

MONTENEGRO TO BE CRUSHED NEXT

HIDING THE PRICE TAG UNTIL SALE IS MADE

Loudest Talk Will be Over National Preparedness, With Only a Whisper Now and Then About What it Will Cost the People.

INCREASED TAXATION SEEMS ASSURED

Present War Tax, Which Expires at End of Year, Will Undoubtedly be Extended as One of the First Acts of Congress.

[By Bond P. Geddes, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Preparedness measures first—revenues afterward.

This was the administration's legislative program outlined today. President Wilson, it became known, has advised democratic leaders that he desires revenue legislation held up until national defense questions are settled. Two principal reasons were declared to actuate this program:

First to center attention and fire on the preparedness program without imperiling it by revenue questions. Second, to ascertain exactly how much more federal revenue will be required. Senate and house democratic leaders have been advised of the president's wishes. They indicated today that program would be followed. The present disposition of the congressional leaders is to take up only one revenue bill before the naval and military increase measures are considered, that extending the present "war" tax after December 31. Other revenue bills, continuing the sugar tariff, extending the income tax and increasing internal taxes by levies on gasoline, automobile and motor boat engines, etc., will await the outcome of the national defense program.

Party leaders in the house, where revenue measures originate, are reluctant to launch bills increasing taxation. Members of the ways and means committee said today they wish first to know just how much more money will be needed. The present program is to introduce immediately upon the convening of congress, a resolution extending the present war tax without amendments or addition; then if the preparedness program makes more taxes necessary, to bring in a general emergency tax bill extending the taxes to gasoline, oil, etc. Amendment of the income tax would also be by a special bill which may or not include the retention of sugar duties.

Democratic house leaders are already working on an inheritance tax measure. Representative Hull, of Tennessee, author of the income tax law, has a tentative draft of an inheritance tax act. Several other congressmen propose to introduce inheritance tax bills.

Postponement also of revenue legislation until the fate of the ship purchase bill is decided is being considered. Whether it is twenty-five or fifty million dollars that is to be appropriated for buying and building ships, will make a definite difference in the character of revenue legislation.

Filipino Independence.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Self-government for some time to come, is the administration's policy for the Philippines. This was the construction placed today upon Secretary of War Garrison's statement criticizing former President Taft for strictures on the democratic regime on the islands.

The declaration by Garrison that the administration's Philippine independence bill is misnamed and provides merely for all possible local self government, was conceded to be authoritative. Garrison's statement was presumed to have the personal approval of President Wilson.

The Philippine bill is to be pressed for passage, according to Senator Hitchcock and Representative Jones, chairman of senate and house Philippine committees, theoretically in the form presented last year.

Garrison stayed Taft for approving a statement of O. Garfield Jones, former Philippine commissioner, published in an Oakland, Calif., newspaper, criticizing the democratic Philippine administration. Taft wrote an introduction for the Jones article. Later Jones sought the insular bureau's aid in placing another article praising the democratic administration.

"It is becoming very plain," said Garrison, "that the republican politicians are attempting to lay the foundation for campaign material with respect to the Philippine islands. A sickening sense of shame must overcome Mr. Taft when he realizes where his blind partisanship in this matter has led him. In a reply today, Taft declared Garrison's statement was a gross misstatement of the facts." (Continued on page 6.)

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.—Germany expects attack in the Balkans on all four sides. The attack will be resisted by Bulgarians, Serbs and a thin sprinkling of Turkish troops. The German emperor's visit to the Austro-Hungarian ruler Monday is believed here to have related to plans for this defense. The Rome story that Austria seeks a separate peace and that William visited Vienna to fight such a move, is not taken very seriously. The Berlin general staff is understood to look for Balkan attacks as follows:

Russians and perhaps Rumanians on the north. Russian attempts at a landing on the Bulgarian Black sea coast. French and British and the surviving remnants of Serbs in the south. Italians and Montenegrins through Albania in the west.

The Bulgarians are counted on to defend their own northern frontier. A few Germans and practically as many Turks as may be needed will fill the gaps.

Turks are scheduled to guard the Black sea coast. The Turks, it is believed, will predominate against the allies in the south with strong German detachments and enough Bulgarians to represent Bulgaria's claim to possession of Serbian Macedonia.

Austrians will be called on to oppose the expected Italian advance through Albania. Owing to the severe winters in the Balkans, it is thought unlikely there will be much more serious fighting this season, but a terrific campaign is expected early in the spring. No serious German drive against England's possessions in Asia or Africa are anticipated until the Kaiser's Balkan position has been made secure.

REICHTAG IN SESSION.
BERLIN, (via London) Nov. 30.—War and the food supply will be the principal topics considered at the Reichstag session which convened here today.

So far as the actual conduct of the war is concerned, it is not expected there will be much discussion, but the question and its outcome of fresh funds for prosecuting it, promise to be gone into deeply.

The government view is that the matter of food price regulation may be fighting for and on what terms the supply will not much longer call for consideration now that the Balkan highway has been opened.

That Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, will be strongly pressed to state explicitly what Germany is fighting for and on what terms she will make peace is almost certain. Whether he will respond is problematical.

The money issue is not considered urgent, the government having already announced that it has funds for continuing military operations until Easter but it is considered a foregone conclusion that further credits running into the billions will be asked.

The opening session was devoted to organization and the transaction of routine business.

ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ROME, Nov. 30.—In the face of the most desperate Austrian encounter at the war office reported today that the Italians continue to gain ground in their fight for Goritz.

At one point, north of the town, it is admitted the Austrians had the better of the struggle for a time. They had been heavily reinforced and making a series of furious rushes, captured a number of Italian trenches. The Italians, however, counter-charged irresistibly and recovered the positions after bloody hand to hand fighting.

North of Monte San Michele the capture by the Italians of important positions has been reported.

The Berlin government has stopped the foreign circulation of the Cologne Gazette and the Frankfurt Gazette, the two principal independent newspapers of Germany. It is obvious that the only reason for this step must be the appearance in those journals of critical articles or accounts of disquieting occurrences of which Germany's enemies must be kept in ignorance. At the same time reports of food riots in both empires are too frequent to be without foundation. Now come as well rumors demonstrations of women before one of the Kaiser's palaces, who cry out for the return of their husbands from the battlefields.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the two empires should desire to meet. That they will not discuss possible terms of mutual arrangement seems certain. That they must arrange their future policy in concert is all but inevitable, for the risk to either of a revolt from the other is more dangerous than a continuation of the war would be.

[By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
SALONIKA, Nov. 29. (Delayed.)—Fearing that their retreat on Monastir will be cut off by the city's fall, thousands of starving refugees fleeing from Serbia are now believed to have changed their course and are heading for Durazzo, the Albania capital.

The mountain paths in that direction are now waist deep in snow and almost impassable. The fate of thousands of women and children, irregular bands of Serbian soldiers and Austrian prisoners may not be known for many weeks. The Bulgarian advance guard has pressed forward between Salonika and the end of the Albanian trail, making it unlikely that further news of the trail of horror will be received here.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PARIS, Nov. 30.—The class of 1917 was called to the colors by a vote which passed the chamber of deputies today. The 1917 class call sends all boys of eighteen into the trenches. It means an additional 250,000 to the French fighting force.

The socialists in the chamber put up a desperate fight to prevent the summons. They insisted that the call should be delayed at the earliest until March 15, 1916, and that even then it should be withheld until every other available man was in uniform.

THE LAST CALL.
[By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
PARIS, Nov. 30.—France called boys of eighteen to the colors today. The chamber of deputies passed a bill providing for such a call and 250,000 youths are now subject to military service. They represent the class of 1917.

War Minister Gallieni has promised to use them on the firing line only in case they are needed imperatively. Few, however, are hopeful enough to believe this need will not soon arise. It is expected six months at the outside may see them in the trenches.

The socialists fought the call hard. They sought to delay it at least until next year, but General Gallieni said:

(Continued on page 2.)

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
SOFIA, (via Berlin and London) Nov. 30.—The Bulgarians are pushing their conquest of Serbian Macedonia rapidly toward the Greek frontier, the war office stated today.

The southern Serbs and French are reported in general retreat and the British in too small force to figure seriously in the fighting.

The main Bulgarian movement is along the Pripet-Monastir road in the direction of the latter town. The last Serb position at Ornarajka, a critical point in the Monastir operations was occupied by the Bulgarians.

The French, falling back along the Tzerna river, are burning bridges in an attempt to check the Bulgarian pursuit.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.
LONDON, Nov. 30.—Imminent capital important developments in the allies Balkan campaign are predicted here today on the strength of:

(Continued on page 2.)

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, Nov. 30.—The British steamship Doteria has been sunk by a submarine.

The Doteria was of 1,596 tons. She was owned by the Cork Steamship company, Cork, Ireland, was her home port.

KITCHENER RETURNS.
LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lord Kitchener arrived in London today.

Kitchener will report at once to King George and Premier Asquith concerning his observations on the Gallipoli peninsula and at Salonika and his consultations with King Constantine of Greece, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and General Cadorna, the Italian commander in chief and the French government heads.

His return is accepted as disposing of rumors in circulation when he left England that he would take personal command of the allies' campaign in the Balkans.

AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
VIENNA, (via Berlin and London) Nov. 30.—Austria has launched a tremendous campaign against Montenegro. The offensive undertaken by the Austrian forces along the Montenegrin northern frontier early in November was on a small scale, designed only to check flank attacks on the troops engaged in the drive into Serbia from Vicoegrad, the war office explained today.

Northern Serbia having been subdued, it is declared officially that Montenegro is to be completely overrun. Operations began on the mountain kingdom's northeastern frontier, from the sanjak of Novibazar. The Austro-Hungarian forces are reported already across the river Lim, which parallels the frontier about ten miles to eastward in the Sanjak. The border is marked by a rugged mountain chain between the Lim and the Chebotina. In this natural fastness the Montenegrins are strongly entrenched and it is recognized that it will take desperate fighting to dislodge them. Heavy guns are being brought up as rapidly as the country's natural difficulties permit and the defiles' defenders will be systematically shelled from their positions, trench by trench, enabling the Austrians to advance in the path of their own artillery fire with a minimum of short range encounters.

The weather in the mountains is already terrible. The defiles are deep in snow drifts, the rocks are ice coated and fierce blizzards sweep the region. The Teutonic view is, however, that the Montenegrins are not so well prepared and will suffer more from winter campaigning than will the Austrians. There will be no suspension of the invasion, therefore, on account of the weather.

"We have crossed the Metalka ridge in northeastern Montenegro," said today's official report, and an Austrian detachment is operating south of Pribor.

"Bulgarian troops are pursuing the Serbs in the direction of Prilrend."

ATTACKS ALWAYS FAILED.
BERLIN, (via Sayville wireless) Nov. 30.—Heavy reinforcements of the troops engaged in the attack on Goritz has failed to win any ground for the Italians, official Vienna dispatches assert today.

"The fresh regiments repeatedly tried to storm the bridgehead," says the report, "but always failed."

APPALLING LOSSES.
BERLIN, (via Tuckerton wireless) Nov. 30.—Appalling Italian losses in Saturday's fighting on the Austrian front are described in a belated report received here today from the Vienna war office.

Around Goritz the Italian attacks were so fierce that they wrested from the Austrians the summit northeast of Osliavia. The artillery fire which the Austrians poured into the position, however, was so violent that the Italians were practically annihilated and three trenches were regained.

Another terrific struggle occurred on the road near Osliavia.

"The ground everywhere was covered with dead Italians," said the official report. "The corpses numbered more than 1,000 near Osliavia alone."

Italian repulses also occurred southwest of San Martino and near Zagoram, Plava, Tolmino bridgehead and Mrzli, where 400 dead were left.

TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
BERLIN, (via Tuckerton wireless) Nov. 30.—Pursued by the Turkish forces, the British are still in retreat from the vicinity of Bagdad, the Constantinople war office reported today.

The English cavalry commander is said to have been among the 1,000 dead left on the field.

The Daily Gate City by carrier 10 cents per week.

RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP LINES MUST BE SEPARATE

Interstate Commerce Commission Denies Application of Seven Eastern Roads to Continue Operation of Lake Boats.

ORDER IN EFFECT ON DECEMBER 15

Commercial Interests of Mississippi Valley were Interested in This Case Which is Promised to Increase Rates.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The interstate commerce commission today denied the application of seven big eastern railroads to continue the operation of their lake steamship lines under the Panama canal act.

The railroads are the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Rutland, Erie, Grand Trunk, Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna. The commission, in denying the Lehigh Valley application to continue the operation of its lake line, the Mutual Transit company, did not touch upon the Lehigh's application for a rehearing in the matter of the Lehigh Valley Transportation company, another of its lake lines. The Lehigh and the Lackawanna are practically certain to contest the commission's order inasmuch as the through rate and joint routes between the Lehigh and Lackawanna and their connecting carriers, which were held as possible competitors, with the Lehigh and Lackawanna had been ordered by the commission and were not voluntary acts of the carriers.

The commission's order in the lake lines case becomes effective December 15 to permit boat lines to operate until the close of navigation. The Pennsylvania and Northern Central railroads, the latter a Pennsylvania subsidiary, must divest themselves from the Erie and Western Transportation company; the Lackawanna, the Lehigh, the New York Central and Erie from the Mutual Transit company; the New York Central from the Western Transportation company; the Rutland from the Rutland Transit company; the Erie from the Erie Railroad Lake line; the Grand Trunk of Canada from the Canada Atlantic Transit company, and the New York Central from the Rutland Transit company.

The commission's ruling came in the form of a refusal to rehear the case filed by the attorney for the Commercial Exchange of Burlington, Iowa, and other commercial organizations throughout the west and the Mississippi valley. James J. Jeffrey, one of the attorneys was handed a copy of the order at the commission today.

"This should have been bordered in black," he said.

Jeffrey declared that the commission's order will send rail rates skyrocketing between territories formerly served by the lake lines. The railroads, he said, in anticipation of the commission's order, had already sold many of their lake vessels for ocean traffic and the lakes will be stripped of vessels, even though private capital sought to re-establish the lake lines.

Too Much Business.
NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Nearly every railroad entering New York must be forced to declare an embargo against shipments to this port for export as the result of the action of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and Lackawanna, it was hinted today.

Shippers whose goods are barred by these three roads naturally will turn to their competitors, it was pointed out. The result will be that the roads still able to handle export business will be swamped with shipments and faced with the necessity of taking similar action.

Shipping and railroad interests today shifted responsibility for the most serious freight congestion in the history of New York. Railroad men said lack of ships to carry the freight to Europe had caused the congestion and had made it impossible for them to empty fifty thousand carloads of export freight either in their New York terminals or on side tracks near the city.

The shipping interests admitted that an unprecedented export business had embarrassed them somewhat, but they blamed lack of proper railroad terminal facilities for the congestion.

COLONEL HEPBURN SERIOUSLY ILL

Former Iowa Congressman's Death at Any Time Would Not be a Surprise.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
CLARINDA, Iowa, Nov. 30.—Physicians today held out little hope for the recovery of Colonel William P. Hepburn, 82, former congressman representing the eighth Iowa district, now ill at the home of James M. Brown here. He is suffering from heart and kidney trouble and while they have not announced his case as hopeless, his death at any time would not be a surprise.

Colonel Hepburn, a veteran of the civil war, was a national figure in congress for many years.

New Spanish Cabinet.
LISBON, Nov. 30.—Premier Alfonso Costa's reorganized cabinet was sworn into office today. It will be presented to the congress Thursday.

What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The visit of the Kaiser to Vienna is not due, in all probability, to a desire by Austro-Hungary for a separate peace, but to the increasingly serious domestic situation within both of the central empires.

Austro-Hungary has nothing to gain by a separate peace commensurate with the loss which her future isolation would inflict upon her.

The Vienna government would be much stronger, negotiating for peace from a position of strength, than seeking terms alone. The allies have practically nothing to offer Austro-Hungary at this moment, in exchange for her retirement from the war.

A separate peace would have been far more to Austro-Hungary's advantage last spring when the Russians held Galicia and were threatening to over-run Hungary and Italy was about to enter the war.

Yet the dual monarchy held fast and it is highly improbable that there will be a break in the teutonic alliance now.

Although the central empires must remain together for mutual advantage, that doesn't mean their internal troubles are causing no uneasiness to the governing classes. No stronger indications of serious happenings have become apparent during the war than

the persistent reports of food and economic dangers among the teutonic allies. These rumors will not die out. They not only persist but they are becoming progressively alarming. It is certain that the worst is not being allowed to be known outside of Germany and Austro-Hungary.

The Berlin government has stopped the foreign circulation of the Cologne Gazette and the Frankfurt Gazette, the two principal independent newspapers of Germany. It is obvious that the only reason for this step must be the appearance in those journals of critical articles or accounts of disquieting occurrences of which Germany's enemies must be kept in ignorance.

At the same time reports of food riots in both empires are too frequent to be without foundation. Now come as well rumors demonstrations of women before one of the Kaiser's palaces, who cry out for the return of their husbands from the battlefields.

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different methods; state equal general

Are Fleeing From the Enemy Through Snow Waist Deep

[By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
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The mountain paths in that direction are now waist deep in snow and almost impassable. The fate of thousands of women and children, irregular bands of Serbian soldiers and Austrian prisoners may not be known for many weeks. The Bulgarian advance guard has pressed forward between Salonika and the end of the Albanian trail, making it unlikely that further news of the trail of horror will be received here.

A courier sent by the American consul before the fall of Nish, arrived here today with stories of the sufferings endured by the pitiful cavaliers attempting to reach safety. The seventy miles of the trail are lined with dead and dying, he said. Staggering along with the poor refugees are about 2,000 government employes and

influential residents of cities invaded by the Bulgars.

Bulgarian troops were pressing closer to Monastir when the last word was received here. On Saturday night the Serbians touched fuses to the Czerna river bridge, twelve miles from Monastir. The dynamite was of such poor quality that only slight damage was done.

Anglo-French troops continue to arrive here in a steady flow of transports. Salonika just now is experiencing a record cold spell and many of the new comers are suffering from frost bites.

BOAST OF THEIR ACT, BUT DENY VIOLATION

Only Question Seems to be Whether There Was an Intent to Deceive.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Federal Judge Howe refused to strike from the record in the trial of Hamburg-American line officials testimony relating to the steamer Maria Quetzada which is said to have operated under the direction of Captain Boy-Ed, German naval attaché.

Associate Counsel Howard Ganz then moved the dismissal of the indictments against the four defendants on the grounds that the government had failed to show violation of any federal laws.

In a remark interposed during argument on this motion, Judge Howe indicated in the minds of persons in the court room that he would deny the motion and allow the trial to proceed.

Motion Overruled.
NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Judge Howe this afternoon overruled the motion of attorneys for the defense to dismiss the indictment against four Hamburg-

American officials charged with illegally supplying German warships from American ports.

"We are ready to concede," said Ganz, "even to boast that at the call of the fatherland these men sent supplies to German ships at sea. But in this we did not violate any laws."

"I agree with you in that," said Judge Howe, "this was not unlawful. But, if there was intent to deceive the customs officials, it is a different matter."

"There are certain phases of the case that I believe a jury should pass upon," said Judge Howe, after hearing lengthy arguments by both sides. The court's ruling was a severe blow to the defense. Earlier in the day Judge Howe had refused to strike from the record evidence in which the name of Captain Boy-Ed, German naval attaché, had been mentioned in connection with the steamer Maria Quetzada. His refusal to direct a verdict of acquittal was a surprise to the Hamburg-American counsel. They had admitted sending out supplies to German commerce raiders, but had denied their acts constituted a conspiracy against the United States.

The jury was to be recalled at two o'clock this afternoon when the defense was to begin offering evidence.