

News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

European War News

Bulgarian troops in small detachments have crossed the Greek frontier in pursuit of the Franco-British forces withdrawing on Saloniki. This news came from Paris and Rome dispatches.

Two British divisions, approximately 40,000 men, are reported by the Berlin war office to have been practically annihilated in the greatest defeat inflicted upon the Franco-British allies in the Balkan campaign.

Russian artillery destroyed a Zeppelin airship the night of December 5, near the station of Kalkun on the Libau-Romin railway. All members of the crew perished, says a dispatch from Petrograd.

The British steamer Orteric, a Bank liner of 6,565 tons, was sunk by a submarine, it is announced at London.

The official statement issued at Berlin is as follows: "The Anglo-French troops, after suffering a series of decisive defeats by the army of General Todoroff, are retreating in miserable condition over the Greek frontier. Their losses in men and material of all kinds have been extraordinarily heavy."

Three English battalions were surrounded by the Turks and surrendered, according to a Constantinople dispatch. The English are expected to retreat still further south.

According to information received at Washington, from Athens the Greek government has agreed to withdraw its troops from Saloniki.

Domestic

United States District Attorney Frank C. Dailey announced at Indianapolis that he would retire from office January 1. Mr. Dailey will enter one of the large law firms of Indianapolis.

George Horn, a prominent politician of Irvine, Ky., was assassinated as he walked along the streets of that town.

Because of a famine in antitoxin cholera serum manufactured and furnished by the state laboratories at Springfield, Ill., central Illinois is threatened with an epidemic of hog cholera.

Fifteen hundred engineers, firemen and trainmen of the Belt railway of Chicago have declared a strike. Freight transfers, affecting the entire country, are tied up in the freight yards about the city. The men were provided with no service train to the yards and they objected to walking.

Edward Barry and his wife, Josie Barry, and Aaron Barbaro were burned to death by a fire in a rooming house at 53-57 East Grand avenue, Chicago.

Pawn tickets for jewelry aggregating \$3,000 were found by the police of Des Moines, Ia., on Raymond Franke, Walter Johnson and Mrs. Edna Huzleton, captured in a raid on a hotel.

Charles P. Cummings, superintendent of public schools at Lansing, Mich., and one of the state's best known educators, accidentally shot himself with a shotgun. He may not recover.

The plant of the La Crosse (Wis.) Knitting works, rushed with war orders for the allies, was partially destroyed by fire, with \$30,000 loss.

Indictments were returned by the federal grand jury at San Francisco against Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, C. C. Crowley and Mrs. Margaret Cornell, who are alleged to be the ringleaders of a band of plotters, pro-German in sympathy, who have conspired to wreck ships.

Mayor George E. Ellis of Grand Rapids, Mich., ordered Police Commissioner Carroll to rigidly apply the Michigan blue law passed in 1852. Sunday all places of business except drug stores were ordered closed and all except theater managers obeyed the mandate.

Plans for the destruction of munition plants at Gary, Ind., Aetna, Ind., and Ishpeming, Mich., were revealed at San Francisco when there were made public the details of indictments returned against three alleged conspirators in German plots.

Attorneys for C. B. Munday, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank of Chicago, filed a written motion for a new trial at Morris, Ill., citing 35 reasons why it should be given.

Henry Slade of Urbana, Ill., shot and killed his twelve-year-old daughter, Verna. He also shot his four-year-old son, Fred Officer McKinney, who captured Slade, was also shot. Slade is said to have been intoxicated.

Police Capt. John J. Halpin of Chicago was found guilty of bribery as charged in the indictment in Judge Baldwin's court. The penalty which may be inflicted is imprisonment of from one to five years.

Fire broke out in the elevators of the Anchor line on the water front at Erie, Pa., destroying two sections of the combination elevators. The lowest estimate of the loss is half a million dollars to \$850,000.

Real prosperity is sweeping the entire country in the opinion of the presidents of six of the largest life insurance companies in the United States at New York.

Personal

Francis Marion Cockrell, former United States senator from Missouri, died at Washington. Infirmities of age, resulting in serious illness during the last two weeks caused death.

Mrs. Norman Galt, fiancée of President Wilson is wearing a bar pin of diamonds, the gift of the president.

Sporting

Joe Stecher, Nebraska aspirant to world's wrestling championship, won a hardly contested match with Paul Martinson of Chicago in two straight falls at Sioux City. Time, 20:35 and 11:40.

Mexican Revolt

Thirty American employees of the Pearson properties of Madera, Chihuahua, have been taken to Chihuahua City as prisoners by General Villa, according to reports received at El Paso, Tex.

Gen. Manuel Ochoa, commanding the garrison at Juarez, stated he had received a report that Gen. Francisco Villa had been put to death by troops under Gen. Jose Rodriguez at Casas Grandes, Chihuahua.

Foreign

Twenty-six women were injured in butter riots at Cologne, according to an Exchange Telegraph company dispatch to London from Amsterdam.

A dispatch received from Nish, says the Overseas News agency at Berlin, reports that the hidden Serbian crown jewels have been found in the houses of former Serbian ministers. It is said the Serbian crown also has been found.

A man giving the name of Arthur Francis and his home as Indianapolis was sentenced to serve nine months in prison in London for defrauding British soldiers. He is said to be a deserter from the United States army.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch to London from Amsterdam says: "Vienna reports state that the American note regarding the sinking of the Ancona has aroused intense anger in Austrian government circles. A diplomatic rupture is considered probable."

American securities of an estimated value of between \$1,500,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 will be mobilized by Great Britain to keep up the balance of trade with the United States during the war. The securities will be purchased or borrowed. This announcement was made in the house of commons.

Washington

Chicago was selected by the Republican national committee at Washington 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 government's prosecution of neutrality violations, munitions and bomb plots has been brought into congress at Washington. Representative Buchanan of Illinois, erstwhile president of "Labor's National Peace Council," formally impeached District Attorney H. Snowden Marsh of New York of "high crimes and misdemeanors."

The war department at Washington has begun its investigation of the mysterious death of Lieutenant Colonel Bromwell at Honolulu with a view of determining whether he was a victim of a Japanese spy. A report was received by the department saying that Bromwell had committed suicide.

It rests with Austria to say whether there will be a break with the United States within the next few days. The state department at Washington made public the text of its note to Austria on the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona in the Mediterranean on November 7, with the loss of several American lives. The note gives plain notice that unless the demands of the United States are met promptly friendly relations between the two governments will be broken off.

Many suggestions for the enactment of legislation beneficial to the farmer are contained in the annual report of David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, made public at Washington.

Senator Hoke Smith, Democrat, demanded that congress at Washington investigate Great Britain's interference with neutral trade and Senator Lodge, Republican, replied with a demand that any investigation include the loss of American lives. Both resolutions were referred to the foreign relations committee.

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



PRESIDENT WILSON MRS. WILSON

in handling the two 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 Barnes, 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 Annapolis, 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

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 'tis 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' widow

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—nay, the world—precedent in the matter. And in this all Washington approved.

U. S. WILL INSIST THAT DEMANDS BE MET BY AUSTRIANS

WILL REGARD REPLY TO NOTE ON ANCONA SINKING AS UNSATISFACTORY IF TEXT IS LIKE PRESS DISPATCH.

AMERICA IS PREPARED TO INSIST ON DISAVOWAL

Severance of Diplomatic Relations Would Result if Austria Should Persist in Course She Apparently Has Determined to Pursue—Papers Print Reply.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The United States will regard Austria-Hungary's reply to the American note regarding the Ancona as being entirely unsatisfactory and unacceptable should the official text, which is momentarily expected, be identical with the unofficial version received in press dispatches from Amsterdam and London.

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.

U. S. Prepared to Insist. 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.

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

Reply Handed to Penfield. The state department had received no official information from its own source that Ambassador Penfield at Vienna had been handed the reply. From Baron Erich Zwiadinek, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here, however, came the information that the reply has been delivered. Baron Zwiadinek received a wireless message from his government calling his attention to the reply and giving him, it was believed, certain instructions as to what course to pursue.

The state department received a dispatch, described as being informative, from Ambassador Penfield, which described the view of the Austro-Hungarian government and told of the feeling of Vienna officials in regard to the American note. The dispatch it was authoritatively stated, contained no mention of a reply having been handed to the ambassador.

The report of the ambassador was said to be different in several respects from the press reports concerning the views of the Austro-Hungarian government.

AUSTRIAN REPLY DELIVERED

Note Regarding Ancona Case Given to Ambassador Penfield—Sympathy for American Victims.

London, Dec. 17.—The Austrian reply to the note from the United States regarding the Ancona case has been delivered to Frederick C. Penfield, United States ambassador at Vienna. It is announced in a dispatch received here. The reply states that the Austro-Hungarian government is prepared in principle to enter into an exchange of opinion with the American government and leaves it to the Washington cabinet to draw up the individual legal maxims which the commander of the submarine that sunk the Ancona is alleged to have violated. The government expresses sympathy with the American victims.

OPPOSES DISAVOWAL OF ACT

Austrian Admiralty Approves Conduct of Submarine Commander Responsible for Ancona Sinking.

Vienna, Dec. 17.—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 Ancona. On the contrary it approves of his conduct fully and declared that he would have been considered as having failed to perform his duty if he had allowed the Ancona to escape.

General's Head Sent as Present.

Mexico City (By mail to Laredo, Tex.) Dec. 17.—General Pablo Gonzalez, commander of Mexico City for the de facto government, has received a telegram that the head of General Juan B. Hernandez, former intimate friend of President Porfirio Diaz and confidant of Huerta, was being shipped to him from Esperanza, state of Vera Cruz, as a Christmas present. General Hernandez was more than 80 years old. The head was severed from the body while it lay on a bat table.

WESTERN CANADA'S WONDERFUL YIELD

Wheat Yields Reports Extraordinarily Heavy.

When one hears of individual wheat yields of thirty-five to forty bushels per acre, there is considerable incredulity, but when yields, in whole townships extending into districts covering three and four and five hundred square miles in area, of upwards of fifty and some as high as sixty-five bushels per acre are reported, one is led to put his ear to the ground to listen for further rumblings. The writer having heard of these wonderful yields made a trip through the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to ascertain first hand their truthfulness. It was remarkable to discover that Dame Rumor was no rumorer after all, that modesty was her mantle, that all that had been said of these yields was true, and that yields of over seventy bushels per acre were told. These were so high that the truthfulness of the story was doubtful and very little was said of them. But such there were, and not in one locality, but scattered in places hundreds of miles apart. Leaving these out altogether, there were large areas in which the average was over fifty bushels per acre, which in all common sense ought to satisfy most people. One hundred and thirty threshers in Alberta have made their returns to the local government as required by an act of the Legislature, and the average of the wheat threshed was fifty-three bushels to the acre. So immense was the yield that official verification was required before giving it out to the public. Sitting in the smoking compartment of a day coach, where on passing through a farming community, there may be gathered the gossip yarns of the neighborhood, one hears also a lot of news. Just now, the sole topic is that of the crops. A man with more or less of a hirsute appendage, smock, clothes and hands giving the appearance of one working in the field, was asked as to the crops. He had got on at Warner, Alberta. Taking out his pipe, lighting it and then crossing his knees, holding his chin in his hands, possessing an air of supreme contentment, and with an intelligent face, he looked the man who could give some information. And he was just the man. He was a thresher and on his way to Milk River to secure some more help. He was requisitioned for information. "Yes, a good season, I've made a lot of money. As for yields, let's see," and then he began to string them off. "Peterson had 63 bushels of wheat per acre on his five hundred acre farm; from 380 acres Roland got 65 bushels per acre; Bugler had one hundred and ten acres that went 63 bushels; Carr had 65 bushels per acre off an eight hundred acre field." And he gave others running from 58 to 66 bushels per acre. All these people lived east of Warner, Alberta. Looking out of the window and seeing immense fields, still covered with stocks he was asked why they were not threshed, he replied that there were not enough "rigs" in the district, and that they would not get through before Christmas.

An American writing of a trip he made through Western Canada says: "I went as far west as Saskatoon, back to Regina, Moose Jaw, and down on the Soo line, and I must say that I never saw such crops, or ever heard of anything to compare with it in any country on earth. The country is over the hill, and certainly the farmers have a lot to be thankful for. There are very few of them that have done their work and done it properly but what have their debts paid and have bank accounts left." And he only traveled the skirt of the country. The same story could be written of any part of any of three Provinces.—Advertisement.

Big Success.

Mabel—Was your bazaar a success? Gladys—Yes, indeed; the minister will have cause to be grateful. Mabel—How much were the profits? Gladys—Nothing. The expenses were more than the receipts. But ten of us got engaged and the minister is in for a good thing in wedding fees."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Too Speedy for a Guaranty. Joy Rider (stopped by rural constable)—Haven't we got any right left in this country? Doesn't the constitution guarantee us life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? Constable—It don't guarantee no man the pursuit of happiness at 90 miles an hour."

Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes. Make us look older than we are. Keep your eyes young and you will look young. After the Movies, Buy Your Eyes. Don't tell your age. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, Sends Eye Book on request.

Safe. Edith—Aren't you afraid of mice? Ethel—Not now when I'm wearing cat fur on my shoe tops.