

# The Evening Journal

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FRIDAY NOV. 22, 1912.

### GRAY, DAVIS AND TURNER.

DEMOCRATIC politicians and newspapers in this State are endeavoring to make political capital just now from the fact that Moses Turner, the State's star witness in the fruitless prosecution of Mark L. Davis, Clerk of the Peace of Sussex county, for attempted bribery of a voter, has pleaded guilty of perjury and been sentenced to jail for one year. These Democratic politicians and newspapers would have the public believe that the guilty plea entered by the lying and irresponsible negro is tantamount to proof that Mr. Davis, who is a prominent and responsible citizen of Milford, really was guilty of the crime of which he was accused and acquitted. Nothing is farther from the truth.

The plain facts are these: That in 1910 the Attorney-General's office, then and now under Democratic control, made a desperate effort to get evidence of election bribery against Republicans. The more prominent the Republicans, the better it would serve the Democratic purposes. Information was received in the Democratic Attorney-General's office that Mr. Davis had offered the negro, Moses Turner, money to vote the Republican ticket. That was fine from a Democratic point of view. Mr. Davis for years had been one of the most prominent Republicans in Milford and he had been elected Clerk of the Peace of Sussex county. Decision was reached to make a "horrible example" of him.

Turner was questioned closely by the Democratic officials. What he said, or what they said he said, was reduced to writing and he swore to it. It was great! A witness had been found who swore that Mark L. Davis, a prominent Republican officeholder, had tried to buy his vote.

Immediately thereafter the Democratic Attorney-General and his deputies were in full hue and cry after Mr. Davis. It was a man-hunt of the first order. They enjoyed it. Democratic politicians spurred them on. They beheld, in the mind's eye, Mr. Davis behind prison bars—a ruined man. It was a delightful prospect for the Democratic politicians. For the time being they gloated over the impending downfall of this prominent Sussex county Republican.

Finally the trial began. The Attorney-General, fortified with what purported to be the sworn statement of Turner, entered upon that prosecution with full confidence of obtaining a conviction. When Turner was called he denied that Mr. Davis had tried to buy his vote and also denied the truthfulness of any assertion previously made that he had done so. The result was that the case against Mr. Davis went to pieces and he was discharged honorably by the court.

Attorney-General Gray was furious. He decided to have inflicted upon Turner, the lying negro, the punishment he had hoped to have inflicted upon Mr. Davis through that lying negro's testimony. Turner was indicted for perjury. There was no escape for him. He had sworn in private that Mr. Davis had attempted to buy his vote, and he had sworn in court that Mr. Davis never had done anything of the sort. Nothing sensible was left for him to do but to plead guilty. He did it and was sentenced.

The foes of Mr. Davis now are attempting to distort the guilty plea of this lying negro into conclusive proof that Mr. Davis really did attempt to buy his vote and that, between the time Turner made his alleged sworn statement to the Attorney-General and the time he was called as a witness in court, someone interested in the future of Mr. Davis had induced him to change his story and perjure himself. Those Democratic constructions are too flimsy to stand the acid test of common-sense. In fact, they are as flimsy, if not more so, than the State's case against Mr. Davis, which was founded upon the perjurious statements of this negro convict.

Mr. Davis is in his home community pursuing his accustomed avocations. On the records of the Kent county court there is official evidence of the fact that the trial judges believed him to be innocent and that, in accordance with that belief, they acquitted him. Turner, the witness upon whom a Democratic Attorney-General relied to convict Mr. Davis, is in jail doing time as a self-confessed perjurer. Attorney-General Gray is chewing the end of bitter discomfort. He went into the Davis case like a lion; he came out of it like a lamb.

If, instead of bewailing the fact that he failed to send Mr. Davis to jail, he would investigate the rumors now current of the use of large corruption funds by the Democrats in Kent and Sussex counties, early this month, he would be doing much better work than to be brooding over his failure in the Davis case, which, so far as he is concerned, is water that has passed over the dam.

Former Magistrate James Monaghan of this city has voted the straight Democratic ticket for fifty years. That is an unusual record. We are not in sympathy with "Squire Monaghan's" politics, nor do we know that he aspires to any political office under the Democratic administration. We feel sure, however, that we express the opinion of most men of all parties when we say that if the Democracy should fail to take cognizance of his golden jubilee as a Democrat it will be ignoring a man who is clearly entitled to party recognition. He is a charming old man and the worst that anyone may say truthfully about him is that he is an habitual Democrat.

### WASTE OF ROAD FUNDS.

STATISTICS on public road mileage in the United States, compiled by the Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture show Delaware to be in pitiable plight with respect to good roads. The total mileage of public roads of all sorts in our State in 1904 was 3,000 and there had been no increase or decrease in that mileage in 1909. Passing to the total improved mileage in our State, we find that in 1904 we had only 66 miles of good roads, while in 1909 that mileage had increased to 166.44. In other words, in 1904 only 2.2 per cent. of Delaware roads was represented by improved roads, while in 1909 that percentage only had increased to 5.52 per cent.

That is better than the showing made by some of the States, but it is disgraceful when compared with 49.14 per cent. of good roads in little Rhode Island; 49 per cent. in Massachusetts; 36.70 per cent. in Indiana; 27.13 per cent. in Ohio, and 24.08 per cent. in Connecticut. Delaware taxpayers, chiefly the farmers, have poured millions of dollars into the public treasury in the shape of road taxes, and there has been such gross waste and mismanagement of those funds that today, in all three counties, all they have to show in the way of good roads in return for that vast expenditure is 186.44 miles of good roads out of a total public road mileage of 3,000.

Such a showing is enough to cause an upheaval in the rural sections of our State. We wonder if Delaware farmers, who have such large pecuniary and other interests tied up in the good roads movement, ever will awaken to a realization of the gross injustice they have suffered and still are suffering from shameful waste of public road funds?

The Delaware State Equal Suffrage Club conferred a deserved compliment upon Mrs. John A. Cranston when it re-elected her president in the face of her protest that she had held the office many years already and that someone should be elected in her stead. Mrs. Cranston has been unremitting in her work in behalf of equal suffrage. It has been due largely to her direction of the work and the enthusiastic support she has commanded from her subordinates in the organization that the movement has won so many good friends and made such rapid strides in this State.

### GOLDEY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

ONE of the most delightful educational functions held in our city in many years was the annual commencement of Goldey College in the Grand Opera House last night. Diplomas were conferred upon 125 students who had completed their courses of study in that really admirable institution. The exercises were interesting and instructive and the Opera House was crowded with friends of the college and its students. All in all, the commencement reflected great credit upon the institution and the student body. It showed clearly that the new management of the college, while thoroughly progressive, is determined that there shall be no departure from the high standards established by Prof. H. S. Goldey, the founder of the institution.

Many men inaugurate good things and die before their dreams have been realized. Many others inaugurate them and succumb to, instead of surmount, obstacles which they find in their way. Professor Goldey belonged to neither of those classes. He fought his way through, over or under everything that stood between him and the goal of his ambition and lived to see the accomplishment of his purpose to build in Delaware, and upon enduring foundations, a great commercial college which should operate for the moral, educational and material uplift of thousands of boys and girls.

Professor Goldey was missed at the commencement last night, but his spirit was present. It permeated everyone who took part in the exercises, and stimulated the loftiness of thought and utterance which ever has been a characteristic of Goldey College commencements.

Formal announcement is made that Charles R. Miller, Republican Governor-elect, has recovered so far from his long and severe illness as to be out of danger. That is one of very many things for which the people of Delaware have reason to be thankful in this season for thanksgiving.

### SUFFRAGISTS AND PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

THERE is nothing of a surprising nature in the fact that the Equal Suffrage Association of Delaware has decided to petition the Legislature at its next session to grant the elective franchise to Delaware women. That was one of the prime purposes for which the association was organized. It not only will ask for such action by our legislators but will make a determined fight to win such legislation.

We do not know that the women will win in the impending session, but we feel sure that, sooner or later, the law makers in Delaware will heed their demand for electoral recognition and equality with men. Such success has attended the suffrage movement in other and larger States that it stands to reason that, sooner or later, Delaware will fall in line. We have here in our State so many representative and splendid women who are supporting the suffrage propaganda, and there has been within the last two or three years such a growth of public sentiment among both men and women, in favor of votes for women, that ultimately the prejudice against women participating actively and potentially in political affairs will be broken down. There may be politicians of the old school who will not agree with us in that prediction, just as there were in other States, now in the equal suffrage column, politicians of the old school who would have staked their lives years ago that women never would be permitted to vote in those States. The practical working out of this suffrage propaganda is merely a matter of public sentiment. So long as that sentiment is so weak that politicians do not fear it, the women are barred from the polls. So soon, however, as the sentiment attains proportions with which the politicians must reckon, the opposition breaks down and the way to the ballot box is cleared. To be successful in this State, the women must be supported by public sentiment which will command the profound respect and attention of both politicians and legislators.

The New Castle County Workhouse is managed so well that it is not surprising it is commended heartily by official visitors from other States who inspect it.

### MULLEN ON COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

WE find in The Nation's Business, the official newspaper of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the following suggestion made by William D. Mullen, of this city, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the directors of the Chamber:

Local commercial organizations represent the thought or needs of particular localities or communities, and are usually operated along lines of local needs. In this respect they have become very important factors in building up cities, towns, and communities. There are, however, other broader national questions on which they cannot be heard. This means that the commercial organizations must depend upon some well organized medium for collecting, concentrating and disseminating information on national questions and thus help local organizations solve their problems. The chamber of Commerce of the United States of America proposes to do this work.

What Mr. Mullen says always is worthy of respectful attention and sound, sober thought. He is one of Delaware's successful business men and for years has been one of the best and most active members of the local Board of Trade.

### HIS LANDLADY'S ADVICE PROBABLY SAVED HIS LIFE

I feel that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root saved my life. I inherited weak kidneys. The discharge was so frequent and painful that I would have to stay in bed to obtain temporary relief. I consulted good physicians but the results were disappointing. My landlady advised me to try Swamp-Root as the last resort, which I did and I was quickly relieved.

I continued taking Swamp-Root and my weight has increased fifty pounds. My health is of the best and I have told many others about Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and have done a lot of good in this way. Your wonderful medicine is of great value to mankind.

Yours very truly,  
J. H. BRUXBY,  
Pawtucket, R. I.

The above statement made before me I declare to be truthful in every detail.

THOMAS MARSDEN,  
Notary Public.

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Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the WILMINGTON EVENING JOURNAL. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

### NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

"The Money That an Astor Earned for a Special Purpose"

By Holland.

"That man will, of course, pass into history and tradition as the creator upon the stage of one of the most vivid characters ever portrayed, a dreamy idealization of Rip Van Winkle; and he will be remembered by every one who has hereafter anything to do with the American stage as highly successful, both from the artistic and the fortune-making point of view." So said the noted theatrical manager, the late A. M. Palmer, to me one afternoon as we were chatting in his private office at the rear of Wallack's Theatre, New York. The picture to which he pointed represented Joe Jefferson in the character of Caleb Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth."

"My own opinion has long been that one of the greatest of Jefferson's triumphs as an actor has never been recognized by the American play-going public," continued Mr. Palmer, "nor has it been recognized by the writers of that type of fiction in which one of the characters is a typical Yankee. But Jefferson himself was, I have reason to know, greatly pleased that he should have been able to send into the old-fashioned stage Yankee, and that through his influence the typical Yankee of our early literature was also ended."

"The play of 'Our American Cousin' was written by Tom Taylor, an Englishman, principally for the purpose of conveying an Englishman's idea of what the typical Yankee at that time was. The leading character in the play was to be that a Yankee, whose name was Asa Trenchard. Taylor drew this Yankee in the play in such manner as to enable English audiences to see a picture of the conventional American Yankee. Up to this time the stage Yankee had invariably been pictured forth something as Brother Jonathan has always been. He usually was dressed in a white beaver hat; he wore a swallowtail coat and tight-fitting trousers. He had a chin whisker of considerable length and long hair. His face was featured with a whimsical smile.

"When Mr. Jefferson read the part of Asa Trenchard, which was assigned to him by Laura Keane, who had the American rights for the play which she produced first in New York in 1853, Jefferson saw that the author of the play intended to depict the conventional Yankee. But as he studied the part it dawned upon him that an opportunity had come to his hand to portray the Yankee, as he really was at that time. Jefferson had been familiar with the real Yankee by reason of long-continued visits to New England.

"He gave a great deal of study to the details of the part. Unconsciously, two or three down-east Yankees who were then living in New York served Jefferson as models. There were not loud-spoken men nor did they talk through their noses. They did not say 'I swan,' or 'by cracky,' or make use of any of the highly-modified swearing which upon the stage and in books was put in the mouths of typical Yankees. They spoke correctly, they wore conventional clothes, they were not smooth, but there was always a whimsical suggestion of humor and of shrewdness and an underlying sense of sympathy in what they said and did.

"Here," said Jefferson to himself, in the real Yankee, and I will put him on the stage in the part of Asa Trenchard." The simplicity, delicacy and accuracy of the acting of Jefferson on the first night of this performance were highly commendable not only by the critics, but by the public. The part stood out distinct from the other characters of the play it was not until Edward A. Sothern had been allowed to build up the original minor part of Lord Dundreary that Asa Trenchard became subordinate. Jefferson himself very highly praised to me the skill and real artistic sense which Sothern displayed as he was gradually perfecting of the character of Lord Dundreary.

"A year or so after the play was produced, Jefferson went to Australia. He gave up the part of Asa Trenchard. But before he sailed for Australia he was gratified to know that his representation of the shrewd and kindly-minded Yankee had served to end the convention stage caricature of the Yankee, and that thereafter upon the stage the part of the Yankee would be played in simplicity, dignity and with realism. The influence of his example, Mr. Jefferson afterwards learned, extended from the stage to the field of novel writing."

### People's Column

#### PROTESTS WATER RATE CHANGE.

Editor of THE EVENING JOURNAL.  
Sir: Allow me as a subscriber, space in your paper to touch upon a subject that is vital to us all. I refer to the proposed action of our Water Department to raise water rates, for that is what it is intended to do, notwithstanding all the array of figures that the department is kind enough to hand out. Are we again to be held up, as we recently were by the loss of our strip tickets, and this time by inequitable ownership? Their claim is that they are doing it to save unnecessary waste of water and for this they are to be commended; but, charity begins at home. They paid \$16,000 for a stable and \$45,000 or more for an office, an unnecessary waste (not water).

It is not to be denied that some of our previous Water Departments had as much gray matter in their craniums as our present department. I think it was in William T. Porter's time that our present meter system was brought about. After careful consideration of our demands for years to come, with all allowance made for waste and the growth of the city. For whom are they going to save this water and what are they going to do with it after they save it? Are they going to dam it up or perhaps bottle it and keep it until next year or the year after? Plenty of water runs down the Brandywine every day and goes out the race and on into the Delaware. Why not save this useless waste and not put us in such a position that we will be afraid to allow the water to run at the spigot for a while in summer in order to get a cool fresh drink, or to be afraid to water our flowers or grass or take an extra bath without feeling that we had to pay extra for it or that we were extravagant.

If there is anything that is necessary to good health other than fresh air it is plenty of good, fresh water for our Maker tells us that cleanliness is next to Godliness and we should have it in abundance. No one is kicking about present rates, which I consider fair, except the Water Department and as there is no cause for alarm at present or the near future, of a water famine, I think it would be well to drop this matter until some future time when occasion demands it.

A Citizen.  
Wilmington, Del., Nov. 21, 1912.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cooking is a matter which concerns the whole family, and under modern methods and conveniences it is made so attractive the whole family is becoming interested, if not taking part in it.

"These biscuits are delicious; this cake is excellent," says the father. "I made them," says the daughter, and both father and daughter beam with pleasure.

It is a crime, with our modern agencies, helps and facilities, to have soggy biscuit, or wooden cake, or leaden pastry.

Royal Baking Powder has made home baking a success, a pleasure and a profit, and the best cooking today the world over is done with its aid.

**ST. STEPHEN'S SUPPER.**  
The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church held their annual supper last night in the banquet room of the duPont building. The affair was very largely attended and proved a success. There was an exhibition of postcards, Christmas cards and other work done by the Italian mission in Philadelphia, which work is being carried on by St. Peter's Lutheran Church of that city.

**R. L. P. SOCIAL MEETS.**  
The R. L. P. Social held its first meeting Wednesday night at the home of Leo Lynch, No. 612 North Van Buren street. The evening was spent in games and dancing. Those present were: Misses Marie Ralston, Marian R. Casey, Ellen R. Quimby, Alice M. Kelleher, Gertrude Kelleher, Bertie Lynch and Vera M. Gordon; Roy Crogan, Joseph McCafferty, Dan Casey, John Farrel, George Farrey, William Long and Leo Lynch.

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- Sofa Cushions
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