

DUAL OFFICEHOLDERS PROVE USEFUL AIDS IN OPPOSING MAYOR

Their Votes in Select Council Sufficient to Override Veto of Land Ordinance Reeking With Scent of Craft.

Votes of dual officeholders, bipartisan sympathizers with the Republican organization, standpatters and boss-controlled members in Select Councils made possible yesterday the passage of the ordinance to condemn land for use of the Municipal Court over the veto of Mayor Blankenburg.

There was evident apprehension in Organization ranks before the balloting on the measure, that would condemn only a small plot of ground at the northeast corner of 21st and Race streets and leave the remainder of the block as a fertile field for land speculation among the usual beneficiaries of the city's land purchases.

Judge Brown, of the Municipal Court, has already made public a lavish development scheme for his court building that will include virtually the entire city block.

It was obviously feared yesterday by the Republican sponsors for the land condemnation that the 29 votes necessary to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto could not be mustered. Urgent calls were sent out to every member of the chamber who takes orders from the bosses.

Among others who held county offices and whose votes helped to override the Mayor's veto are Harry Ransley, president of Select Council, who is a mercantile appraiser; William J. Harrington, of the Fourth Ward, employed in the office of the Registrar; George D'Auroy, of the Seventeenth Ward, a clerk in the office of the Recorder of Deeds; William E. Finley, of the Thirtieth Ward, who is a contractor; Harry J. Traylor, of the Third Ward, who has been a mercantile appraiser; John F. Flaherty, of the Thirtieth Ward, who is a contractor; George Sessions Court, and Edward Buckholz, of the Nineteenth Ward, listed in the Manual of Councils as a real estate assessor.

Referring to the dual officeholders in his message last Thursday Mayor Blankenburg said: "Here are men charged with important duties of making laws which govern the community, who, because of allegiance they owe to political dictators, can block and block important public measures, and on the other hand have passed over the head of the Chief Executive measures which he disapproved and which have been recognized by the whole public as against public policy."

Thomas J. McGinnis, elected by a Democratic constituency in the Sixth Ward, cast his vote against the Republican majority in the Select Council organization. Herbert L. Maris, the Gibson-Keystone representative, of the 14th Ward in the Select Council, similarly voted his dissent.

Edward Patton, of the 27th Ward; James E. Lennon, Vore's man in the 26th Ward.

Republican standpatters in Select Council, who consistently boosted the extravagant plans of the Municipal Court and voted yesterday for their resignation, were Charles Seger, the Seventy-second Ward; Edward Patton, of the 27th Ward; James E. Lennon, Vore's man in the 26th Ward.

Although Common Council passed the ordinance over the Mayor's veto last Thursday, it was accomplished by a bare three-fifths vote, and independent members voted their doubts that the veto could have been overridden in less hasty procedure than was adopted.

Even President McCurdy, of the Common Council, who is reported to be acquiring ordinance for the Municipal Court, yesterday he favored cutting from the \$1,500,000 loan the \$600,000 item for Municipal Court buildings. The attitude of President McCurdy in opposing the expansion plan of the city's Municipal Court and his championing of the economical scheme to house the court near the present House of Detention is awakening considerable speculation among Organization forces.

CAMP FOLLOWERS OBEDIENT. Other camp followers of the organization held in leash by Vore and McNichol influences, who voted yesterday in accordance with the Mayor's veto, were James Willard, the Eleventh Ward; Alfred M. Waldron, of the Thirty-first; Louis Hut, of the Twenty-ninth; William H. Dugley, of the Twenty-eighth; James M. Neely, of the Ninth; John McKimley, Jr., of the Thirty-third; George Mitchell, of the Thirty-fifth; Henry J. Kler, of the Forty-fifth; Harry D. Kennedy, of the Forty-third; Albert De Profontaine, of the Thirty-eighth; William J. Crawford, of the Thirtieth; John J. Conroy, of the Twenty-ninth; William Boat, of the Forty-first; and Elias Abrams of the Sixteenth.

ARMY-NAVY GAME PLANS AWAIT FINAL DECISION

Representative Logue Confident it Will be Played in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Representative J. Washington Logue, of Philadelphia, was informed at the Navy Department today that Secretaries Daniels and Garrison have not as yet settled the controversy between Annapolis and West Point as to where the Army and Navy football game is to be played this fall.

From his talk with Secretary Daniels, Mr. Logue was convinced, however, that the annual contest will be held in Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT DEMANDS THAT MINE OWNERS ACCEPT TRUCE PLAN

Head of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Refuses Terms Offered, But Is Told to Reconsider.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—President Wilson today refused to let the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company turn down his plan of a peaceful settlement of the Colorado mining strike when J. F. Welborne, president of the company, told the President that his plan was not acceptable to the company.

The President, in reply, told Mr. Welborne to reconsider, and in the most emphatic fashion told him that in view of the present crisis in the country he should not definitely refuse the offer of settlement.

Mr. Welborne promised to get in touch with the other operators in Colorado, and have their answer in the President's hands in a few days. It is considered probable that the operators will square the issue presented by the President and stand upon their declaration.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company through Mr. Welborne today presented an alternative plan of settlement to the President. The latter declined to consider it, saying that he was not thoroughly familiar with the facts of the Colorado situation, but that he thought the plan of a three years' truce a fair one, and that he was not prepared to act as judge or arbitrator in the situation, but only as a peacemaker.

The President showed his disappointment plainly. He had believed that under existing conditions, his proposal for a three years' truce would be accepted by both sides. He remained firm, however, and informed the coal magnates that he would insist on the acceptance of the plan.

"Go back to Colorado," he is reported to have declared, "and reconsider your decision. You cannot afford to decline such a proposition in view of all the existing circumstances."

Mr. Welborne was closeted with the President for nearly an hour. On leaving the White House he appeared flustered, but he declined to divulge any details of his interview.

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PROBE OF PENROSE PRIMARY "SLUSH FUND" TO BEGIN

Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections Meets for Consideration of Norris Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections is in session in the office of Senator John W. Kern, of Indiana, chairman of the committee, considering the resolution offered last week by Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, providing for an investigation of the collections and expenditures in the Pennsylvania and Illinois Senatorial primaries.

The resolution directs the committee to investigate into the total amount collected and expended for the candidates in the primaries, the methods of collection and expenditure, and also to learn, if possible, whether any funds had been collected and expended for the candidates by any persons, corporations, etc., which were not recorded according to law.

The resolution directs that the committee report to the Senate whether any of these collections or expenditures were in violation of the law, and whether the candidates, if elected, should be admitted to the Senate. The committee shall recommend any legislation which may be deemed necessary to correct any evils it may discover.

Roland S. Morris, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, went to Washington today to confer with Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which meets today to decide whether the Senate shall investigate Senator Penrose's "slush fund."

Senator Kern, chairman of that committee, called the meeting to consider the resolution of Senator Norris calling for an investigation of the campaign funds and expenses of Senator Penrose and the Democratic members of the Senate.

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SUBMARINE STRENGTH OF POWERS AT WAR

According to the latest figures available the combatant nations in 1913 thus were equipped with submarine torpedo-firing craft:

Great Britain..... 72 France..... 36 Russia..... 23 Germany..... 23 Austria-Hungary..... 15 Japan..... 15

BRITISH DEATH LIST IN NORTH SEA FIGHT ESTIMATED AT 1654

Survivors From Three Cruisers Sunk by German Submarines Arrive in England. Tell of Escape.

LONDON, Sept. 23. The magnitude of the disaster suffered in the North Sea when the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were struck by German submarines, struck home to England today when it was learned that only 611 survivors, officers and sailors, had been accounted for. The missing number 1654, the three ships having carried 2160 sailors and 165 officers.

It is believed that some of the missing were rescued by ships that will report later, but even the most optimistic fear that the death list will total at least 1650.

Only the barest details have yet reached here of the terrific execution caused by the torpedoes sent from the German submarines. The unofficial reports state that the three cruisers were sent to the bottom within a space of only two hours. The Aboukir was attacked about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Within a few minutes her shattered hull had sunk, leaving on the surface only wreckage and members of the crew who had been able to throw themselves into the sea before the vessel went down.

Within a short time the Hogue reached the surface and while close watch was kept for the enemy's submarines, its boats were lowered away to save the Aboukir's sailors and their lives. For, despite the precautions taken, a submarine dispatched a torpedo against the Hogue's hull and she followed the Aboukir to the bottom.

DESTRUCTION OF CRESSY. The Cressy was the third to be destroyed. She is said to have been sent to the bottom about 8 o'clock, while her boats were engaged in rescuing the crews of the Aboukir and Hogue.

The Aboukir was struck on its starboard side. It was thought she had struck a mine, but while the Hogue was lowering four lifeboats she was struck from the starboard by a torpedo. It was then understood that submarines were in action. Four were seen and fired at.

The Aboukir sank in ten minutes, and the Cressy, also approaching to give aid, was torpedoed. Two submarines are reported to have been hit, but this is unconfirmed. The third escaped. It is supposed at least four German submarines engaged in the attack.

Most of the survivors of the Cressy state that they were three hours in the water before they were picked up by small boats. The survivors were nearly unbraced in their berths when the torpedoes struck. They jumped and leaped overboard. The captain of the Titan, which helped in the rescue work, believes that it is possible other survivors may possibly have been picked up by other boats.

Only one German submarine was seen near the spot where the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy were sunk in the North Sea, yesterday. The captain of the Dutch steamer Titan, who picked up a number of survivors and took them to the Hook.

STORY BY BRITISH CAPTAIN. The Titan's captain told the following story of the disaster today: Early yesterday morning, when we were about 30 miles off the coast, we saw three warships in the offing. They were so far distant from us that they were nearly hid down upon their sides. As we approached I saw one of them suddenly disappear.

We continued in the direction of the ships, and immediately I saw smoke come from above one of the other two. The faint sound of an explosion came across the water.

The War Today

Fierce fighting, especially on the west wing of the long battle line, was resumed on this, the eleventh day of the great battle of the Aisne. Positive announcement was made of the success of the turning movement by the Allies against the German right wing.

General von Kluck's army is now in greater peril than at any time since the battle of the Marne. Russians continue to bombard Przemysl but the investment of this heavily fortified position is not permitted to delay the main Russian movement on Cracow, the Austrian base of supplies. The storming of Jaroslaw was accomplished at small Russian loss, but the casualties were heavy among the garrison. The Russians have rebridged the San and are passing troops across to reinforce the army advancing against Cracow.

In Poland German operations proceed briskly, and the Russians are demoralized by the rapid advance of Von Hindenburg's army which defeated them in East Prussia with great loss. The Berlin War Office reports a steady advance in the Warsaw campaign.

Belgian troops are engaging in numerous skirmishes in vicinity of Mechlin, Termonde and Ghent, to harass German reinforcements which are advancing westward into France.

French official statements without qualification announce the success of the Allies' turning movement against the German right wing. This will force a general withdrawal, it is believed, as reinforcements rushed to Von Kluck's aid through Belgium will not be able to alter the situation. For the first time authentic announcement is made as to the identity of the generals in command of the armies of the Allies.

Berlin official statement insists the entire German line is holding firm with no important change in the relative positions of the opposing armies. The forces operating from Metz have driven the French far within their own frontier. It also is added that the Germans have driven the French from the outlying trenches at Rheims.

London has unofficial reports that British advance guard already is in the suburbs of St. Quentin, as a result of a series of charges yesterday. Nine miles of trenches filled with German dead were taken after a terrific artillery duel. These trenches are of great strategic importance, as they command roads to Peronne, Conzécourt, Cambrai and Bellecourt. The main body of German troops are believed to have left St. Quentin.

Japanese lose 3000 men when Germans explode two mines under troops advancing to attack Kiao-chau.

The enemy continues inactive in the Dornberg region.

Fighting of the most desperate character is in progress in the district around Amiens, 70 miles north of Paris, with the Allies claiming success along the 15-mile line from St. Quentin to Peronne.

The British troops, according to unofficial dispatches, have advanced to St. Quentin, one of the points in the triangle occupied by Von Kluck's army.

Przemysl can be taken by assault, but claims that the capture of Jaroslaw, controlling the railways west, obviates necessity of capturing Przemysl as an obstacle in the progress to Cracow. Jaroslaw was taken by direct assault, according to late dispatches from the War Office.

British losses in North Sea disaster when three cruisers, the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, were sunk by German submarines, are now placed at 1654. Several hundred survivors have been landed at Harwich, England, while others picked up by fishing boats have been taken to the Hook of Holland.

Naval Secretary Joins Movement Initiated by Miss Genevieve Clark. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today joined the "Cotton Clothing Club" suggested by Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the Speaker. He appeared at his office in a suit of white cotton and announced that he would wear only cotton clothing until the war ends.

"The way to help our cotton growers and manufacturers is to make a broader American market by wearing cotton clothing," said the Secretary.

FRENCH ASSAULT GAINS TEN MILES ALONG RIVER OISE

Flanking Movement Against German Right Wing Meeting With Great Success, Is Afternoon Declaration From War Office in France.

PARIS, Sept. 23. Confirmation of the circumstantial reports that the French left has succeeded in partially turning the flank of the German right wing came today from the War Office.

The official resume of the situation, made public at Bordeaux at 3 o'clock and wired to General Gallent, stated that by violent fighting the French left, on the right bank of the River Oise, has now succeeded in advancing more than ten miles.

The Germans are again attacking in force from the northeast of Verdun, but the French, by a series of brilliant counter attacks, finally repulsed them. The report says:

The left wing of the allied army is making steady progress against the Germans commanded by General von Kluck. Our left, by determined, and at times, hand to hand fighting, has succeeded in gaining ten miles along the right bank of the River Oise. The movement is progressing as planned by the commander-in-chief.

The Germans made a violent attack on the French position from the northeast of Verdun, but this was checked and finally repulsed in a series of brilliant counter attacks by the French armies centered there.

No change of moment is noticeable along any other point along the line of battle.

The Germans hold the south of the Woerpe district from Richecourt through Sechieprey to Lerouville.

In Lorraine and the Vosges the Germans have evacuated Noinny and Arracourt.

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WEATHER FORECAST For Philadelphia and vicinity—Unsettled and cooler tonight and Thursday; moderate variable winds.

For details, see page 11.