

Poem Asked For.

"The proper way for a man to pray," Said Dacon Lemuel Keys...

God fashioned the earth with skill, And the work that he began...

But the sower's uplifted face, And the sun and the wind...

BARBARA'S "SP."

To Barbara it seemed that every boy and girl in town excepting herself had been given a surprise party...

"Well, Puss, I know somebody who is going to be twelve years old pretty soon. What does that somebody want for a present?"

"But what is it?" "I can't tell." "But you'll have to tell—else how are we to get it?"

"An SP, mused Frank, aloud. 'Hm—n; must be soap,' he declared quizzically. Barbara uplited her chin. She smiled, but her eyes were wistful as Frank left the room."

"There was a general laugh around the table, in which even Barbara herself joined. 'How about a spoon?' suggested Barbara's mother."

suspicious—and indeed he did wear a very wise air through all the rest of the meal.

The fifteenth came on Saturday, so there was no school. Barbara was awake and astir very early. She wondered at just what time the party would take place; she hoped that it would be early, with a supper of good things at six.

The library door was fast closed—Frank had seen to that—but still Frank talked on, patiently turning and twisting the thing in his hand—as if he thought she could be interested in a bit of perforated pasteboard and a string now!

"Oh! he said suddenly, as if he had just thought of something. 'There's another puzzle in the parlor on the table. Suppose you run and get it; will you, please?'"

"Why, what—?" she began, then stopped short—there was no one there!

All the light and joy fled from Barbara's face as she looked about the silent, disappearing room. Could it be that they had not known after all—that they had not guessed what she meant?

Over by the window Barbara saw a big table laden with packages and a curious-looking card of pasteboard a foot or more long. Was that the puzzle Frank asked her to get? Very slowly she crossed the room and picked up the card.

"Oh, Frank, if I only could have what I want!" she exclaimed.

"Well, well," laughed Frank! "so there is something you want! What is it?"

Barbara shook her head. "I can't tell," she almost sobbed.

"Nonsense! Tell? Of course you can tell," insisted her brother, good-naturedly.

"Come—out with it, Puss!"

Again Barbara shook her head. This time two big tears rolled down her cheeks much to Frank's distress and amazement.

"Why, Barbara, you poor little girl!" he comforted. "Come, come, tell us all about it! Is it such a dreadfully big thing that you don't dare to ask for it? Maybe it costs a lot of money; is that it?"

"It isn't big at all," faltered Barbara; "that is, I wouldn't mind if it was'n't big, if I only had one. And I don't think it costs much—not so very much, anyhow, 'cause Tom and Bessie and Mary Ellen have had them, and they're poor—real poor. Everybody's had them—only me," she finished, with a little break in her voice.

"But what is it?" "I can't tell." "But you'll have to tell—else how are we to get it?"

"But, Frank, don't you see?—I can't tell," reiterated Barbara, earnestly. "For if I do tell, it won't be—it, at all."

"The young fellow sitting in the window-seat frowned. Frank was in college, and used to problems; but this was a poser.

"Well, I give it up, Puss. You've got me this time. Spell it, can't you? What letter does it begin with?"

"S," said Barbara, brightening. (If they only could "guess," it might come out right after all, she thought.) "It begins with the letter s and—and it's got a letter p in it."

Gang Wastes Millions While Insane

The North Warren State Hospital for the Insane, like the others throughout the State, is in deplorable shape. Conditions are almost incredible except to those familiar with affairs inside the bleak native stone walls, where, in room originally intended for 700 patients, there are now cramped and crowded like sheep in a pen nearly 1150 insane.

Even in the daytime the insane cannot and are not given the attention that, as wards of the State, they require. Only about 125 nurses and attendants are employed in the building and these are divided into night and day shifts. Many of the wards require four and some more attendants, and they are sadly overworked and overtaxed.

Over 11 patients is the average to each attendant, and fresh air, light and sympathetic care cannot be given under such conditions. A few are taken out walking each day, but those suffering from acute mania have nothing but their ward walls continually before them.

Many patients are huddled together in each ward and in many wards the patients are almost crowded out of the building and made no pretense of taking care of the demands of nature. Almost constant care is here demanded of the attendants to keep the wards clean, and the odors of disinfectants and disinfectants hang heavy on the air.

Science recognizes fresh air as the clearing of the mind of mania, but here it cannot be secured. The sitting rooms are not sufficient for the number of patients that are supposed to use them, and in the better class wards of the institution conditions are such that many do not secure the needed recreation of mind and body.

Constant contact with those who are crowded out of the building rooms, pace up and down, brings on the restlessness so detrimental to the diseased mind.

Night brings horrors that must be seen and heard to be appreciated. Sleeping quarters are overcrowded and cots are placed in the corridors. Hundreds try but fail to secure rest on these in many instances lodging is found for dozens in the upper corridor, high up under the roof. Conditions there during the past summer were awful. The rays of the sun beating down on the slate above heated this corridor until it was almost suffocating and the patients, after night panting for breath and bathed in perspiration.

Conditions in the winter are not relieved, as in place of the heat, comes the cold. With the thermometer standing at 30 degrees below zero chill winds fan the sleepers to the result. Pneumonia and lung disease is common and nearly every post-mortem taken shows the patient suffered from a pulmonary disease. The death rate is high and on an average about four patients have died per week during the past two years.

The officials of the institution are not to be blamed for this condition, as Superintendent Morris S. Guth suffers from a lack of help as he has only five medical assistants, including the pathologist—six physicians endeavoring to take care of and administer to the wants of over 1100 souls.

In all of the 35 years the hospital has been conducted only 957 patients have been restored and 1072 improved, while in that time 4232 have died. In a fervent prayer with Warrenites that their relative die before they enter the hospital, as all are familiar with the existing conditions and know of the horrors that lie deep behind the forbidding walls and barred windows.

The situation needs more physicians, more nurses, better quarters, and increased appropriations for maintenance and conduct.

FORCED TO SLEEP IN HALLWAYS. With accommodations for 1800 patients the State Hospital for the Insane at this place now has 2450 inmates crowded within its walls. This condition has filled every ward and every bed and forced the hospital authorities to quarter 485 insane persons, men and women, in the hallways of the institution. Every night mattresses are spread in the hallways, which are taken up in the morning and stored in a room.

These hallway sleepers are of all conditions. Some are violent and dangerous, and the night nurses in attending to their duties are forced to thread their way among them, rousing and disturbing them frequently. So many of these hallway sleepers, that the rate of increase of the institution's population is constantly growing—they are coming now at the rate of more than one in every four days—and, aside from moral considerations and the small chance of curing any cases under such conditions, the situation is becoming physically dangerous. Proper care and sanitary precautions are increasingly difficult and the crowding removes the chief safeguard against epidemics.

The institution is not, in a certain sense, charitable, as it is owned and managed by the State Government and maintained by the State and by such counties as send in inmates. [Proper care and sanitary precautions are increasingly difficult and the crowding removes the chief safeguard against epidemics.]

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State Insane Hospitals was called to the attention of the Legislature, during the session of 1905, a number of applications were made by the institutions for money to make such additions to the buildings to at least relieve the congestion so that every patient could have a bed. It was represented that the patients not only were huddled on cots in the corridors, but even the nurses were compelled to sleep in double deck beds, and the situation was deplorable.

Representative Lee Plummer was chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, and, acting under the orders of the Boss Mansion clique he ruthlessly refused to give the hospitals what they asked. Instead he gave them appropriations of \$35,000 each to build temporary one-story wooden buildings covered with sheet iron. It was a sheer waste, but the gang would give no more because it wanted money for Capitol trimmings and desired to keep a \$10,000,000 surplus in treasury to loan out to banks for the benefit of gangsters to be made and open gold mines in New Mexico, which are now being wrecked by a bank, caused a cashier to commit suicide and created endless misery.

The Harrisburg State Lunatic Hospital was one of the institutions that asked for larger accommodations. It was horribly overcrowded, but it was given only to build a temporary structure to accommodate 100 patients. At present the hospital can accommodate comfortably 900 patients, but it has 1050 in charge. Its pressing needs are two new cottage buildings, one for the recent acute cases and one for convalescents.

Years its trustees have been begging the State to decently care for its helpless wards by at least giving them rooms in which to sleep and for years the State, by direction of the Machine, has turned them down. It has accommodations on the male side for 450, but manages to squeeze in 570. On the female side there is comfortable for 450, but 530 are crowded in.

Superintendent Orth said tonight he was thankful for small favors, as the temporary building helped a little to keep down the overcrowding and the sleeping accommodations were better.

"We need very badly two new cottage buildings to accommodate 125 patients," said Dr. Orth, "and we sadly need a chapel."

The next Legislature is expected to relieve the treasury of some of that \$10,000,000 surplus and provide decent quarters for the insane.

Big Kansas Prunes.

Lawrence Correspondence Topeka Capital.

W. A. Landerbach, who lives on the bottom land of Baldwin's Branch, near Lake View, went out into his cornfield, and stalks of prunes from a hill in which there were six stalks of corn, tied to a pole to keep it from breaking and brought it to this city for exhibition. The stalk is 15 feet high. It bears but one ear, there having been too many stalks to the hill to make heavier bearing possible. That ear is 15 inches long and it is just nine feet from the bottom of the stalk to the ear. Think of having to use a nine-foot ladder to gather the corn this year!

C. P. Miller, of Lone Star, brought in five apples, the largest of which weighed over one pound. The total weight of the five was nearly five pounds. Mr. Miller says he knows the variety of the fruit. They are the largest home grown apples shown in Lawrence this summer.

Mr. Miller has a tree ten years old loaded with two or three bushels of this fruit. He says the tree began bearing at two years old and the fruit was very large from the first. It has borne so much fruit it has never been so full before.

What is probably the largest leaf ever grown on any plant in Kansas is now growing on the lawn of the Lutheran parsonage of this town. It is the leaf of a Calladium elephantia, or elephant ear, and Rev. E. E. Stauffer raised the plant with an eye to having the largest possible leaves. He gives the following description of the plant: Largest leaf 4 feet 3 inches long, 3 feet 1 inch wide and 11 feet 6 inches in circumference. It has three leaves and two that are a trifle smaller. A new leaf is coming out which will be the largest yet. The plant stock just above the ground measures 18 inches in circumference.

Prunes for the Million.

When one thinks of all the boarding house breakfasts in the country it is not surprising to learn that more than 100,000 pounds of prunes are eaten yearly in the United States.

Prior to 1886 the supply came almost wholly from France and the Danubian provinces and sold under the designation of French or Turkish prunes.

In this year prunes of American growth appear on the market and with each succeeding year the supply has increased, until the importation of foreign fruit has been reduced to extremely small proportions.

According to "What-to-Eat" most of our prunes supply is from the southern part of California. In Santa Clara county alone there are 37,000 trees growing on 37,000 acres and 100 acres of prunes are raised there exceeds 110,000,000 pounds—more than enough for the requirements of the whole country, but the excess is needed to supply the export demand.

In September the fruit ripens and is gathered by spreading shovels under the trees and shaking the branches. The green fruit is taken to the warehouse, where it is graded in size and passed through a boiling hot liquid, in which process it is cleaned and the outer skin softened. It is then spread out in trays 8 feet by 3 feet in size and exposed to the heat of the sun for three days, depending upon weather conditions.

Ten thousand trays of fruit spread out in one unbroken tract may be seen in Santa Clara in the drying season. When sufficiently cured the prunes are stored in separate bins and there allowed to sweat, this process taking from ten to twenty days, when they are ready for marketing.

Mrs. Gadabout: "My husband is so slipshod. His buttons are forever coming off. Mr. Grim: "Perhaps they are not sewed on properly." Mrs. Gadabout: "That's just it. He is so careless with his sewing."

Paddy (oblivious on the track, with the train advancing): "Where will I catch the express for Dublin?" Stationmaster: "Ye'll catch it all over ye if ye don't get off the line mighty quick."

Learning without love is like light without warmth. No man excuses himself by accusing his neighbor. Home-made crosses fit like home-clothes.

PENROSE RENAMES ENOUGH TO CONTROL

Over Fifty "White Slave" Dealer Protectors Run For Harrisburg.

ROBERT K. YOUNG BACKS THEM

Present Republican Tickets Made Up of Legislators Who Supported Vicious Bills and Put State to Enormous Expense For Forced Extra Session.

More than 50 Republican state representatives who, in the last regular session, voted to protect the "white-slave" dealers, gambling halls, speakeasies and other vice dens of Philadelphia against the present fusion nominee for district attorney, D. Clarence Gibboney, who has led the crusades against those evils, have been renominated by the "Republicans" throughout the state to serve in the coming session of the state legislature. All this renominating of those subversive creatures of the old bosses has been done quietly while Penrose, Martin and McNichol were prompting their gubernatorial nominee, Stuart, and other stump speakers to strive to divert the people's attention away from the plot to have the coming legislature controlled by the same old gang against which the commonwealth has been in revolution for more than a year.

Among the shields behind which the vice-den protectors, ripper voters and opponents of honest elections are striving to hide in the hope of thwarting the whole people of the state in the coming legislature, is the "special campaign committee" which is acting as an auxiliary to Penrose's state committee under command of Wesley R. Andrews. A strenuous helper in the stumping efforts to keep the popular mind off of the evils which can be corrected only through the election of the state candidates headed by Lewis Emery, Jr., and of an honest legislature, is Robert K. Young, Republican nominee against Representative William T. Cressay for auditor general. Candidate Cressay proclaims that there is no longer any ground for independent fighting. He has special reason to dread that fighting, for, with Cressay as auditor general, "Bob" Young would not have a chance to audit his own capital commission and public grounds and buildings accounts. He would have no official connection with the full exposure that is bound to come if the people vote right in November, of the \$9,000,000 "furnishing" graft over and above the \$4,000,000 cost of the new capitol's walls and roof.

Shielded by Cressay's Opponent. The Republican nominee for auditor general, Young, was solicitor for the capitol commission throughout all that "grafting." When the commission boasted that it had completed the capitol without expending quite all of the \$4,000,000, Young acquiesced. He was silent. Until after State Treasurer Berry started the exposure Young had never said a word to the public upon the subject. No man was in a more advantageous official position than Young to know how the people were being deceived to the extent of an extra \$9,000,000. Yet he remained silent while the grafters schemed to keep the whole ugly business quiet until after the coming election. Now this man as a stump speaker joins in the attempt to enable half a hundred of the worst members of the house of representatives, not to speak of the equally venal senatorial nominees, to sneak back, unobserved, to Harrisburg.

Outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny the following 25 Republican representatives who are all on the machine's present tickets, voted for the measures which would have checked the serving of warrants by licensed detectives, deputy constables or such special officers as were used by Mr. Gibboney and his colleagues against the speak-easies, vice dens and gamblers protected by a corrupt municipal administration:

William H. Irwin, Blair; Edward E. Biedleman and Frank B. Wickersham Dauphin; William L. Wood, Fayette; S. Taylor North, Jefferson; William J. Thomas, James E. Watkins and the respectable Fred. C. Ehrhardt himself, all of Lackawanna; Frank B. McClain and John G. Housher, Lancaster; Walter S. Reynolds, Lawrence; Gabriel L. Moyer, Lebanon; James L. Marsteller, Lehigh; machine county chairman, Calvin S. Haines, Lehigh; Edward H. Williams, George H. Ross and Griffin E. Jones, Luzerne; George A. Weida, Montgomery; James Bramhall, Northumberland; Alfred D. Garner, John H. Woodward and Charles A. Snyder, Schuylkill; George C. Mohr, Union; James Braun, Warren, and Harvey N. Farley, Wayne.

All these men, now renominated, voted for bills which would have nullified the warrants referred to unless O. K'd by the superintendent, chief, captain or other person in charge of the police. As the police and Machine were then constituted and related, those bills would have finished Gibboney.

Representatives now renominated who are in the same class with the foregoing because they voted for the Puhl bill to tie up Gibboney and the Law and Order Society by requiring the society to make frequent and detailed public reports about all of its contributors and other private matters are Edmund James, Cambria; Oliver S. Kelsey, Clinton; L. O. McClane, Crawford, and Josiah M. Landis, Montgomery. One renominated representative, Frank Craven, of Washington, although "absent or not voting" on the Puhl bill, voted for the Ehrhardt deputy constable bill, which was to the same effect as the licensed detective bill.

Thomas V. Cooper, of Delaware, re-

nominated, was "absent or not voting" on the Puhl and Ehrhardt bills, although he must be credited with voting against the Philadelphia Ripper. Other renominated members "absent or not voting" on the Puhl bill were:

John W. Carson, Beaver; Edgar R. Kless, Luzerne, and J. W. Endsley, Somerset, with the following Ehrhardt bill voters: Irwin, Biedleman, W. L. Wood, North, Reynolds, Moyer, Jones, Weida, Ross, Mohr and Farley.

Omitting the counties, except in case of men not named in the foregoing lists, the following Republican members now before the people for re-election voted for what was the primary cause of the commonwealth's upheaval, the Philadelphia Ripper:

Biedleman, Bramhall, Braun, Councilman, Craven, Ehrhardt, Endsley, Garner, Haines, Hemshier, Irwin, James, Kelsey, Kris, Landis, Marsteller, McClain, McLane, Moyer, North, Ross, C. A. Snyder, W. J. Thomas, Watkins and Williams; with Charles A. Ambler and John H. Rex, Montgomery; Roland Flack and Joseph S. Thomas, Bucks; Josiah Howard, Cameron, and William C. Pomeroy, Juniata.

The renominated representatives who were "absent or not voting" on the Philadelphia Ripper were Craven, Farley, Josice, Mohr, Reynolds, Weida, Wickersham and Farley, with George T. Weingartner of Lawrence county, and Andrew B. Hitchcock, Tioga.

The renominated Philadelphians, who not only voted for the vice-den protection bills, but also for the Philadelphia Ripper, the city passenger railway franchise grabs and other outrageous schemes of the power-intoxicated bandit chiefs, were:

Joseph Call and John H. Riebel, 20th ward; James Clarence, 19th; William J. Cook, 26th; John R. Huhn, 36th; Edwin H. Fahey, 10th; William H. Finston, 30th; James A. Kennedy, 13th; Frank G. Mumma, 29th; Samuel Ripp, 11th; Robert H. Smith, 39th, and Walter Strading, 31st.

To avoid any confusion from the foregoing analysis of the vicious voting, and to provide the "country" voter with something valuable to keep in his vest pocket until election day the following list of the bunch of renominated Republican representatives, outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny, is given:

Beaver—John W. Carson, R. Blair—William H. Irwin, R. Bucks—Roland Flack, R.; Joseph S. Thomas, R. Cambria—Edmund James, R. Cameron—Josiah Howard, R. Clinton—Oliver S. Kelsey, R. Crawford—L. O. McLaine, R. Dauphin—Edward E. Biedleman, R. Frank B. Wickersham, R. Delaware—Thomas V. Cooper, R. Fayette—William L. Wood, R. Jefferson—S. Taylor North, R. Juniata—William C. Pomeroy, R. Lackawanna—William J. Thomas, James E. Watkins, R., Fred. C. Ehrhardt, R. Lancaster—Frank B. McClain, R. John G. Homsher, R. Lawrence—George T. Weingartner, R.; Walter S. Reynolds, R. Lehigh—Gabriel L. Moyer, R. Lehigh—James L. Marsteller, R. Calvin S. Haines, R. Luzerne—Edward H. Williams, R.; George H. Ross, R.; Griffin E. Jones, R. Lycoming—Edgar R. Kless, R. Montgomery—Charles A. Ambler, R.; Josiah M. Landis, R.; John H. Rex, R. George A. Weida, R. Northumberland—James Bramhall, R. Potter—Frank D. Councilman, R. Schuylkill—Alfred B. Garner, R. Charles A. Snyder, R.; John W. Woodward, R. Somerset—James W. Endsley, R. Tioga—Andrew B. Hitchcock, R.; Andrew B. Dunsmore, R. Union—George C. Mohr, R. Warren—James Braun, R. Washington—Frank Craven, R. Wayne—Harvey N. Farley, R.

As seen in the previous lists, all but very few of these men supported the infamous measures which precipitated the political revolution in Philadelphia and the state. They were a servile as the worst of the Philadelphia freebooters, under the lash wielded in the Boas mansion by Israel W. Durham, Boies Penrose and James P. McNichol. They voted not only to give freest and widest scope to the crimes of the "white-slave" dealers, the gambling proprietors and the illicit traffic that competed with law-abiding liquor dealers, but they also blocked all the pending measures for honest elections. By standing against all the reforms demanded by the people, they put the commonwealth to the expense of more than a quarter of a million of dollars for the extra session, and now they ask the people to re-elect them so that they can block complete exposure of the new capitol grafting, and prevent just restrictions upon monopolies and law-defying corporations.

F. W. FLEITZ'S CONDITION GRAVE

Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania Submits to Painful Operation. Scranton, Pa., Oct. 8.—Deputy Attorney General F. W. Fleitz continues to suffer much pain as the result of the fracture of his hip bone eight days ago.

Owing to the intense suffering the patient had a nervous collapse, which aggravated his condition. To control the fracture it was necessary to drive a silver spike through the hip bone, thus rendering the operation most painful. For the past few days Mr. Fleitz's condition has been causing some uneasiness.

School Girl Takes Poison.

Owassa, Mich., Oct. 9.—Bessie Geardy, aged 12, a school girl, committed suicide by taking poison in the presence of four of her little schoolmates at the pump house of the country school in Venice township. That the child should conceive and carry out a plan of suicide is attributed to the reading of sensational novels.

Boys Kill Man in Mistake For Bear.

Duluth, Oct. 9.—Fred Ladoux, a 15-year-old lad of Chisholm, shot and killed a drillman named Charles Sundquist in the outskirts of that village, mistaking him for a bear.

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