

**SUPER-WAR BOARD ORGANIZED BY U. S.**

**Seven Cabinet Officers and Four Administrators Compose New Council**

**BRANCHES CO-ORDINATE**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The super-war council for the United States was formally organized today to co-ordinate the Government branches in the prosecution of the war.

The council is composed of the following:

- NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War,
- JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy,
- WILLIAM G. MAcDOUG, Secretary of the Treasury,
- FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior,
- DAVID F. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture,
- WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary of Commerce,
- WILLIAM B. WILSON, Secretary of Labor,
- HERBERT C. HOOPER, Food Administrator,
- HARRY A. GARFIELD, Food Administrator,
- EDWARD S. HURLEY, Chairman of the Shipping Board,
- DANIEL WILLARD, Chairman of the War Industries Board.

The new war council, officially announced this afternoon by five members of the council of National Defense, is intended to meet criticisms that the various war-making agencies of the Government are not working in harmony.

These leading officials will now convene once a week around the same table and through out their problems together. They will co-operate in every possible way. It was officially stated.

Formation of a super-council has been under consideration for several weeks. The decision was finally made at a special meeting of the Defense Council.

The Defense Council, composed of cabinet members Baker, Daniels, Lane, Houston, Redfield and Wilson, of Labor, is incorporated today in the new super-council.

"At today's special meeting," said Clifford, "action was taken to bring about a closer co-ordination of the war-making activities of the Government. This larger co-ordinating will insure an effective prosecution of the machinery necessary in the prosecution of the war."

Clifford will be present at the weekly meetings of the greater war council. The Council of National Defense will continue its own organization and activities. It will hold regular joint meetings with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and the heads of the Government food, fuel and shipping programs. Willard also will attend to the dual capacity of advisory defense council chairman and head of the war industries board.

**British Steel Wins on Cambrai Line**

Continued from Page One

Quant and Bullecourt, shelling the British lines.

That Field Marshal Haig has the Germans guessing is shown by their nervousness. In front of Cambrai the British have continued to launch their chief pressure northwest of the German base and against and thus get in the rear of the German defenses along the Droogout-quant switch, a series of positions supporting the northern end of the Hindenburg line.

The big objective of the British, which lies behind all of the offensive operations in northern France since the opening of the attack in the spring, is to break through to the French coast and industrial district which includes the Hindenburg line.

Military experts express the opinion that the fighting will continue through the winter, in spite of inclement weather and muddy terrain.

**SAP FOE'S MAN POWER, ALLIES' PLAN IN WEST**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The Allies hope to launch the western line by "showing out" the German's man power. Reviewing the last week's war events, Secretary Baker today pointed out this as the object behind the several offensives and held it to be more important than the gain of territory.

"It is the warfare of the enemy's purpose," he wrote, "the slow but relentless sapping of his man power by continued and sudden offensive thrusts, which must eventually result in the softening of his line in the west. This is the ultimate objective of the series of intensive offensives so successfully pursued by the Allies during the last six months and is even more important than the gain of territory."

Baker held that the British made the Italian offensive "to extricate himself from the increasingly difficult position in which his forces find themselves in the west."

"The German higher command were apparently confident that, in order to save Italy from invasion," Baker continued, "such important contingents of French and British troops would be detached from the western front as to render any further Allied offensives in this theatre impossible."

While such aid has been given, Baker held it had not impaired the west front efficiency. The Cambrai victory, he held, had dominated the last week's military situation, though Italy's steady resistance had been a part of one and the same movement.

**TOWN MEETING MEN GET NEW HOPE BY OPENING OF BALLOT-BOXES**

Continued from Page One

votes for each division is maintained through 200 of the 863 divisions in which petitions have been filed. Smith and Nicholson will be elected.

The record showed:

FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-SIXTH WARD			
Candidate	Recounted	1916	No. 1917
Nicholson	100	100	100
Smith	100	100	100

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION, FORTY-THIRD WARD			
Candidate	Recounted	1916	No. 1917
Nicholson	100	100	100
Smith	100	100	100

EIGHTH DIVISION, THIRTIETH WARD			
Candidate	Recounted	1916	No. 1917
Nicholson	100	100	100
Smith	100	100	100

TWELFTH DIVISION, TWENTY-SIXTH WARD			
Candidate	Recounted	1916	No. 1917
Nicholson	100	100	100
Smith	100	100	100

THIRTIETH DIVISION, THIRTIETH WARD			
Candidate	Recounted	1916	No. 1917
Nicholson	100	100	100
Smith	100	100	100

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either appoint a commission or that a commission, including one member from each side and one appointed by the court, should take charge of the work.

Lawyers for the organization said this afternoon that they would not move in an effort to bring the dispute into the Supreme Court today, but that they might do so tomorrow. They were exhibiting "mounting time" and they could dissent from the returns from the reopened ballot-boxes just now their cause would be affected by the reopening, and were reluctant to apply for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court unless the grounds on the Republican majority were more serious.

Like a house of cards, election figures first set in for fourteen divisions pending accounts ordered by the court tonight were considered of the returns from two other divisions were held up for further consideration and only seven out of the twenty-five Town Meeting petitions considered for the reopening of ballot-boxes were refused.

A notable feature of the session was the reluctance of organization election judges to deny charges that Town Meeting ballots were knowingly and illegally. They were obviously fearful of offering any testimony which might result against them if the recount of the ballots should show that votes were illegally received.

The vote lawyers, fighting desperately, entered formal objection to each order in turn with the intention of carrying the fight into the Supreme Court. The threat that charges of perjury might be filed against the Town Meeting petitioners was made by the Vero counsel.

The Town Meeting party lawyers came into court with 726 petitions to have the boxes in as many divisions reopened, in addition to the 127 already filed.

Frank admission that the organization would carry the fight into the Supreme Court, if given the opportunity, was made by H. Horner (Hebura), counsel for President J. Shroyer, organization candidate for 1918 Treasurer. When court opened he pleaded for the entry of such a formal process as would prevent an appeal to the Supreme Court.

WANT TO TEST VOTES RIGHT  
The order in your opinion, he said, was to the effect that the election officers in certain cases of erroneous returns be summarily summoned for an explanation. Now, that is in strict conformity with the act. But I understand the court purposes

going further, I would like a decree embodying that proposed action.

"In plain words," Mr. Hebura, "interjected Judge Finletter, "you want to test our right to open ballot-boxes?"

"That is correct, sir. I have conferred with Mr. Alexander Simpson, and, in our opinion, the proper form of appeal would be by certiorari or prohibition. We do not think a mandamus on the court would be the remedy. So, therefore, I would like an order particularly in regard to opening the boxes, so we can appeal from that order."

"Well," concluded the judge, "we will proceed with the investigation, and if we find it expedient to open ballot-boxes, we will do so. Then you will have grounds for an execution and appeal."

Mr. Hebura then requested the court to go ahead and order the opening of several of the ballot-boxes, permitting exceptions to be entered in each case, and said that while this was being done his associates could arrive at a decision as to the course they would follow.

THE BALLOT BOXES OPENED  
First to be considered was the petition applying to the fourth division of the Twenty-sixth ward, in which the election officers were John Walker, Judge Lewis Palmer, majority inspector; James Casper, minority clerk; and John Dwyer, watcher. They admitted that two ballots had been thrown out because they had been marked for the straight Town Meeting ticket and also bore a cross opposite the name of Samuel P. Botan, Republican candidate for District Attorney, which they thought, made the ballots illegal. As the law has ruled that since the Town Meeting tickets are legal, the Republican Attorney ballots are legal, the court ordered the ballot-box to be brought in and opened and the ballots recounted.

Next was the eighth division of the Thirtieth ward, here George P. McKean was election judge, James M. Moran majority clerk and William J. Rodden minority inspector. Twenty-five votes were thrown out in this division, it was alleged by the Town Meeting party. McKean denied that any at all had been thrown out, while Moran asserted that the election judge himself had brought the petition because they thought they had made some clerical errors. Several split tickets had been cast, he said, and although they were sure they counted the votes for judges on these tickets correctly, they were not certain that the votes for the other candidates had been properly recorded.

Judge Finletter explained to the division officers how they should count the ballots, and although Attorney Hebura objected, his objection was overruled and was not allowed to be recorded on the minutes.

The election board of the ninth division of the Forty-third ward, composed of O. J. Cooper, judge; John Dick, Jr., majority clerk; Harry Cox, minority inspector; and Henry J. Lembo, watcher, confessed that they had been puzzled over the counting of ballots on both tickets with votes for ticket and on the straight Republican ticket. In order to give all parties a square deal, they said, they had given both the Town Meeting and the Republican voters the benefit of their doubt and had counted them all in, impartially. The court ruled that inasmuch as the Republican ticket carried candidates for all positions the count was illegal, and ordered a recount.

The election board appearing for the twenty-sixth division of the Forty-fourth ward was composed of Harry Gilmore, election judge; Robert J. Ammerman, majority inspector; Andrew B. Anderson, minority clerk; and Edward J. Nolan, watcher. Anderson said that "a great many" straight Town Meeting votes had been thrown out because they were marked also for Botan. The court ruled that as there were no Town Meeting candidates for select or common council in that division, such ballots might legally have carried three municipalities in addition to that for the straight ticket, and ordered the box opened.

William J. Hill, the petitioner, alleged that thirty-seven ballots had been thrown out, of which thirty-five were Town Meeting votes and two were Democratic. The charge elicited from John E. K. Scott the threat of bringing a charge of perjury against him.

J. Harwood Daly was appointed by the court to supervise the opening of the box. The Vero list at a perjury charge brought upon John E. K. Scott, who advanced it, sharp rebuff from the court.

Mr. Scott thereupon demanded that the court ask the petitioner to remain in the courtroom until after the counting of the rejected ballots had been completed, as he had no doubt that the petitioner was guilty of perjury. He would ask the court, he said, to sit as magistrates and hold the petitioner.

Judge Finletter replied that the petitioner would be free to come and go as he pleased, and that the court would not hold him before the counting started. At that point, Attorney Scott then began to argue against the stand of the court, but was interrupted sharply by Judge Finletter, who said:

"We will not hear with you any longer. We refuse to make your order."

Fire Damages Jobstown Block  
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 27.—The coming of a loss of \$25,000 occurred here, when the Hubert Building, one of the oldest and best blocks in the central part of the city, was badly damaged. The fire followed an explosion of a water heater.

**WOMAN HAS WON THE WAR**

So Declares Captain Latham, Lately Returned From Firing Line

Delights in the war's effect on women in industry both here and in Europe were flashed in a series of vivid testimonial addresses at the general meeting of the Civic Club at the Art Alliance this morning.

"The British View of Women in Industry" was presented by Captain Latham, of the British recruiting station, and "What Women Mean to France" by Lieutenant Negrier, late of the French firing line. (Cloying eulogies were paid by both to the way women have stood behind men.)

"Though it has given many a man a jolt," Captain Latham said, "to lay down the job over which he has been so chummy and see a woman take it over and do it better, in addition to her own special work as a woman."

"Without the women the war would be lost," Lieutenant Negrier paid his tribute. "Women have already morally won the war for France."

Miss Florence Stanville, secretary of the Women's Trade Union League and chairman of the Pennsylvania Women's Committee of the All-Party Council for National Defense, spoke next on "Employment Opportunities for Women in Munition Plants."

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**ASKS MINERS TO BE PATRIOTS**

President of Company Urges Men to Work on Thanksgiving Day

MILANOVY CITY, Pa., Nov. 27.—W. J. Richards, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, today appealed to the miners to work Thanksgiving Day and show their patriotism and service to the Government.

Urges Union of Seminaries  
A suggestion that all Presbyterian theological seminaries of the country unite in a larger and more comprehensive scale has been advanced by the Rev. Dr. R. B. McCombs, chairman of the University of Pittsburgh.

Buy Hog Island Right of Way  
To improve the lines of approach to the new Hog Island shipyard, the American International Steamship Corporation has purchased land for right-of-way purposes pending from the old Chester branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway to the island.

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DIAMOND JEWELERS—JEWELERS—SILVERSMITHS

**Thanksgiving Dinner**

A REAL old-fashioned, New England Turkey dinner in all our restaurants Thanksgiving Day from noon until nine o'clock. Better phone reservation. Plum Pie, as mellow as an Autumn sunset—Plum Pudding, as full of raisins as an August night of stars—and crispy browned Turkey with all the fixin's! No wonder we all feel we should give Thanks!

**HOTEL ADELPHI**  
CHESTNUT AT 13TH

**A Piano, Player-Piano or Victrola in the House**

after the Thanksgiving dinner brings joy to all the guests.

Pianos, \$265 up  
Player-Pianos, \$395 up  
Victrolas, \$20 up

We do not charge our customers any war taxes.

**WEYMANN**  
Everything Musical  
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**SAWTAY**  
100% Pure Butter of Nuts  
For Baking Shortening & Frying  
USE 1/5 LESS THAN COW BUTTER

**SAWTAY**  
100% PURE BUTTER OF NUTS

**"Better than Cheap Butter Cheaper than Good Lard"**

**For BAKING-SHORTENING-FRYING**

What the Food Authorities Have Said of **SAWTAY**

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Director  
The product Sawtay has been analyzed and tested by the Good Housekeeping Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health, Washington, D. C., with the result that it has been given the Star Rating. We believe that this information will be of interest and very practical service.

Prof. Lewis B. Allyn  
Dept. of Public Health, Wrentham, Mass., says:  
We find no indication of any adulteration of any nature and believe Sawtay to be a product of merit. Sawtay gives a good account of itself. The analysis shows no artificial vegetable colors, no crude fibre, no preservatives, no adulteration, and the quality is excellent.

(Signed) LEWIS B. ALLYN, Analyst.

Alfred W. McCann  
Food Expert, says:  
I have just completed an inspection of your plant where Sawtay is manufactured. I went through the process from top to toe. . . . The uses to which Sawtay can be put legitimately are so numerous and their significance so profound that I cannot over-estimate the virtues of your product. It is really a wonderful food-stuff.

I congratulate you on having so much that is good and wholesome and I am sure you will safeguard its virtues with jealousy and honor.

(Signed) ALFRED W. McCANN.

Wonderful, wholesome, economical. And for this reason:—keep in mind the finest creamery butter you have ever used; deprive it of the one-fifth salt-and-water which it contains. Then you have the character of Sawtay, 100% pure butter-of-nuts, odorless, tasteless, and as white as the driven snow.

Food is food. Whatever you use to prepare it adds to or