



GUARANTEE

Your Money Back If You Want It. See Editorial Page, First Column.

JERSEY FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE ON ALL NIGHT

Women Keep Up Battle for the Vote to Last Minute.

BOSSSES AGAINST AMENDMENT

Republican State Chairman and J. R. Nugent Urge Defeat.

Confidence pervaded both suffrage and anti-suffrage camps in New Jersey last night on the eve of the first pitched battle for the vote to be fought by women on Eastern soil.

"We expect to carry New Jersey by a 25,000 majority," Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey suffragists, announced.

Woman suffrage will be defeated in New Jersey by a large majority," Mrs. E. Yarde Breeze, president of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, proclaimed.

"No one can predict the result of today's issue with any confidence. The anti yesterday showed no activity. The contented themselves with issuing statements filled with confidence and appeared willing to have the question brought before the electorate without further activity on their part."

The suffragists, as the hours before the final contest passed by, waxed more and more energetic in their campaigning. Women worked from dawn to long after dark in the various headquarters, folding publicity material for distribution.

"If any doubt existed as to the position of the party machines it was removed by an eleventh hour declaration by Newton A. K. Hugbee, chairman of the Republican State Committee, against the amendment."

"I feel confident of victory for the state. I have fought the change in the constitution giving women the right to suffrage, and I will do all I can to defeat the proposition now. I do not believe that an equal ballot would be any good for either the state or for the women who are now fighting for it."

"I feel confident that the voters will turn out in full numbers to-morrow and that their ballots against the proposed change in the constitution will be guided by the state and the nation through an era of war and depression to the foremost place in the world."

ANTI-SUFFRAGE AND SUFFRAGE LEADERS OF NEWARK, THE STORM CENTRE OF JERSEY.



James R. Nugent, Democratic boss of Essex County, who is fighting suffrage with every device known to machine politics, and Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, president of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey, his chief antagonist.

Vote at Movie Gives Small Suffrage Lead

Audience at Knickerbocker Stands 216 "For," 209 "Against" and 18 "Undecided"—Riverside Drive Apartments Favor the Women.

THIRD TRIBUNE SUFFRAGE POLL

Table with 4 columns: Places Canvassed, For, Against, In Doubt, Total.

WILSON VOTES TO-DAY FOR SUFFRAGE CAUSE

Will Travel with Garrison and Tumulty to Princeton.

DOG WRECKS PANTALETTE

Woman Saves Half of Garment by Escaping in Motor.

RESCUE COST SKIPPER LIFE

Captain of Alaska Dies of Exhaustion from Saving Seventy-nine Persons.

PEANUTS KILL BOY OF 3

Lad Died Yesterday After Eating Too Many on Sunday.

ELECTRIC MEN STAY OUT

Schenectady Strikers Reject Compromise Offered by Company.

Gilbert K. Chesterton

writes in The Sunday Tribune of "The War of English Emancipation." He points out in a typical Chesterton manner how the war may release the English from many institutions and impossibilities that have made them less happy at home and less respected abroad than they should have been.

4 MASKED MEN HOLD UP TRAINS ON WEST SHORE

Engineer of Express Following Robbed Freight Sees Bandits, Dashes By.

Comstock, "Modern Galahad."

Orange, N. J., Oct. 18.—In his weekly letter to his congregation this week the Rev. David De Foresty calls the Rev. Anthony Comstock "the modern Galahad." The world, he says, has never seen a nobler champion of purity.

Twelve Hours Without a Fire.

Fire Headquarters did not register an alarm from 10:10 o'clock Sunday night until 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Lad Died Yesterday After Eating Too Many on Sunday.

Too many peanuts caused the death yesterday of three-year-old Josef Kleczewski, of 172 Perry Avenue, Massachusetts.

Electric Men Stay Out

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ENGLAND SENDS NEW COMMANDER TO DARDANELLES

Sir Ian Hamilton Called Back to Britain "To Make Report."

MONRO IS NAMED TO SUCCEED HIM

War Office Takes Action After Abandonment of Campaign Is Suggested.

London, Oct. 19.—Major General Charles Carmichael Monro has been appointed to command the Dardanelles expedition, in succession to General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is returning to England to make a report. This announcement is made by the War Office.

Pending General Monro's arrival at Gallipoli, Major General William Riddel Birdwood will temporarily command the troops.

Speaking in the House of Lords last Thursday, Sir Alfred Milner described the situation in the Balkans as disastrous. Referring to the Dardanelles, he said:

"It has been said that it would be terrible to abandon that adventure owing to the loss of prestige it would entail, but would it not affect British prestige more seriously if the enterprise were persisted in and ended in complete disaster?"

For all that has been going well with the expeditionary forces sent to make their way through to the Golden Horn. The passage of the Straits was attempted first by the fleet, unassisted by a land attack. But, after a series of disasters, this effort was abandoned.

Then came the laborious work of landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula and attacking the Turks by land and sea. Since then the progress has been slow and costly. General Hamilton, who has had command of the British troops from the time of their first landing in April, has sent to the War Office reports of heavy losses and small gains.

London Hints at Failure.

The result has been continued discussion in London as to whether the operations were advancing in a way to warrant continuation. Failure was intimated not only in the official reports, but also in the talk of high official circles.

With Sir Edward Grey's statement before Parliament last Thursday matters came to a head. Then it was that Viscount Milner suggested that in view of the Balkan situation there was but one course for the British to pursue. That, he said, was to withdraw the 150,000 or 200,000 French and British soldiers from the Gallipoli Peninsula, abandon the Dardanelles operations and transfer the men to Serbia.

Lord Lansdowne, replying for the government, was entirely non-committal. He said that it was impossible for any member of the government to give an undertaking that the troops would be withdrawn from there. It would be unpatriotic and improper, he said, to force the government to make a fuller disclosure of the operations in which the country is engaged.

Official Circles Aroused.

Since then the exasperated answer of Lord Lansdowne has been discussed earnestly in official circles. In it was seen partial confirmation of the report that the Dardanelles campaign was to be given up, and the rumor spread through London that such a move was contemplated.

The recall of Sir Ian Hamilton is the government's answer to these rumors. Whether that step means that the operations will be continued under a new commander or whether the government is hesitating and has called back General Hamilton to learn whether there is still hope of reaching Constantinople is not disclosed in the carefully censored cables from London.

General Sir Ian Hamilton is one of the veteran fighters of the British army, having seen service in the Afghan War of 1878, the Boer War of 1894, the Nile expedition, various campaigns in Africa and the South African War, in which he was chief of staff to Lord Kitchener. He is sixty-two years old.

Major General Charles Carmichael Monro, who was born in 1860, was appointed commander of an army corps last January. He entered the army in South Africa in 1899. Later he commanded a division of the territorial force.

Major General William R. Birdwood, who temporarily takes command of the British forces in the Dardanelles, was wounded in battle last May on the Gallipoli front. He has a record of splendid service in the Boer War, being mentioned many times in dispatches for heroism. In that war he suffered severe wounds.

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Allies seize Turkish Port; Push On to Serbia's Aid; Britain Recalls Hamilton

VON MACKENSEN PLANS TO REACH CONSTANTINOPLE BY DECEMBER 1

Paris, Oct. 18.—Field Marshal von Mackensen plans to be in Constantinople by December 1. This is learned from the orders of a German lieutenant, now in Basle, Switzerland, where he is convalescing before rejoining his regiment.

The lieutenant, who is attached to the 16th Bavarian Corps, has been ordered to rejoin his company at Dedeagatch, Bulgaria, between November 16 and December 3. After this time, the order is declared to state, the corps will be stationed at Constantinople.

The German invasion of Serbia began on October 8, which would give the Kaiser's General Staff fifty-six days to complete the 450-mile journey to Dedeagatch, or about eight miles a day, if the lieutenant's schedule is followed.

EDWARD CARSON RESIGNS POST IN BRITISH CABINET

Attorney General Believed Forced Out by Near Eastern Policy.

London, Oct. 18.—Sir Edward Carson, Attorney General, has resigned from the British Cabinet.

Sir Edward's resignation, the first open manifestation of the divergence of views known to exist among the ministers, is the result, according to an authoritative statement, not of the controversy over conscription, but of the condition of affairs in the Near East.

Sir Edward himself so far has made no personal explanation of his reasons for resigning, but it is understood that he disapproves of the policy which is being followed in the Balkans and Dardanelles and of the most of confiding the whole national policy to a small "inner cabinet."

The resignation of Sir Edward Carson comes as no great surprise to those who have followed recent events in the British Cabinet. The London press, in fact, has been predicting for some time that Sir Edward would be removed from three successive Cabinet councils led to the report of his resignation last Wednesday, but a prompt denial followed from the Unionist leader.

Sir Edward, since his entrance into the Cabinet, had held very strongly to the view that the war must be conducted without compulsory service. It was his own personal belief that the question of compulsory military service would be left in abeyance until Lord Derby had completed his task as chief minister.

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Bulgars Thrown Back in Attempt to Cut Salonica Railroad.

TEUTONS MAKE TEN MILE GAIN

Take Villages South of Pozarevac, but Admit Heavy Losses.

ITALY SENDS TROOPS

Warships and Transports Reported Off Bulgar Port of Dedeagatch.

London, Oct. 18.—A new landing of Allied troops at Enos, on the Aegean coast of European Turkey, and the fall of Strumitza, the Bulgarian fortified town north of the Greek frontier, to French forces rushed from Salonica gave further proof to-day that von Mackensen's drive to Constantinople was not to be unopposed.

This new invasion of Turkey, which is announced in an Athens dispatch to the Rome "Messaggero," may presage, according to experts here, either a fresh attack on Constantinople from the Chatalja Peninsula, in a quick effort to bring Turkey to her knees, or a move against the Bulgarian port of Dedeagatch.

Bulgaria's attempt to cut the Nish-Salonica railroad at Vranja continues dangerous to the union of the Allies' expeditionary force and the hard-pressed Serbians.

The fighting at Vranja is still in progress, according to Havas dispatches from Athens, with the Bulgarians slowly being driven back. Earlier reports said that they had succeeded in blowing up a bridge, but so far as could be learned to-night the structure destroyed was not on the railway, but a small wooden bridge near it.

Southeast of Pozarevac Berlin reports a new ten-mile gain, with the occupation of the villages of Crnice and Bosevac, while the Serbs are reported in retreat from the Macva district, in Northwestern Serbia.

The Bulgarians, Berlin also announces, have seized the heights of Muelin-Percin and Badin Zub.

Nish Admits Retirement.

Nish admits the retirement from the Macva region, but claims that the Serbs still hold positions dominating Semendria and the valley of the Jesava River.

The Bulgarians, the report says, have been held in check all along the line except at Vranja, where the Serbs admit Bulgar cavalry succeeded in blowing up a bridge. King Ferdinand's troops are accused of unprecedented atrocities.

The capture of Strumitza has brought relief from the depression caused by the absence of news of the Salonica expedition, with its slowness in reaching the Serbians. The town is of real strategic value to the Allies, as its occupation permits the defence of the southern end of the railway and compels the Bulgarians to divide their forces.

"All along the line to Nish," a "Temps" correspondent telegraphs, "crowds at the stations in Serbia are awaiting the arrival of allied reinforcements for the Serbians."

"Nish, the provisional capital of Serbia, is to-day, despite its intense anxieties and its mourning for the fallen among the Serbian troops, decorated with the national colors of the Entente Allies in preparation for the arrival of French and British troops. They have been awaited for several days, and some disappointment is felt at the delay in their coming. The news of the heroic resistance the Serbians are offering to the Teutonic invasion sustains the people, who remain admirably calm and determined."

"Salonica, from which I have just arrived, presents an amazing spectacle of naval power. Besides the numerous ships of war there, a vast fleet of transports flying the French and British flags is in the harbor. The streets of the city are crowded with troops in foreign uniforms, the khaki and the French service blue predominating."

"After the train on which the correspondent was travelling had crossed the Serbian frontier, all the stations were being decorated, and crowds were waiting to welcome the troops of the Allies. French and British officers on the train were repeatedly asked by excited inquirers if the soldiers of their nations would begin to arrive to-morrow."

Reports to the Paris "Petit Journal" also say that a great land and sea attack by the Allies is being planned along the Aegean coast of Bulgaria and Turkey. Italy is to take a prominent part in these operations, says the "Petit Journal" and will be represented by a naval squadron and transports.

Italy has finally decided not to aid