

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations For Seven Days Are Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-land Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs.

Foreign

Demand for American coal by the French government is becoming so urgent that coal dealers say France may be compelled to establish a fleet of steamers to obtain an adequate supply of fuel. The Greek government has commandeered all Greek shipping in British and American ports. This is done in an effort to supply the deficiency in Greece as a result of the entente allies' restrictions. American securities will be mobilized by Great Britain and used as collateral for loans to meet Great Britain's liabilities in the United States. The trade balance of Great Britain in the United States has been nearly exhausted by the demands made upon America for England and her allies, and this move is taken to keep a continual flow of supplies from the United States into England and France. The Serbian crown jewels, including the crown itself have been found by the Germans occupying Brussels in the houses of former Serbian ministers. It is reported that Austria is angered by the latest United States note sent to Austria in the diplomatic relations between the two countries. The census of the population of Petrograd, Russia, that has just been taken, shows a total of 2,300,000 inhabitants. London advices are to the effect that the allies will not abandon the Balkan campaign. One hundred and ten people are reported dead as the result of a Belgian munition factory explosion at Havre. Ammunition from the United States was found in the debris upon investigation into the cause of the explosion.

Washington

The second note of the United States government to Austria will vigorously renew the demands made in the first note. A plot to destroy the Welland canal by alleged German spies has been made public by the arrest of Paul Koenig in New York City, charged with conspiring to blow up the canal. Congress adjourned December 17 for the Christmas holidays, and will reconvene at noon Tuesday, January the fourth. Henry Prather Fletcher, now ambassador to Chile, has been nominated by President Wilson for ambassador to Mexico. Eleoio Arredondo has been sent as ambassador to the United States by the Mexican de facto government. It is announced that the peace congress which was to have convened at Bern has been postponed until spring, one-half of the delegates being unable to attend. France refused to send delegates. A plea for appropriation of several million dollars for the prevention and eradication of the citrus canker in the South and West was made before the house agriculture committee by a delegation of congressmen and representatives of producer. In an official statement to the United States government the Austrian admiralty says the submarine commander who sank the Italian steamer Ancona, which carried several United States citizens as passengers, did nothing but his duty. The reply of the Austrian admiralty to the note sent to the Austrian government by the secretary of state was received in Washington without surprise. It is pointed out that the German government made the same kind of reply regarding the torpedoing of the Lusitania, and that it was the foreign office in Berlin, and not the admiralty, that finally settled the incident. One-cent postage has been proposed in the house of representatives. Two attaches of the German consulate San Francisco were indicted by the grand jury on charges of conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce and the use of the mails to incite arson, assassination and murder. Three hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and fifteen individuals paid the personal income tax during the last fiscal year, who turned in to the government more than forty-one million dollars. The United States government has cabled Ambassador Sharp at Paris for presentation to the French foreign office a note vigorously protesting against the removal by the French cruiser Descartes of six Germans and Austrians from the American steamships Carolina, Coamo and San Juan. Immediate release of the men is demanded. The Republican national committee, meeting in Washington, selected Chicago as the meeting place of the 1916 national convention, to be held June 7, one week before the Democratic convention in St. Louis.

Formal notice of the nullification by General Carranza of "all acts, contracts and concessions" of the Huertista and Conventionist governments in Mexico reached the Mexican embassy in Washington from Mexico City recently, and is effective immediately. The United States in a note to Austria demands the punishment of the commander of the submarine that sank the Ancona, on which were a number of United States citizens, some of whom were killed. The note is the most emphatic sent by the United States since the beginning of hostilities in Europe. Corporations paid an income tax during the last fiscal year of \$38,986,952, over six million dollars less than the preceding year, due to disturbed business conditions incident to the war in Europe and the revolution in Mexico. Few falsifications were noted, and few sought to evade the tax. Secretary Daniels asks for half a billion dollars for the American navy. Details of building plans are given in his annual message to congress. In many instances he recommends an increase over the naval board's recommendations. The commissioner of internal revenue reports that during the last fiscal year there were 174 incomes of \$500,000 a year. Reports received in Washington at the war department are to the effect that captured Villa soldiers in Mexico are being shown no quarter where they are found to have been guilty of looting and theft. Intermittent battles are reported between the rebels and Constitutionalists.

Domestic

Several persons were killed and many injured by a storm that swept through several Mississippi counties and over into Alabama. Five persons were killed and eleven injured, one probably fatally, in a rear end collision between an accommodation train bound from Wilmington to Chester, Pa., and a train of empty express cars on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Congressman Kenneth D. McKellar of Memphis won the Democratic senatorial nomination for United States senator from Tennessee against ex-Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson by over 15,000 majority. Patterson concedes McKellar's election. Both aspirants are citizens of the city of Memphis. The Southern Commercial Congress in session at Charleston, S. C., listened attentively to an address by Dr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, in which he advocated the establishment in all nations of a vigilance committee similar in many ways to those which were the first steps toward legal authority on the frontier in the early days of the American republic. A day and a night were given over to discussions of plans for settlement of international differences without resort to war. The wax figures of the world-famous persons in the Eden Musee, in New York City, were recently sold at auction. Francis Marion Cockrell (Dem.), United States senator from Missouri, 1875 to 1905, died in Washington. The seventh annual convention of the Southern Commercial congress convened in Charleston, S. C., with special services in many Charleston churches. The congress will discuss methods for the betterment of the agricultural, commercial and other resources of the South.

European War

It is stated in dispatches from Berlin that the Germans are only waiting for reinforcements and munitions before making a drive on the allies at Saloniki. The Serbs and Bulgars are engaged in a desperate battle in Albania, and the report is that the Bulgarians have so far been victorious. Field Marshal Sir John French has been relieved of the command of the British forces in France and has been succeeded by Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, a Scotchman. The Italian destroyer Intrepido and the Italian transport Re Umberto have been sunk in the Adriatic sea by drifting mines, with a loss of forty lives. Many believe, according to Paris reports, that the Germans purpose to rest on their laurels in the Near East for the time being. Just as soon as the weather clears and the ground is relieved of its sea of mud, it is expected that the Germans will make another smash at the allies in the western zone of hostilities. The Henry Ford peace party is reported to have arrived at Kirkwall, Orkney Island, an island owned and governed by the British empire. Fighting has been resumed in the Gallipoli peninsula. The Turks claim to be winning at all points. The Turkish transport Rehid Pasha, of 8,000 tons, was sunk by a French submarine in the sea of Mar. German and Austro-Hungarian submarines have sunk 508 allied vessels since the war began. The British in Macedonia have so far repelled all attacks administered by Bulgarians. The Germans have so far sent no relief to the Bulgarians fighting in Macedonia. It is reported that the Bulgarians sustained a loss of over eight thousand killed in the last battle with the allies. Greece has agreed to withdraw all her troops in the zone of the Anglo-French troops will use in Greek territory. Information emanating from Rotterdam, Holland, states that the Russians have lost 2,244,248 men since the war began.

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 Honeymoon 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, be it said truthfully, for the bride's wedding outfit was almost entirely of American origin.

Orchids Her Favorite.

Dark green and orchid are the predominant 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 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 want to 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 way, the world—precedent in the matter. And in this all Washington approved.



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, congress will have reconvened, after the holiday season, and Mr. Wilson will have to be back at his desk.

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

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 afterward to spend their honeymoon at 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, golfing 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 benevolent things the American republic ever did," said Henry Ford to the Associated Press representative on stepping ashore on Norwegian soil. The steamship Oscar II, carrying the Ford peace expedition, arrived at this port on Saturday after a 14 days' voyage.

Handle Much Farm Product.

Washington.—Farmers' cooperative 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 strong business basis.

BIGGEST HARVEST EVER RECORDED

LARGE CROPS AND GOOD PRICE RULE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

AN UNUSUAL COMBINATION

For First Time in History Extraordinary Production and High Prices Have Prevalled.

Washington.—The nation's harvests this year have surpassed any ever before recorded. The value of the principal farm crops, based on prices paid to farmers December 1, was announced by the department of agriculture in its final estimate as \$5,568,773,000 making 1915 a banner year both in value and in production of crops.

The unusual situation of extraordinary production and high prices, probably never before so pronounced is credited principally to the European war.

With the price of grain soaring as the war progressed, American farmers began the season by planting greater areas to grain. The acreage of the principal crop this year aggregated approximately 486,570 square miles. That is larger than the combined area of Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland.

Corn was planted on 108,321,000 acres, the second largest area ever planted, and the harvest was 3,054,535,000 bushels, the second largest crop ever grown. Its value was \$1,755,859,000, exceeding that of the previous most valuable corn crop by \$33,000,000.

New records were made in production by wheat, oats, barley, rye sweet potatoes, rice and hay, while tobacco closely approached its production record. 1,103,415,000 pounds, made in 1910. Each of these crops, in addition, established records as being the most valuable crop ever grown, except in the case of barley and tobacco.

Production of the first billion bushel wheat crop and second three-billion bushel corn crop were features of the year. Wheat acreage aggregated 59,898,000 acres, or 6,000,000 more than ever before. The yield was 16.9 bushels an acre, the largest ever yield for winter and spring wheat combined ever attained in this country. The final estimates of production was 1,011,505,000 bushels with a value of \$930,302,000. The crop exceeded last year's which was a record, by more than 120,000,000 bushels and by \$50,000,000 in value.

Oats, rye, potatoes, sweet potatoes and tobacco all were planted on record areas. Oats exceeded its record production of 1912 by 122,000,000 bushels and its record value of 1914 by \$56,000,000. Barley production was 13,000,000 bushels more than the 1912 record crop and was worth \$4,000,000 more than the former most valuable crop that grows in 1914. Rice passed the 1913 record by 3,200,000 bushels and its 1912 record value by \$1,700,000.

The apple crop was 76,670,000 valued at \$156,407,000; the bean crop, in the three principal producing states, 9,325,000 bushels—a decrease of 1,688,000 bushels—valued at \$27,558,000 and the cranberry crop, 457,000 bushels, valued at \$2,845,000. The value of these three crops are included in the year's total.

The value of each crop was announced as follows: The value this year of each crop, based on its farm price on December 1, with last year's value, is announced as follows: (in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted).

Table with 4 columns: Crop, 1915, 1914, and values. Rows include Corn, Winter wheat, Spring wheat, All wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Sweet wheat, Potatoes, Hay, Tobacco, Sugar beets, and various other crops.

PLANS FOR SELLING PRODUCTS OF FARM

COMMISSIONERS TO ASK CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE.

E. J. WATSON EXPLAINS PLAN

Association of Southern Agricultural Commissioners Hold Sessions in Charleston.—Elect New Officers.

Charleston, S. C.—The Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture after an executive session here, announced the adoption of resolutions calling upon the United States Congress to establish a "semi-official National, state, county and township system" of chambers of agriculture. The sole purpose of the various organizations, the resolutions urged, should be to facilitate and develop the marketing and distribution of farm products "in a local and upon a nationwide basis." Resolutions also were passed, it was announced, urging upon congress the creation of a rural credit system "enacted upon the basis of organization of borrowers and not of lenders."

The resolutions urging a system of chambers of agriculture, as announced by E. J. Watson, commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina, would provide that congress empower the President to appoint a commission of seven members to organize the chambers of agriculture on the following basis:

Township charters would be granted upon application of at least 25 persons and later county and then state charters would be granted upon the basis of increased membership. When 20 state chambers of agriculture had been organized, the proposed law would empower the chambers to elect representatives who would form "the semi-official National Chamber of Agriculture." This body then would supersede the seven organizers appointed by the President. The resolutions proposed that the chambers of agriculture be "unattached to any purely official political department or bureau."

Commissioner Watson explained that the work of the proposed organization would be similar to that done by the German Government for German farmers.

The resolutions came after a conference between Southern Commissioners and David Lubin, United States delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. They were presented before the Southern Commercial Congress in session here for approval, and were signed by agricultural commissioners from Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas.

The association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture chose Richmond, Va., for its next annual convention and elected the following officers: President, Commissioner George W. Kolner of Virginia; vice president, Commissioner H. B. Bryson of Tennessee; secretary-treasurer, Commissioner J. A. Wade of Alabama.

Durham Votes Bonds.

Durham.—Durham voted \$75,000 in bonds for erection of two new school buildings. A proposal to increase the special school tax five cents on the \$100 was also carried. The election was held against one of the biggest registrations ever booked for school bonds. The bonds got a majority of 250 and the tax increase 200. Only one precinct in the town gave a majority against either proposition. The school board will begin immediately to make preparations to build schools.

Bids For Shelby Postoffice.

Shelby.—Postmaster W. J. Roberts has received notice from the treasury department asking for bids for the \$60,000 postoffice building which is promised for next year. The bids will be opened in Washington on January 26. Blueprints and specifications have not yet arrived, so it is not learned what material will be used and on what plan the building will be erected.

Burned to Death.

Monroe.—M. M. Coltharp, a native of Mecklenburg county who traveled for The Atlanta Journal Publishing Company out of Fort Mill, S. C., lost his life in a fire which partially destroyed the Shute building in which were located Holloway Brothers, meat dealers, and the Southern Express Company. The second story of the building has been used as a boarding and lodging house by Mrs. Addie Porter and in a room directly over the express office Mr. Coltharp was sleeping.

Building Boom in Wilmington.

Wilmington.—There is much building activity in Wilmington at this time. There are more residences under construction now than at any time during the year. Carpenters, painters, paper hangers, etc., are very scarce now owing to the large amount of work going on. Twenty-odd homes, some very handsome, are going up now in the eastern part of the city and a number of houses have recently been completed in the central portion of the city.