes, money and letters. I lost my new job today because I did not have any good clothes. I hope my friends and my mother will forgive me."

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT TO ENTER GREAT CONTEST

Popularity Marathon Will be Inaugurated Next Monday Morning—Push, Pluck and Perseverance Will Tell in This Great Race for Valuable Premiums—Conditions—Votes Allowed, Etc.

Push, Pluck, Preparation and Perseverance are going to tell in the great popularity contest which the Morning Star will inaugurate next Monday morning at 8 o'clock in its campaign for new subscriptions in North and South Carolina. And it might be well for the contestants to take these words for their motto which are certainly the elements of success in any line of human endeavor.

Interest in the contest is spreading like wildfire and many of the young people, boys and girls and young women, are already interesting their friends and making ready for the start when the word "go" is given by the contest manager next Monday. Preparation for the contest simply means that each and everyone should begin now to gather nomination blanks and coupons which will count when the time comes. Now is the "time." It should be grasped by the forelock for there is no time like the present. Tomorrow is another day. A good star

is half the battle. No need to wait for preliminaries. All prospective contestants and their friends who wish to nominate a candidate in the contest are invited to call at the Contest Department of the paper, just across the street from the Star building, and learn "How to be a Winner in This Great Contest."

Each contestant should have a receipt book, in order that he or she may give each subscriber a receipt for the money paid and these receipt books are given free of charge to any who make request for same, either by mail or in person.

The contest will begin next Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and will last for eight weeks, closing on the night of Monday, November 7th. In that way the contestants will have full eight weeks in which to secure a large vote total, and make themselves the winners of the many valuable and desirable premiums offered in the contest.

Contestants who take advantage of these few days before the opening of the contest will have just that much

of a start over any who might enter the contest later on. The premiums offered are certainly liberal and sufficient in number so that every contestant who starts right, can be a winner.

Three thousand votes will be allowed on every new yearly subscription to the Morning Star. Twelve hundred votes will be allowed on each month's subscription to the paper. Six hundred votes will be allowed on each new four months' subscription. One half of the above number of votes will be allowed on arrears or a renewal subscription to the paper.

Non-subscriptions smaller than four months will be counted for votes in this contest. The Morning Star is \$2.00 for four months, \$3.00 for six months, and \$6.00 for one year.

Votes are also allowed on the weekly edition of the Star, the price of which is \$1.00 for a year, by mail only. Three hundred votes will be allowed on the new weekly subscription and one-half of this number of votes for a one year renewal or arrears on a weekly subscription. See full page ad for further particulars.