

WILSON WEDDING A FAMILY AFFAIR

Ceremony at Galt Home Marked
by Simplicity.

DETAILS ARE KEPT SECRET

Only Relatives of President and His
Bride Are Present—Start on Honey-
moon Trip to South—Try to
Avoid Crowds.

Washington, Dec. 18.—In the presence of relatives only, President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt were quietly and simply wedded this evening in the parlors of the bride's unpretentious home at 1308 Twentieth street. There was no fuss and feathers, and official and social circles must wait for tomorrow's newspapers before they know how it all came about. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was the lone official present and he was there simply as Mr. Wilson's son-in-law.

Miss Bertha Bolling of this city attended her sister, the bride, and a small orchestra from the Marine band furnished the nuptial music. The bride wore a dark traveling costume and carried a huge bouquet of orchids. She met the bridegroom at the foot of the broad stairway in her home and together they went slowly to the altar of flowers erected at the east end of the parlors. The president placed on her third left-hand finger a plain gold circlet engraved with her initials and his own. The ceremony was the utmost in simplicity and taste—in keeping with the best American traditions.

Keep Hour a Secret.
In order to avoid the crowds of curious folk in Washington the hour of the wedding was kept secret until late in the day. The plan worked with fair success and the police had no trouble

upon, and for years she has been known as the most perfectly gowned woman in Washington. Both because she has exquisite taste and because she has plenty of means to follow her taste in dress. Her gowns have always been chosen with rare care and she bought much from the fashionable costumers in Paris, where she was a frequent visitor before the war.

Those who are in a position to know say the bride spent several months in the preparation of her trousseau, being aided in this important labor by her mother, who also is a woman of extraordinary discernment. It was all complete, 'tis whispered, two weeks before the date of the wedding. Some controversy arose as to the origin of the gowns and frocks and linens and laces. There were stories to the effect that French supply houses balked at furnishing anything through the medium of German-American middlemen. Most of the stories were baseless, he it said truthfully, for the bride's wedding outfit was almost entirely of American origin.

Orchids Her Favorite.
Dark green and orchid are the predominating hues in the trousseau gowns, for orchids are the new Mrs. Wilson's favorite flowers. There are traveling gowns, street frocks and evening gowns of amazing loveliness which will be seen much this winter, for the White House is to be reopened for a series of old-time entertainments. The four great official receptions, which were omitted last winter, will be resumed, and there will be matinee teas and frequent musicales.

Mr. Wilson is the sixth president of the United States to marry a widow. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Fillmore and Benjamin Harrison were his predecessors in this sort of a union, but in not more than one or two cases was the widow the second wife—as in this case. John Tyler and Theodore Roosevelt married twice, but their second wives had not been wedded before.

It is scarcely necessary to recall George Washington's marriage. The world knows of his courtship, engagement and espousal. His love was the "Widow Custis." Thomas Jefferson, at the home of a friend, John Wayles, met Martha Skelton, Wayles' widowed

BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM SUVLA-ANZAC

NOT VERY MUCH LIFE LOST IN
ACCOMPLISHING THE DIFFI-
CULT FEAT.

TURKS WERE NOT AWARE

Did Not Know Withdrawal Movement
Was Going On, It is Declared.—
A Skillful Movement.

London.—The British troops at the Suvla and Anzac districts of Gallipoli Peninsula have been withdrawn.

The following official statement was issued here:

"All the troops at Suvla and Anzac, together with their guns and stores have been successfully transferred, with insignificant casualties to another sphere of operations."

Operations in other sections of the front on the Gallipoli Peninsula than those from which troops were announced to have been withdrawn are to be continued, it is intimated in an official statement. The withdrawal was effected without knowledge of the movement on the part of the Turks, it is declared.

"Further details of the evacuation of the Anzac and Suvla zones have been received," says the official statement. "Without the Turks being aware of the movement a great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas occupied on the Gallipoli Peninsula, although in the closest of contact with the enemy. By this contraction of the front operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out."

"Sir Charles Monro gives the credit for this skillfully conducted transfer of forces to the general commanding, and the Royal Navy."

The withdrawal of the British troops from Suvla Bay and the Anzac zone ends, more successfully than most military men thought possible, the most unfortunate chapter of the British arms in this war. Thousands of lives were sacrificed in gaining these positions, and other thousands in holding them.

VILLA CONCLUDES PEACE TERMS

Faction Signs Peace Agreement with
De Facto Government

El Paso, Texas.—An agreement was reached and papers have been signed whereby the Villa faction in northern Mexico concludes peace terms with the de facto government of Mexico.

The conference was held between Mexican consul Garcia and former lieutenants of General Francisco Villa at the consulate in El Paso.

General Francisco Villa is reported to be in Juarez. The signing of the peace agreement eliminates him from Mexican affairs.

Washington.—State department officials have decided that General Villa will receive the asylum accorded political refugee should he enter the United States. This decision was sent to General Funston by the war department for transmission to Villa or his representatives.

The state department's agents had reported that alleged intermediaries had requested Villa's immunity from arrest, saying that if this was given they believed Villa would abandon the fight against Carranza and retire to private life in the United States.

The state department does not conceal its desire to have Villa eliminated. Without him the revolution in the north will certainly fall, officials believe. The intermediaries also said that the plan was for the retirement from the field of the entire Villa army.

South Carolina Statute Upheld

Washington.—The South Carolina statute making railway carriers liable to one another and liable to a shipper for damages to a shipment, was upheld by the supreme court as constitutional.

Supreme Court Recesses

Washington.—The Supreme Court has recessed until January 3.

Hundreds Congratulate Couple

Hot Springs, Va.—President Wilson and his bride abandoned plans to play golf to reply to hundreds of messages of congratulations from personal friends, relatives and officials. After reaching here the couple remained in such deep seclusion for two days that only members of their immediate party have seen them. They took an automobile ride the third day. Arrangements for a Christmas celebration at the president's hotel were being made.

Seventh Cotton Ginning Report

Washington.—The seventh cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of census bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt just issued announced that 10,303,253 bales of cotton counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915, has been ginned prior to December 13. That compares with 13,972,229 bales, or 87.8 per cent of the entire crop ginned prior to December 31 last year, 12,088,412 bales, or 92.5 per cent in 1912.

"JUST WHAT I WANTED"



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RENEW DEMANDS OF NOTE REPLY UNSATISFACTORY

IN SECOND NOTE TO AUSTRIA POSITION OF UNITED STATES WILL BE RESTATED.

Terms of Note Will Be Very Complete—Will Not Tolerate Any Delay in Answer.

Washington.—The United States prepared to dispatch a second note to Austria-Hungary on the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona as being entirely unsatisfactory and unacceptable.

It has been determined that the note shall restate the position and views of the United States, emphatically, that it shall be even more vigorous than the first note, which was the most drastic of all the diplomatic communications the United States has sent during the present war.

The official text of the Austrian reply was considered by the president and his cabinet. Apparently the official version contained nothing which made its meaning radically different from the unofficial version cabled in news despatches from London. After the cabinet meeting Mr. Lansing announced that none of the demands made by the United States had been acceded to. It was explained that the reply suggested further communication on the subject and more specific information in support of the charges made by the United States.

Such a rejoinder is wholly unsatisfactory and unacceptable to the American government and increases the gravity of the situation between the two nations.

In regard to the second note, Secretary Lansing and officials were reticent. It was said, however, that the United States might give some of the facts asked for, though it would not under any consideration enter into an extended discussion of details. The United States expects its demands to be promptly complied with and such apparent procrastination as officials for a "nation-wide advertising campaign" the original inquiry for information, submitted soon after the Ancona disaster, will not be allowed to pass without action.

ENDORSE WILSON'S POLICIES.

Southern Commercial Congress Gives Endorsement and Adjourns.

Charleston, S. C.—Endorsement of "all the policies and principles of a national and international character announced by President Wilson," plans for a "nation-wide advertising campaign in the interest of the South's resources and opportunities," and preliminary steps toward organizing a committee to present to the American people a "peace bell" as a "token of the love and affection of the South to all the people of the land," occupied the attention of delegates to the Southern Commercial Congress at its last session here.

Endorsement of President Wilson's policies was in that section of the resolutions approving the administration plans for rural credits legislation and a merchant marine.

The suggestion for a "peace bell" was made by Ben Altheimer of St. Louis. United States Senator Fletcher of Florida president of the congress was empowered to appoint a committee to promote the project. It was planned to pay for the bell by getting each school boy and girl to give one cent.

Congress Adjourns for Christmas.

Washington.—Congress adjourned for the Christmas holidays after the senate had adopted the joint resolution which passed the house extending the emergency revenue law one year or until December 31, 1916. The senate adopted the resolution after a lively partisan debate by a vote of 45 to 29. Democrats supporting it solidly and Republicans unanimously opposing it. President Wilson signed the measure. Both houses will reconvene at noon Tuesday, January 4.

REPLY UNSATISFACTORY

PUBLISHED REPORTS OF REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE ARE DISAPPOINTING.

Upholds Commander of Submarine, But is Willing to Discuss the Matter Further.

Washington.—The United States regards Austria-Hungary's reply to the American note regarding the Ancona as being entirely unsatisfactory and unacceptable.

Persistence by Austria-Hungary in the course she apparently has determined to pursue would result in the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vienna Government. This step would not be taken by the United States, however, it was authoritatively stated, without one more communication being dispatched to Austria-Hungary.

The United States is described as being prepared to insist that Austria-Hungary promptly comply with the demands for disavowal, punishment of the submarine commander and reparation by payment of indemnity for the Americans killed or injured in the destruction of the Italian liner, making it clear that failure will mean immediate breaking off of relations.

EXTEND EMERGENCY TAX.

House Passes Resolution Extending Period For Another Year.

Washington.—The house, by a vote of 205 to 189 passed the joint resolution extending the emergency revenue tax until December 31, 1916. The Senate is expected to take like action in a day or two.

The law is expected by administration leaders to bring revenue into the treasury at the rate of \$82,000,000 a year.

The Republicans, voting solidly against the resolution, were joined by five Progressives and five Democrats—Callaway, Texas; Hillard and Keating, Colorado; Buchanan, Illinois, and Wingo, Arkansas. Several proposed amendments to shorten the period of extension were voted down.

Representative Kitchin of North Carolina in his first speech as majority leader, told the house that unless the law was extended the treasury would face a deficit of more than \$81,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year.

"We Democrats know that no tax is popular in time of peace," he said, "but we would be unworthy of the record of the Democrats under this administration and this congress if we did not have the courage and patriotism to arrange sufficient revenues to meet the government's absolute necessities."

Hearings on Woman Suffrage.

Washington.—Woman suffrage advocates and opponents debated the proposed federal suffrage amendment before congressional committees. Representative of the National Woman Suffrage association, the Congressional Union and the National Association Opposed to Suffrage were given a hearing by the Judiciary Committee of the house, and the Congressional Union delegates also appeared before the senate committee on suffrage. The women were pleading for a nation-wide vote.

New President Swiss Republic.

Berne, Switzerland, via Paris.—Camille de Coppet was elected President of the Swiss Republic and Edmund Schulthess, Vice President. M. de Coppet is a former minister of justice and the present Vice President of the Republic. The elections were held at a special joint session of the national assembly. The American minister to Switzerland, Pleasant A. Stovall, with a party of Americans, occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery. The ceremony was brief and harmonious.

SPEND HONEYMOON AT HOT SPRINGS, VA.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND BRIDE WILL BE AT HOMESTEAD HOTEL.

REMAIN UNTIL NEW YEAR

Will Be Away From White House Two Weeks Unless Developments Necessitate Early Return.

Washington.—President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt were married at 8:30 o'clock and left for Hot Springs, Va. The President and his bride traveled in a private car attached to a special train leaving here at 11:10 o'clock which is due to arrive in Hot Springs next morning at 8:15 a. m.

At Hot Springs, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will live at the Homestead Hotel until after New Year's Day unless some development should necessitate the President's earlier return to the capital. Two White House automobiles have been sent on ahead and the couple expect to spend their honeymoon motoring, going and walking over the mountain trails. Beside the secret service guard, the party was accompanied by a stenographer. The President will keep in touch with the White House over special wires. Shortly after 10 o'clock the President and Mrs. Wilson entered a waiting White House automobile and motored to Alexandria, across the Potomac, to take their private car there and avoid a crowd at the railroad station in the city.

Hot Springs, Va.—President Wilson and his bride, the former Mrs. Norman Galt, arrived here shortly after 9 o'clock to spend their honeymoon. They were met at the train by a crowd of several hundred people who applauded as they alighted from their private car.

NEW NOTE RENEWS DEMANDS.

Austria Must Pay Indemnity, Punish Commander and Disavow Act.

Washington.—The new American note to Austria-Hungary regarding the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona has been cabled to Ambassador Penfield for presentation to the Vienna foreign office.

Secretary Lansing and other officials of the state department declined to divulge any information concerning the communication. From other reliable sources, however, came a strong intimation that the final draft of the note had been completed by Secretary Lansing during the day and had been put in code and started on its way over the cables.

A veil of secrecy has surrounded the communication ever since a White House messenger carried a preliminary draft from President Wilson to Secretary Lansing. However, it is known that the secretary spent considerable time at work developing the ideas the president had outlined.

As completed the note is believed to have been considerably more lengthy than the first. Certain portions of the text of the note were said to be nearly identical with portion of the first. The demands of the United States which are reiterated are for disavowal, punishment of the submarine commander and reparation by the payment of indemnity for the Americans killed and injured.

For Great Merchant Marine.

Washington.—American shipyards have under construction now more vessels than ever before, were building in the United States to add to an American merchant marine whose gross tonnage is the largest in the country's history, said a report issued by the commission of navigation.

Newspapers Quit Party.

London.—A Christiania dispatch to the Morning Post, says that several newspaper correspondents as the result of a quarrel, will quit the Ford peace expedition while the steamer is in port.

Says War Will Soon Be Over.

Christiania, via London.—"Every nation in the world will soon look upon American peace pilgrims as taking the initiative in stopping history's worst war. The landing of the peace expedition in Europe will be recorded as one of the most beneficent things the American republic ever did," said Henry Ford to the Associated Press representative on stepping ashore on Norwegian soil. The steamship Osceola II, carrying the Ford peace expedition, arrived at this port on Saturday after a 14-days' voyage.

Handle Much Farm Product.

Washington.—Farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations will transact this year a total business amounting to more than \$1,400,000,000 according to an estimate made in the annual report of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the Department of Agriculture, just made public. While agricultural co-operation in the United States is far more prevalent than is generally believed, the report says it is not yet upon a sufficient business basis.



PRESIDENT WILSON MRS. WILSON

In handling the few hundred men, women and children who pressed eagerly in the streets near the Galt home.

As soon as the ceremony was over and the bride had been saluted by those present in the accustomed fashion, while the smiling groom received congratulations, the newly-weds sped away in a big White House automobile to the Union station and took a train to the South for their honeymoon. If they told anybody their destination that person kept his secret well. It is reported from family circles, however, that the couple will be away until the first week in January.

They must be back in Washington by January 7, though, because on that date the president and Mrs. Wilson will act as host and hostess at a great reception to be given in the White House for the Pan-American representatives at the national capital. Moreover, after the holiday season, and Mr. Wilson will have to be back at his desk.

Only Relatives Are Present

Among those present at the ceremony were: Miss Margaret Wilson, the president's eldest daughter; Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre of Williams-town, Mass., the president's second daughter; Mrs. William G. McAdoo, the president's youngest child; Mrs. Anne Howe of Philadelphia, the president's sister; Joseph R. Wilson of Baltimore, the president's brother, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the president's cousin.

The bride, who before her marriage to Norman Galt was Miss Edith Bolling of Virginia, was well represented with kinsmen and kinswomen. She and her mother, Mrs. William H. Bolling, have lived together for several years, and Mrs. Bolling, of course, was the dowager queen of the occasion. The bride's sisters, Miss Bertha Bolling of Washington and Mrs. H. H. Maury of Anniston, Ala., and her brothers, John Randolph Bolling, Richard W. Bolling, Julian B. Bolling, all of Washington; R. E. Bolling of Panama and Dr. W. A. Bolling of Louisville, Ky., attended the ceremony.

The president's bride is a handsome woman, unusually good to look

daughter. She was a beautiful woman, much sought after, but Jefferson finally won her heart.

Perhaps Dolly Madison, wife of President James Madison, is best known generally to Americans of all generations next to Martha Washington.

John Tyler's Romance.

John Tyler was twice married, the second time while he was president. His first wife was Letitia Christian, who belonged to one of the old families of Virginia. Mrs. Tyler bore the president nine children. Just before her husband was elected vice president of the United States she suffered a stroke of paralysis and a short time after he succeeded William Henry Harrison as president she died—in the White House.

The second winter after her death the president met Julia, the daughter of a Mr. Gardiner, who lived on one of the islands in Long Island sound. The president fell desperately in love—he wooed as a youth of twenty would woo, impetuously and romantically. It wasn't a great while before they were engaged and a short time later they were married quietly at the Church of the Ascension in New York city.

Grover Cleveland did not marry until fairly late in life. Then he fell in love with Frances Folsom, the daughter of his law partner. She was a girl whom he had known from early childhood—there was a time when she called him "Uncle Cleve." Mr. Cleveland and Miss Folsom were wedded in the famous Blue room at the White House.

For a long time it was thought that President Wilson and Mrs. Galt would be married in the White House. People just supposed that Mrs. Galt would go down in history as an actual White House bride. From the general feminine point of view it seemed really the only thing to do.

Charming, tactful Mrs. Galt decided long ago, however, that a woman should be married in her own home and not in that of her husband. She did not believe in breaking the American—nay, the world—precedent in the matter. And in this all Washington approved.