## EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1915.



Congressman Seems to Have Changed His Mind About Offering Resistance-Four May Be Taken Today

## STILL CRIES "FRAME-UP"

WASHINGTON, Dec. M.—Representa-tive Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, indicted New York, accused of participation in the sati-munition piots, waited at his of-de in the House office building this warrant. Although Huchanan yes-the warrant. Although Huchanan yes-the warrant atthough Huchanan yes-the warrant of the accritical copy of the warrant atthough Huchanan yes-the warrant of the House and the would stand on his Constitutions in the warrant was served. Marshi wide he would not decide what to do will a de the warrant would act will the warrant was nerved. Marshi wide here "was no hurry."

It was expected that the warrant would be served inte today not only on Buch-man Button Henry B. Martin and Her-man Schulteis, other members of Labor's peace Council Indicted with Buchanan. The return will then be made to the dis-ous crimed count and the more with esthe criminal court and the men will go to New York and give bail for trial un-bes Buchanan finally decides to fight. "I don't want to let anything inter-

"I don't want to let anything inter-fere with pushing my imperchanged of District Attorney Marshall, of New York," said Buchanan, "and if I find that making a fight for my constitutional rights will do so I will go to New York and give ball. I want to protect my rights, not for myself, but for my fellow-members, but my indictment is so ob-viously a frame-up by Marshall that I cannot let anything prevent my pushing my case against him."

The Justice Department is going slowly in the matter of Representative Buchanan, to be sure of its ground.

Justice Department heads confirmed re-ports that no effort will be made to extra-dite Franz von Rintelen from London. They declared von Rintelen covered his tracks well in this country. He ran his propaganda work, took no orders from anyone on this side of the Atlantic, and sayone on this she work out their own slots. It was declared unlikely that von Rintelen would be connected with the Fay, Crowley and other alleged plots.

## ANTI-TRUST ACT BREAK SOUGHT IN DU PONT ROW

Continued from Page One

1902 and dissolved June 13, 1912, by a de-cree of the District Court of the United cree of the District Court of the United States, on the ground that its existence constituted a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Court found that the old E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. was a stock-bolding company, in which powerful in-terests were pooled to such an extent as to effectively control the affairs of the consolidated powder companies. As a result of the court decree, the holding company was dissolved and the manu-facture of explosives was divided among the present E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the Hercules Powder Company and the Atlas Powder Company.

It is understood the Department of ice is now working on the theory that the new du Pont Securities Company was conceived and is operating to ac-complish the same purpose for which the discolved stock holding company existed, assolved stock holding company excited, annely, for the present E. I du Pont de Memours & Co. stock in such a way as to control the affairs of this enormous corporation. In addition to the companies defendant in the dissolution suit, decided June 13, 1922 estata in additional wave found suilly

1912, certain individuals were found guilty of "maintaining a combination in re-stmint of interstate commerce in powder and other explosives and have monopo-lized a part of such commerce," in viola-tion of the Sherman law.

These individuals were: T. Coleman du Pont, Pierre S. du Pont, Alexis I. du Pont, Alfred I. du Pont, Eu-

## PIERRE S. DU PONT Defendant in suit started by Philip F. du Pont asking that he and his associates be compelled to return some \$50,000,000 worth of securities to the original powder company.

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relates to the alleged infringement of the Sherman anti-trust law. It is understood that the Government is endeavoring to ascertain whether the du Pont Securities Company, composed of 12 of the 21 directors of the powder company which bought up the T. C. du Pont holdings, acted in violation of the United States Supreme Court decision which dissolved the Powder Trust June 13, 102 Dephable the most increase and 1912. Probably the most important point to be ascertained is whether or not any of the directors of the securities com-pany are directors in the powder corpora-

Three hundred employes of the Jacobs Lawyers here say that such a continsay of a new say that such a contra-gency would be trantamount to the re-habilitation of the old holding company, which was dissolved by the court. Mem-Make Clothing Company will be the guests tonight at a New Year's dinner

u Pont.

to trial in 100 days.

South streets.

that this action was ratified by th

Employes at Dinner

Comfort

Not to be had elsewhere

bers of the du Pont family have come forbers of the du Font fumily have come for-ward with the information that they re-fused to participate in the Securities Com-pany because they believed it to be a di-rect violation of the Supreme Court de-cision. One of the young du Ponts made the assertion that it was "unbecoming a gentleman to use inside information to make money," while another refused to be the aroun each eavier that 6 was

join the group openly, saying that it was "unlawful." ing the original expense The whole case is extremely involved. The Pierre du Pont faction insists that the whole litigation is a family "scrap," while Philip F. du Pont Insists that family

has nothing to do with the case, points to the fact that many of the Hi fendants are not members of the du Pont femants are not members of the outront family, but are officials in the powder company, who have risen because of their ability. At any rate, no alignment of the du Pont family in the case has made its appearance, with the exception of Phillp F. fu Pont, who is suing the Securities Company on behalf of the stockholders and what is known as the Pierre du Pont and what is known as the Pierre du Pont

group. Stripped of legar verblage and lengthy stock transactions, the story of the pres-ent \$50,000,000 suit may be told as follows: Philip F. du Pont, a stockholder, is su-ng Pierre S. du Pont, Irene du Pont, Lammot du Pont, Alexis du Pont directors Lammot du Pont, Alexis du Pont directors of the powder company, and John J. Raskob, Robert R. Morgan Carpenter, Henry F. du Pont (son of Senator du Pont), Eugene F. du Pont, William Coyne, Harry G. Haskell, Harry F. Brown, John P. Laffey, the latter officials of the powder company and stockholders of the du Pont Securities Company, to forme them to return to the nowder com force them to return to the powder com-pany the stock they purchased from T. Coleman du Pont. He states in the bill in

equity, filed in the United States Cour. at Wilmington, that the men as officials and directors of the powder company knew that huge orders were being placed women with weak arches, or "flat-foot," bunions, corns and every form of foot trouble.



