

DARBY SLEUTHS FAIL IN FEEBLE SEARCH FOR WOMAN'S SLAYER

Attempt to Establish Suicide Theory Blocked by Statement of Collingsgrove, whose House Was Robbed

PUBLIC FEELING ROUSED

There is still no trace of the Darby murderer, and the Delaware County sleuths who, it is alleged, are investigating the clues did not put in their appearance today in the borough. The man who stole the money and jewelry from the home of William Collingsgrove and then killed his housekeeper, Mary Davis, when she sought to save the property, apparently has little fear of capture.

Collingsgrove will return tomorrow with his bride, whom he married in Chicago, and it is expected that his return will put impetus into the investigation. Collingsgrove said there was no doubt that Mrs. Davis was murdered, and he helped to convince the authorities that there was absolutely no reason for the woman to kill herself. On learning that he could not be induced to entertain the suicide theory the county officials immediately lost interest in the case.

None of the officials has been seen here since last Thursday, when they met over McCure's saloon which serves as a police headquarters. It was then that quick conclusions were reached and the murder theory was flouted by the alibi and District Attorney John B. Hannum, Jr. Realizing that the people would not accept the indifference of the authorities, political followers of the McCure tried to revive the suicide theory today by suggesting that Mrs. Davis might have used the money stolen from the Collingsgrove house to pay personal debts.

But Collingsgrove before leaving his home said there was no foundation for such a rumor, as he had seen the money and jewelry before he left home on the day of the murder. As neighbors say Mrs. Davis did not leave the house, this last report to revive the suicide plea has failed.

Many witnesses have been summoned to the inquest, which will be held tomorrow by Coroner Drowns, and it is expected that there will be some surprising developments.

CITY'S REVENUE FROM U. G. I. LESS IN 1915

Municipality Received \$37,246.47 More From Company the Year Previous

The United Gas Improvement Company submitted its 1915 report to the City Controller today. The figures show that 2,745,337 cubic feet of gas were consumed during the last year, as against 2,807,711,380 cubic feet used in this city in 1914.

The report, which was compiled by Lewis Lillie, vice president of the gas company, also showed that the total collections of the company during the last three months were \$2,723,323. The money due the municipality, in accordance with the company's lease, is \$501,644.87 for this period.

Total receipts of the city for the year 1915 from the gas company were \$1,946,877.70. This is the first time since the lease was given the gas company in 1898 that there has been a net increase in the revenue derived from this source from the preceding year.

The city's share of the gas company's receipts in 1915 were \$1,081,172.41, or \$7,246.47 more than during 1914. The total payments of the U. G. I. to the city since 1898 have been \$17,694,946.92.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY ONE OF RICHEST IN PENNSYLVANIA

Controller's Report Shows \$2,500,000 in Excess of Liabilities

An excess of assets over liabilities amounting to more than \$2,500,000 shows Montgomery County to be one of the richest counties in Pennsylvania, according to the annual report of former Controller John Jacobs, released today. Jacobs resigned recently as Controller of the county.

When the business year of 1915 was begun, Montgomery County had a balance in the treasury of \$195,170.98. During the year there were receipts totaling \$1,142,095.11, or a total of \$1,337,267.09. The gross outlays during the year were \$1,124,751.54, so that at the close of the 1915 business year the balance on hand totaled \$212,505.55.

Expenditures of funds for the county proper, including \$225,000 for the commissioners, District Attorney, Coroner and Treasurer, were \$58,150.06. Prison accounts totaled \$18,458.70, and those of the county home aggregate \$187. Before his retirement, Doctor Jacobs refused to accept \$12,400 in salary which had accrued during his four years of service.

ARREST BOSTON LAWYER ABOUT TO BURY WIFE

George H. Grey, Prominent Socially, Accused of \$60,000 Larceny

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Trilled by detectives when he appeared at an undertaker's to arrange for his wife's burial, George H. Grey, 45, prominent Boston lawyer, was arrested at 8th avenue and 54th street today. He was wanted on an indictment charging larceny of \$60,000 worth of stocks, bonds and cash, according to Police Inspector Smith, of Boston, who appeared when the prisoner was arraigned.

Grey was prominent socially in the exclusive circle at Brookline, but, according to Smith, he disappeared in January last year. The indictment, Smith said, resulted from complaints made by relatives and some of Grey's former clients.

Grey denied his guilt and declared the charges against him grew out of family troubles. He was held to await the arrival of extradition papers.

PLACED CREPE ON DOOR OF BANKRUPT HUSBAND'S GARAGE

Lansdale Suffragist Then Heard That Job Mitten Hanged Himself

LANSDALE, Jan. 25.—For a joke Mrs. Florence Wood Mitten, of Lansdale, prominent suffrage leader in the Third Legislative District, placed a crepe on the door of the garage formerly owned by her husband, Job Mitten, who recently went into bankruptcy, and whose place of business was closed and padlocked following this action.

In two hours it was reported all over Lansdale and as far as the borough of North Wales that Job Mitten committed suicide by hanging himself.

When scores of condolences came to Mrs. Mitten she had the crepe removed.

U. S. to Beautify Its Buildings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Treasury department today invited bids for contracts for improving by means of landscape gardening the Federal Building grounds in Trenton, N. J., and in Charleston, S. C.

WILSON OFF TONIGHT ON MOST VITAL PERIOD OF POLITICAL CAREER

Next Fortnight He Talks on Preparedness From New York as Far West as Topeka

TOMORROW IN NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Wilson tonight will start on what is generally termed in political circles the most important fortnight in his political career. During the next two weeks the people from New York to Kansas will hear from his own lips the Administration's ideas and conception of the nation's duty in the preparedness question.

Two addresses will be delivered in New York tomorrow morning. Mrs. Wilson will accompany it. Others in the party will be Secretary Tamm, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, and the usual cortege of secret service operatives and newspapermen. The party will leave New York Thursday night, arriving in Washington Friday morning. The usual cortege of secret service operatives and newspapermen. The party will leave New York Thursday night, arriving in Washington Friday morning.

From then on the trip will be a whirlwind of speaking until the conclusion at Topeka on February 3d.

FOLWELL BOOMS PHILANDER KNOX

Continued from Page One

man from a college who never consults anybody before he acts." Concerning possible candidates for the Republican presidential nomination, Folwell said that he would not say a word, declaring that the man who has been pledged the support of all factions in the State for the Republican nomination for United States Senator is the only man he wants to see named.

Mr. Folwell's declaration for Knox was regarded in political circles as being a part of a more organized boom for the former Secretary of State, which is rapidly gaining strength among the manufacturers and which political observers expect to be launched within a short time.

"For a presidential candidate Mr. Knox suits me," said Mr. Folwell. "He has occupied a prominent place in the Cabinet of President McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, and has served six years in the United States Senate. His political training especially fits him for the Presidency. His views about the tariff and for building up American industries instead of foreign industries are sound and are well known. He has been through the mill and he has had more experience politically than any other man who could be brought forward. This is my personal view."

Mr. Folwell, in answer to a question insisted that he is not merely in favor of a candidate of the type of Knox, but that he favors Knox personally.

Discussing the issues upon which the Republican campaign will be waged, he said:

"The main issue is preparedness. We want it along industrial lines as well as military lines. Industrial preparedness is of a more vital concern than military preparedness. It must be the basis for military preparedness. Both are necessary, however.

INDUSTRIES NOT MENTIONED. "In President Wilson's speech before Congress, he outlined the different taxes that are to be imposed. He did not, however, say anything about foreign industrial conditions so that the industries of the country could stand the new taxes."

"I do not want a man from a college who never consults with anybody before he acts. Had President Wilson sought the advice of the members of his Cabinet, the present Mexican imbroglio never would have occurred. He should have recognized Huerta, and placed an embargo on the exportation of arms. Conditions in that country would be settled today had he acted as other countries did and recognized Huerta."

TRAIL-HITTER HEADS 'JAG LIST'

Fine of \$10 Imposed on Lyon Convert for Drunkenness

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 25.—Calvin Ewing slid from grace here today. He has the distinction of being the first man in Wilmington to head the "jag list." Calvin also has the distinction of being among the first to "hit the trail" at Evangelist Lyon's tabernacle.

But many in the crowd tonight got beautifully intoxicated and was fined \$10 in city court. He also got a lecture from the Judge to boot.

Resinol Soap

a friend to tender skins

Any soap will clean your skin—a bar of laundry soap will do it. But you know that laundry soap contains harsh, drying alkali that would run your skin and hair, so you never think of using it for your toilet.

My list-made toilet soaps contain this same injurious alkali. Resinol Soap contains absolutely no free alkali, and to it is added the soothing, healing Resinol medication, which doctors have used for over 20 years in treating skin troubles. Thus it comforts tender skins, and helps nature clear the complexion and keep the hair rich, lustrous and free from dandruff. Sold by all druggists.

Resinol Shaving Stick also contains the Resinol medication, making it most soothing to sensitive-shaven faces.

PARCEL POST

Evening Clothes to Hire KEEN TAILORING CO., 90 North 12th

POWDER CONVERTED INTO GOLD



Almost every cannon's discharge means more money for the Du Pont stockholders.

A STORY OF MEN AND WAR MILLIONS

Continued from Page One

Coleman du Pont, who was not present at the meeting, was informed by the committee, and also at the time when he knew a member of the Finance Committee had written T. Coleman du Pont of those who had the interest of the said company to purchase said stock.

The bill of complaint asserts that Pierre S. du Pont sought out Irene du Pont, Lemont du Pont, E. H. Morgan Carpenter and Alexis Felix du Pont (who soon became a director in the corporation), and told them of his opportunity to purchase the T. Coleman du Pont stock, and that they help in the organization and activities of the du Pont Securities Company.

It also is alleged that Pierre S. du Pont proposed that these men, as directors of the powder company, prevent the taking over of the T. Coleman du Pont stock by that company in order that the securities company of which they would be units might acquire these holdings.

The complainant avers that, although all of the men named above were employees of the fact that T. Coleman du Pont desired to sell not only 2000 shares but all of his stock, to one of them in his capacity as director over communicated this knowledge to the board of directors of the powder company.

Having entered into negotiations with these men, it is alleged that Pierre S. du Pont wrote the board of directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company that in view of the attitude of Alfred I. and William du Pont toward the purchase of the stock of T. Coleman du Pont, he was now open to an offer from the company for these holdings.

The stock thus offered was 5,511 shares of common and 11,269 shares of preferred stock at \$20 and \$5 a share respectively.

At that time it was not known that the "associates" of Pierre S. du Pont were members of the board of directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. At a meeting of this board on March 6, 1915, the proposal of Pierre S. du Pont was considered, and the complainant charges that through a carefully planned matter was referred to the Finance Committee, then comprising Pierre S. du Pont, Irene du Pont, Alfred I. du Pont and William du Pont.

The bill of complaint asserts that as Pierre S. du Pont and Irene du Pont were interested in keeping the stock in question from the powder company, the Finance Committee was unable to report a majority in favor of accepting the offer of Pierre S. du Pont, but it was not possible to do so.

On March 19, at a special adjourned meeting of the board of directors, a motion was proposed to accept the offer of Pierre S. du Pont, but it was not possible to do so.

The complainant avers that a majority of the board of directors voted in the negative upon this resolution by reason of the influence of Pierre S. du Pont and his associates.

The purchase of the stock by Pierre S. du Pont is further alleged to have been indicated by his official knowledge that the stock would be tremendously increased in value by reason of contracts obtained by him and his "associates" at the warring nations of Europe. The bill of complaint continues at this point as follows:

"Pierre S. du Pont fraudulently, and in violation of his trust as an officer, director and confidential representative of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company arranged to purchase the said stock of the said T. Coleman du Pont at

Pont and his associates, and by reason of the fact that Pierre S. du Pont and his associates had held out to a large number of the board of directors that they would be permitted to share in the purchase of the stocks of T. Coleman du Pont through the du Pont Securities Company."

STOCKHOLDERS' ADMISION

Whether the latter allegation be true or not, the fact remains that Harry H. Haskell, Harry P. Brown, William Coyne and John P. Laffey, managers of the legal department of the company, have admitted that when the above-mentioned meeting occurred, they were already interested in the du Pont Securities Company, and that soon thereafter Henry P. du Pont and Eugene F. du Pont also became stockholders in the securities company.

Philip F. du Pont, the complainant, further alleges that Pierre S. du Pont caused all of the T. Coleman du Pont stock to be transferred to the du Pont Securities Company, and that the individual defendants, directors of the powder company, "utterly failed and neglected to perform the duties incumbent on them, but on the contrary, in pursuance of the aforesaid scheme to defraud the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, fraudulently secured for themselves the benefits to accrue from the aforesaid stock."

The complainant charges that the defendants used the credit of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company to obtain a loan sufficient in magnitude to assure the success of the stock purchase effected by the securities company.

Upon disposing of his holdings in the powder company, Coleman du Pont had retained the presidency, and his place on the board of directors of the corporation. Pierre S. du Pont was thereupon elected president, and was elected to the office of directorate were filled by Alexis Felix du Pont and John P. Laffey.

COMPANY REORGANIZED

On September 4, 1915, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company was reorganized as E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, capitalized at \$20,000,000, or at twice the capitalization of the former company. For each outstanding share of common stock in the old company, two shares were given in the new. The personnel of the new organization was identical with that of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the new corporation on November 21, 1915, a regular dividend of 1/2 per cent was declared and an additional dividend of 2 1/2 per cent was also voted by the board of directors.

The complainant avers that the reorganization in September was accomplished by the defendant directors, comprising a majority of the board, in pursuance of the scheme to make use of the powder company and its assets to pay for the stock purchased from T. Coleman du Pont.

The court also dissolved E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, a corporation established in Delaware in 1902 and which had become a holding company when its available assets were taken over by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company in 1903.

Upon dissolving the so-called trust the court had seriously considered forbidding the stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company from retaining their holdings in the Atlas and Hercules Powder Companies, but in view of the simultaneous dissolution of the holding company (E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.) it was decided this was an unnecessary precaution. The court did, however, inform those comprising the hold-

ing company that any attempt to reacquire the "pool" to control powder stocks would not be tolerated.

Among the individual defendants named in this dissolution decree were Pierre S. du Pont, Eugene F. du Pont, Henry P. du Pont and Irene du Pont, all of whom are included in the du Pont Securities Company, the concern which has effectively gained control of the present powder company through the purchase of the stock owned by T. Coleman du Pont.

It is pointed out that the Securities Company not only largely comprises the personnel of the dissolved holding company, but also through of the recently elected directors of the present E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to guarantee slightly more than a balance of power in that corporation.

John G. Johnson, William A. Glasgow and Henry P. Brown, of Philadelphia, and Robert Penington, of Wilmington, represent the complainant as well as five of those who have petitioned to become party plaintiffs in the proceedings. Other petitioners are represented by Thomas F. Bayard, of Wilmington, who is wife was Elizabeth Bradford du Pont, sister of the original complainant.

The defense is represented by William H. Burton, of New York; William B. Hillier, of Wilmington, and John P. Laffey, who is counsel for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. In addition to being an individual defendant in the suit.

powder company at the price for which the securities company obtained it or that E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. be reimbursed by the defendants on a basis of the present market value of the stock.

DEFENDANTS FILE ANSWERS

Each of the defendants in the suit filed an answer to the bill of complaint of Philip F. du Pont on December 29, 1915. The documents constituted a series of general denials to the allegations of the complainant, but one significant fact was brought to light, namely, that J. P. Morgan & Co. floated the loan of \$5,000,000 by which the du Pont Securities Company was enabled to acquire the stock of T. Coleman du Pont.

The answer to Pierre S. du Pont names the amount of the loan retained by Morgan & Co. as less than 10 per cent.

Morgan, the agent for the Allied Money Trust of Europe in this country, is reported to have assured the Federal authorities of the United States that he was in no way interested in the industrial concerns of Europe in general, and in particular the warring nations of Europe.

It is understood that the Federal authorities for this reason have been investigating the negotiations between the du Pont Securities Company and the house of Morgan to determine whether or not there has been a breach of faith on the part of the New York firm.

The Government also is believed to be particularly interested in determining whether or not the banks which subscribed for the du Pont Securities Company loan did so in consideration of an increase in the size of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company accounts they carried.

"POWDER TRUST" DISSOLVED

The suit brought by Philip F. du Pont has also called the attention of the Federal authorities to the du Pont Securities Company in another manner.

The United States District Court dissolved the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company (then the so-called "Powder Trust") into three units by a decree handed down June 12, 1912. These units were the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, the Atlas Powder Company and the Hercules Powder Company.

The court also dissolved E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., a corporation established in Delaware in 1902 and which had become a holding company when its available assets were taken over by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company in 1903.

Upon dissolving the so-called trust the court had seriously considered forbidding the stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company from retaining their holdings in the Atlas and Hercules Powder Companies, but in view of the simultaneous dissolution of the holding company (E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.) it was decided this was an unnecessary precaution. The court did, however, inform those comprising the hold-

ing company that any attempt to reacquire the "pool" to control powder stocks would not be tolerated.

Among the individual defendants named in this dissolution decree were Pierre S. du Pont, Eugene F. du Pont, Henry P. du Pont and Irene du Pont, all of whom are included in the du Pont Securities Company, the concern which has effectively gained control of the present powder company through the purchase of the stock owned by T. Coleman du Pont.

It is pointed out that the Securities Company not only largely comprises the personnel of the dissolved holding company, but also through of the recently elected directors of the present E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to guarantee slightly more than a balance of power in that corporation.

John G. Johnson, William A. Glasgow and Henry P. Brown, of Philadelphia, and Robert Penington, of Wilmington, represent the complainant as well as five of those who have petitioned to become party plaintiffs in the proceedings. Other petitioners are represented by Thomas F. Bayard, of Wilmington, who is wife was Elizabeth Bradford du Pont, sister of the original complainant.

The defense is represented by William H. Burton, of New York; William B. Hillier, of Wilmington, and John P. Laffey, who is counsel for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. In addition to being an individual defendant in the suit.

Advertisement for January Sale of Pianos, featuring Krnich & Bach pianos for \$165. Includes contact information for Cunningham Piano Co.

Advertisement for Heating Hot Water Vapor Steam by M. J. Margulies & Co., located at 125 So. 5th Philadelphia.

Answer the President's Call! Help the Jewish Sufferers from the War

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas, I have received from the Senate of the United States a resolution, passed January 6, 1916, reading as follows:

"Whereas, in the various countries now engaged in war there are nine millions of Jews, the great majority of whom are destitute of food, shelter, and clothing; and

"Whereas, millions of them have been driven from their homes without warning, deprived of an opportunity to make provision for their most elementary wants, causing starvation, disease and untold suffering; and

"Whereas, the people of the United States of America have learned with sorrow of this terrible plight of millions of human beings and have most generously responded to the cry for help whenever such an appeal has reached them; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that, in view of the misery, wretchedness and hardships which these nine millions of Jews are suffering, the President of the United States be respectfully asked to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of the Jews in the war zones"

And whereas, I feel confident that the people of the United States will be moved to aid the war-stricken people of a race which has given to the United States so many worthy citizens:

And therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in compliance with the suggestion of the Senate thereof, do appoint and proclaim January 27, 1916, as a day upon which the people of the United States may make such contributions as they feel disposed for the aid of the stricken Jewish people.

Contributions may be addressed to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., which will take care for their proper distribution. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON, By the President; Robert Lansing, Sec. of State.

The noble proclamation of our President in response to a resolution passed by the United States Senate conveys the sentiment of the American people in words full of CHARITY and BENEVOLENCE.

THE HEART OF THE MIGHTY AMERICAN NATION GOES OUT IN SYMPATHY TO BLEEDING ISRAEL.

The American people, ever ready to extend a helping hand in the hour of need to suffering humanity in any part of the globe, will not fail to respond to the cry for help, which comes to us from across the sea. There are actually nine million souls of the Jewish people, who are victims of the present war. They find themselves in a terrible plight, suffering from hunger, lack of shelter and no means of subsistence.

THE GREAT CHARITY AND THE LOVING KINDNESS OF THE AMERICAN NATION TO OUR UNFORTUNATE BRETHREN IN THIS GREAT EMERGENCY, SHALL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN.

The Philadelphia Central Relief Committee made arrangements whereby contributions will be gratefully received in this city under its auspices by the following:

THE PEOPLE'S BANK, 7th Street and Girard Avenue. THE STATE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, 5th and Bainbridge Sts. THE PEOPLE'S TRUST COMPANY, 12th and Arch Streets. CAMPAIGN OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE, Room 304, Finance Building. The Philadelphia Central Relief Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War. S. S. BLOOM, President. S. SLONIMSKY, Secretary. WOLF KLEBANSKY, Treasurer, 246 S. 3rd St.

Prepared!

The humble little cottage or the mansion on the hill—the Bell Telephone guards them both with equal power and constant readiness.

Sickness, or fire, or the stealthy tread of an intruder are not pleasant to think of, but these emergencies do arise, in hundreds of Philadelphia homes every day.

In times like these, the Bell Telephone stands forth, and a single call has been worth its cost for half a dozen years.

Surely you need this safety insurance in your home. It may be had for as little as \$2.00 a month.

Ask the Business Office about Bell Service

Ask the Business Office about Bell Service