

PRESIDENT AND MRS. GALT WED

Simplicity and Good Taste Mark Ceremony at Home of Bride.

ONLY RELATIVES ARE PRESENT

No Fuss and Feathers at the Wilson Wedding—Bride is Attended by Sister—Spend Honeymoon in the South.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Official and social circles here never saw a more quiet wedding than the nuptials of President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, this evening, in the unpretentious Galt home at 1308 Twentieth street.

Only members of the immediate families witnessed the ceremony. William G. McAdoo was the only cabinet officer present, and he was there as the husband of the president's youngest daughter. Even with the limited number of guests, the house was packed, for both bride and bridegroom have many close relatives.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Bertha Bolling of this city. She was attired in a traveling costume and carried a magnificent bouquet of orchids. As a selected orchestra from the Marine band played the wedding march she met the president in the hallway outside the parlors and together they went slowly down to the great altar of flowers erected at the east end of the rooms. The wedding ring used was a plain gold circlet marked with the initials of the bride and bridegroom.

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

ing 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.

It will be remembered that Miss Margaret Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones really brought about the romance of the president and his bride. During the first Mrs. Wilson's last illness Miss Bones was almost constantly at her side. The vigil was tedious and wearing, and after Mrs. Wilson's death Miss Bones was in such frail health herself that Dr. Carey Grayson, family friend and White House physician, was much worried. He urged Miss Bones to take long walks—and Miss Bones did so, accompanied by her widow friend, Mrs. Norman Galt, who also enjoyed journeys afoot.

Friendship Ripens into Love.

By and by, Miss Bones introduced Miss Wilson and Mrs. Galt, and the friendship of these two soon became intimate. In the natural course of events Mrs. Galt took luncheon now and then with her chums in the White House—and it wasn't long before the president was enjoying Mrs. Galt's charm.

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,

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART



Mary Roberts Rinehart, the only woman correspondent who got to the actual fighting front in Europe and whose writings on the war are filling many pages of the magazines, was in Washington recently in the interests of her friends and tribal brothers, the Blackfeet Indians.

OCCUPY WHOLE OF SERBIA

FAIRLY CERTAIN THAT BULGARIANS DO NOT INTEND TO INVADE GREECE.

Salonika and Gallipoli Peninsula Are Being Made Stronger Every Day.—Russians Prepare.

London.—With the Anglo-French forces safely across the Greek frontier and close to their strongly fortified base at Saloniki, where reinforcements are arriving daily, the second phase of the Balkan campaign, which opened with the Teutonic invasion of Serbia and the defeat of her army, has closed and the people of the belligerent countries are anxiously waiting for the next move.

It seems fairly well settled that the Bulgarians do not intend to invade Greece, an action which would likely cause dissensions in that country, which already is uneasy over the Bulgarian occupation of Monastir. Also it is not believed that the Austrians and Germans have sufficient troops available to attack the Entente Allies.

Wherever the Germans move they will find the Entente Allies prepared. Saloniki is being made stronger daily and has the backing of warships, as also has the Gallipoli Peninsula, where the Entente positions likewise have been strengthened. The Russians are believed by the military authorities to be able to cope with any army the Teutonic Powers can collect on the Rumanian border, while Egypt, which is said to be another of their objectives also has been placed in a state of defense.

UPHOLD SUBMARINE COMMANDER

Austro-Hungarian Admiralty Approves Sinking of Ancona.

Vienna, by courier to Berlin, via London.—The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty is entirely opposed to any disavowal of the course of the submarine commander who was responsible for the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona. On the contrary, it approves his conduct fully and declares that he would have been considered as having failed to perform his duty if he had allowed the Ancona to escape.

The reply to the American note, it is understood, will be delivered soon. The correspondent of the Associated Press has not been able to secure a forecast of the terms of the reply but all indications are that a pessimistic view of the situations is justified.

Washington.—While the gravity of the situation existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary is emphasized by the statement of the Austrian Admiralty giving unqualified approval of the action of the submarine commander who sank the Ancona, officials here said they were not surprised to find the admiralty supporting its officers.

Haig Succeeds Sir John French. London.—Field Marshal Sir John French, who at his own request has been relieved of the command of the British forces in France and Flanders, has been succeeded by Gen. Sir Douglas Haig. Since the landing of the expeditionary force, Sir Douglas Haig has commanded the first army and has been repeatedly mentioned in dispatches by his chief, whose place he now takes. Sir John French becomes commander-in-chief of the armies in the United Kingdom for his sixteen months service.

VIGOROUSLY RENEW DEMANDS IN NOTE

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

TO MENTION SOME FACTS

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. The communication will vigorously renew the demands made in the first note; none of them according to an official announcement by Secretary Lansing, having been complied with by the Vienna foreign office.

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.

Official translation, Mr. Lansing said, made the meaning of the Austro-Hungarian note perfectly clear. The secretary previously had declared the unofficial version to be vague. Slight changes caused by variations in translation, existed between the two versions, he said, after seeing the official text, but the meaning in a broad sense was the same.

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 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.

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 Althelmer 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.

Facts About Coast Defenses.

Washington.—The war department bureau reports disclose the following facts about the army of the United States and its coast defenses. The system of coast defenses is "the most formidable in the world," but is short 530 officers and 19,828 men of the regular establishment and 271 officers and 8,881 men of the National Guard to man all forts and mine defenses. Congress has appropriated \$175,000,000 to establish the present system, but at present batteries which cost \$41,000 are without trained men.

ARCHDUKE FREDERICK



This is the most recent of the few photographs that have reached America of Archduke Frederick, commander in chief of the armies of Austria.

FAVORS BALANCED NAVY

IN STATEMENT TO CONGRESS HE SUBMITS PLANS FOR WELL BALANCED NAVY.

Dreadnaughts of the California Class Are Big Enough—Daniels Thinks Limit is Reached in Size.

Washington.—Superdreadnaughts of the California class, displacing 23,000 tons, are declared to represent the high-water mark in the size of American battleships, in a statement presented to Congress by Secretary Daniels outlining the lessons of the European war as to the best type of ship for war.

"It would be unwise," the statement says, "to build dreadnaughts so large that they could not easily pass through the Panama Canal. It is also believed that in view of the increased efficiency of the torpedo, the very extensive use of mines and the bombs from aircraft it is decidedly better to increase the fighting units in numbers rather than in size, the high-water mark in size having been reached in vessels of the California class."

The statement was submitted in response to a requirement of the last naval appropriation bill that Congress be furnished with a report "on building four warships of the type, power and speed which in his (the secretary's) judgment, based on knowledge, gained from the prevailing war in Europe, are best suited for war on the sea."

In his reply Mr. Daniels apparently brings to a close the debate which has been agitating the navy department for many weeks as to the general characteristics of the first battleships to be commenced under the administration five-year building plans. Tentative plans for a 36,000-ton ship armed with 16-inch or perhaps 17-inch guns have been discussed. Many officers believe the present 14-inch, 50-caliber weapons of the Pennsylvania and California class ships to be ample, since the ships will carry a dozen each of these as against eight or ten at most, larger weapons without radical increase in displacement. There are other navy officers and officials, however, who believe the 16-inch rifle completed and tested last year, with satisfactory results should go on the new ships and still others who argue for a 17-inch gun.

REPUBLICANS TO CHICAGO.

Convention Will Be Held June 7. Only One Vote Taken.

Washington.—Chicago was selected by the Republican National committee as the meeting place of the 1916 Republican national convention, to be held June 7, one week before the Democratic convention in St. Louis.

The vote stood: Chicago, 31; San Francisco, 13; St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 2. Earlier in the day the committee had determined upon the convention date, a much-discussed problem. Advocates of an early convention argued that now was the time for the Republican party to take the offensive against its political enemies without regard to the ancient custom of allowing the party in power to meet first and announce its candidates and principles.

Asks France to Release Germans.

Washington.—The United States government 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 asked on the ground that the seizure of citizens of any nation from an American vessel on the high seas is without legal justification and a violation of American rights.

AUSTRIAN REPLY IS UNSATISFACTORY

PUBLISHED REPORTS OF REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE ARE DISAPPOINTING.

U. S. MAY SEND SECOND NOTE

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.

This second note, if necessary, it is said, would renew the original demands and without dealing in a discussion or exchange of views, would be of even more insistent nature as to the expectation of compliance without further delay.

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."

Mr. Kitchin strongly defended the present tariff law, declaring it was in no respect responsible for the necessity of continuing the emergency revenue law.

Handsome Christmas Gift.

Chicago.—Officials of the Crane Company announced that the company's annual Christmas gift to its employees will consist this year of 10 per cent of the annual salaries of each man or woman employed for more than six months. Ten thousand employees throughout the country will share in the company's gift which will total more than \$700,000.

Churchill Had Narrow Escape.

London.—Winston Spencer Churchill, who resigned his portfolio in the Cabinet to join his regiment at the front, had a narrow escape a few days ago, his dugout having been hit by a German shell, according to wounded arriving here.

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.

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.



President and Mrs. Wilson.

In the day. The plan worked with fair success and the police had no trouble 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.

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 Boll-

ing 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.

Where He Belongs.

"Robert, our son has been arrested for going forty miles an hour and wants us to bail him out!" "Huh! if he can't go any faster than that let the piker stay in jail!"—Judge.

Prisons De Luxe.

"Now, my man, would you rather go to our state penitentiary or to the county jail?" "I dunno, yer honor. I'm a stranger in these parts. What's the course of study at yer penitentiary?"

Shrine Saved From Destruction. In 1871, during the commune, Notre Dame cathedral, famed the world over, was menaced with grave dangers owing to the fury of the communists, who, having effected an entrance, collected all the available chairs and other combustible material and, piling it in a huge bonfire, drenched with oil, in the center of the choir, attempted to destroy the cathedral by fire. The evil designs of the incendiaries were, however, happily frustrated by the arrival of the National guard.