

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 1208 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 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 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, Jullian 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 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 re-opened 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

MADERO KILLED BY HIS OWN FRIENDS

De La Barra Tells Story After Long Silence.

DEFENDS HUERTA CABINET

Got First News Of Tragedy When Huerta Told Him They Had Been Slain By Bandits Who Attempted To Free Them.

Paris.—Francisco de la Barra, former provisional president of Mexico, and minister of foreign affairs at the time of the death of President Madero and Vice-President Plino Suarez, told the circumstances attending that tragic event—the first statement he had made on this or any other Mexican subject during the long period of turbulence and disorder in that country.

Senor de la Barra came here as Mexican ambassador after retiring from the provisional presidency and later in the shift of administration in Mexico he gave up his diplomatic position and devoted his attention to private affairs.

"Personally I would have preferred to have continued silent," said Senor de la Barra, "and to have allowed to pass the calumnious attacks which have appeared in some books and papers, believing that they have fallen by their own weight. On the other hand, not wishing a legend put in circulation for obvious political reasons, to take form as a reality, and also because I do not wish my silence to be misinterpreted, I consider that it is my duty to make this declaration:

His Story Of Tragedy.
"I declare in the most solemn and precise manner that the death of Mr. Madero and Plino Suarez was not brought about as a result of a council of the cabinet and that the first information I had of this tragic occurrence without any antecedent circumstance permitting me to foresee such an event was given to me by General Huerta at midnight on Saturday, February 22, 1913.

"On Friday, February 21, at noon, at a cabinet council, I interrogated the Minister of Justice and the Minister of War, asking if they had any official knowledge of the detention of Mr. Madero and Plino Suarez. Their replies were negative and I thereupon urged the strict necessity of conforming with the most scrupulous regard to the requirements of the law. I added that in case the examination of the documents, to be submitted to the Secretary of Justice, led that official to the conclusion there was legal justification for a detention, then these papers should be sent to the competent authorities for action. Some of the cabinet ministers spoke in similar terms and it was finally unanimously agreed that the Minister of Justice, after receiving the documents, should proceed in accordance with the law.

Slain By "Friends."
"Following this, General Huerta told us that, owing to the lack of security in the apartments at the National Palace, occupied by Mr. Madero and Plino Suarez, he was going to give orders for their removal from the palace to the penitentiary, where there would be additional security. After a renewed ratification of the decision of the cabinet, in regard to acting strictly within the law, we finished this meeting at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon. I have in my hands several letters from the other cabinet ministers giving confirmation to the foregoing statements.

"I did not return to the National Palace until midnight, Saturday, February 22, when I was called there by telephone from a member of General Huerta's staff, who said he desired to inform me and the other ministers that a very grave event had occurred. General Huerta then told me that Mr. Madero and Plino Suarez had been killed in a fight while they were being removed to the penitentiary. He stated that as the automobile bearing them and the escort were proceeding toward the penitentiary, two armed bandits opened fire with the apparent purpose of freeing Madero and Plino Suarez, and that in the fray which ensued, both had been killed, also two other men and a fifth man who was wounded and taken prisoner.

WANTS LABOR RECOGNIZED.
Gompers Asks President For Place On Defense Commission.

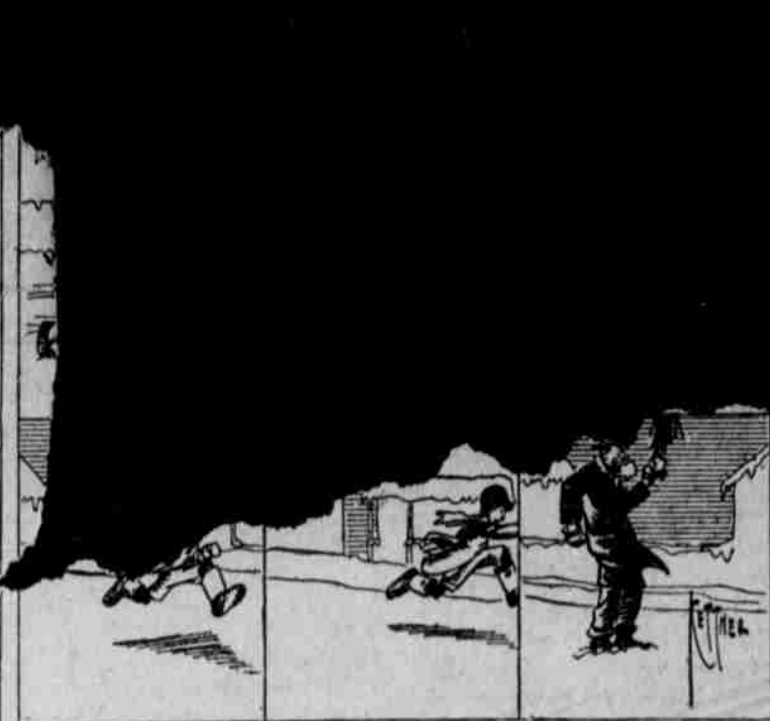
Washington.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told President Wilson that organized labor was ready to give its support to the defense of the nation and should be allowed a voice in making preparations.

Mr. Gompers asked the President to appoint a representative of labor to the commission he may name to confer with army and navy officers on the mobilization of the nation's resources. Since the war started, Mr. Gompers said, belligerent nations had included representatives of labor in every important activity.

The President said he would consider the suggestion carefully.

AEROPLANES IN BIG DEMAND.
Curtiss Company Said To Have Landed \$15,000,000 Order.

New York.—It was said in the financial district that the Curtiss Aeroplane Company has closed a contract with the British Government for \$15,000,000 worth of aeroplanes. In the fiscal year ended October 31 last the company produced more than \$6,000,000 worth of aeroplanes and motors, most of which went to the British Government.



Snowball Time.

NEW PROGRAM FOR COAST DEFENSE FARM RECORDS ARE BROKEN

Plans As Outlined By The War Department.

16-INCH GUNS IN ALL FORTS MORE EXPECTED THIS YEAR

Scheme Also Calls For Semi-Mobile Howitzers, Anti-Aircraft Guns and Big Ammunition Supply—Fort at Cape Henry.

Washington.—A new program for the improvement of coast defenses and the mobile artillery of the United States to their maximum military efficiency at a cost of \$100,000,000 has been completed by the War Department.

The plan was developed after a thorough survey of the present defenses. The program has been laid before the Appropriations Committee of the House for use in the preparation of the fortifications appropriation bill. The program calls for as its chief feature:

The exclusive use of the 16-inch guns in all new coast defenses, development of a semi-mobile 16-inch howitzer to be transported by railroad or by motor tractors, and to be the greatest arm of modern times, and the accumulation of reserve ammunition that will allow each gun in the coast defenses as many rounds as may be fired during the life of the gun.

For Mounting 12-inch Guns.
The immediate mounting of sixty-four 12-inch guns, now held as a reserve, on new carriages that will give them an increased range that will allow them to stand off any modern battleship has been decided on. These guns are to be mounted at once to guard first-class cities while the 16-inch gun plan is being carried out.

The plan contemplates an expenditure of more than \$96,000,000 over a period of four or five years. Of this amount about \$71,000,000 would be spent on defenses in the United States proper, \$11,000,000 on defenses in the insular possessions and nearly \$14,000,000 on defenses for the Panama Canal.

A material factor in the increased money demand is the new plan to build up an ammunition reserve. Heretofore the coast defenses have been provided with ammunition on the theoretical basis of two hours continuous firing, and about \$46,000,000 of the total expenditures on the program will go to furnishing the guns all the ammunition they can shoot. This increase is explained by the increased volume of fire at the command of modern warships.

The War Department is now at work developing three new artillery arms which are embraced in the new plan. They are the semi-mobile 16-inch howitzers and approximately 11-inch howitzers for use of the mobile artillery and the anti-aircraft guns.

The 16-inch howitzers are designed to be shipped by railroad or by motor truck and to be fired from specially built emplacements or from special railroad cars. Where railroad lines run along the sea coast it is planned to run from the main track a series of curved spurs from which the big guns could fire at any seaward angle in line with the track. In this tremendous recoil of the big guns could be taken up not only by recoil springs, but by allowing the car to roll backward under the force of the explosion. The War Department is now experimenting along these lines.

A new fortification is planned at Cape Henry to guard the entrance to Chesapeake Bay and it will be started at once, according to the program. It will mount four 16-inch guns and eight 16-inch mortars.

BURNED TO DEATH IN AIR.
Captain Smith's Aeroplane Suddenly Burst into Flames.

London.—Captain Smith of the Royal Flying Corps was burned to death while flying an aeroplane at Farborough. When in the air the aeroplane suddenly burst into flames. The pilot tried to reach the ground, but succumbed just before landing.

ASK PASSAGE FOR FORD PARTY.
Swiss Pacifists Want Germany To Waive Formality.

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from its correspondent at Zurich, Switzerland, says: "I am assured that local pacifists have asked Germany to permit the Ford peace party to reach Switzerland by way of Germany without passports or any formality, in order that they may cooperate with the peace colony here."

IS TO MARCH TO EGYPT

300,000 TURKS NOW READY

Tribesmen To Attack Egypt From the West and Abyssinians Are Being Influenced To Begin War-Like March Into Sudan.

London.—The British and French troops have successfully carried out their retirement from Serbia across the Greek frontier, and by an arrangement with the Greek Government a clear road has been left for them to fall back on Saloniki, which is being organized as a base.

The German official report claims that "approximately two English divisions were annihilated during the retirement. Accounts from Athens and Saloniki say the retreat was carried out in an orderly manner and without heavy losses. By the destruction of railway bridges and roads and by stubborn rear-guard actions, in one of which two companies of the Innskilling regiment sacrificed themselves to save their comrades, the Bulgarians were kept at a fairly safe distance.

The question now arises whether the Bulgarians and Austro-Germans intend to follow the British and French troops into Greece, and what action the Greek Government will take should they do so. The impression gained from dispatches emanating from Athens is that neither the Bulgarians nor the Turks, who also are reported to have arrived near the frontier, would be welcomed in Greece and that, therefore, if it has been decided to follow the Entente Allies the task will be undertaken by Austrians and Germans.

However, with the railway destroyed it may be some days before Greece is called upon to take action, and by that time the Anglo-French force should be safe in the defenses of Saloniki, and under the guns of their ships.

The remains of the Serbian army are still resisting the Austrians and Bulgarians in Albania, while the Austrians are making very slow progress in their efforts to overwhelm Montenegro, where heavy fighting continues. Only small actions have taken place on the eastern and western fronts. On the Gallipoli Peninsula a fall of snow is impeding the operations, although the Entente allied ships keep things lively for the Turks, whose attempt at an offensive last week seems to have failed.

A British official report says that the Turkish attacks at Kut-el-Amara, where British reinforcements are arriving, have been repulsed. The attacks were made from all sides, but the British position was so strong that the Turks were unable to make any impression on it.

Macedonia Free Of Allies.
Berlin.—The French and British have been entirely expelled from Macedonia territory, it is officially announced by German army headquarters, the advancing army under General Todoroff occupying Doiran and Givogdol.

It is declared that two British divisions were nearly wiped out during the advance.

GREECE MAKES TERMS.
Give Bulgars and Teutons Passage, Let Allies Fortify Saloniki.

Paris.—The Allies have concluded a military agreement with the Greek Government containing the following provisions:

First—The Greek troops shall temporarily withdraw to allow free passage to an invading Bulgarian or Austro-German army.

Second—The Allies are authorized to remain at Saloniki and fortify themselves there.

Third—Greece undertakes to reduce her contingent so occupying the forts and batteries at the entrance to the Gulf of Saloniki.

Greece has already begun the execution of the first proviso. A dispatch to the Temps from Saloniki states that the Government has ordered the fifth Greek Army Corps to withdraw from Saloniki.

A dispatch from Athens states that the reports that Bulgarian troops have entered Greek territory is officially denied there.

HOLDS 200 TONS OF GOLD.
New York Assay Office Has Accumulations From Europe.

New York.—Two hundred tons of gold, worth \$102,000,000 and occupying the space of three cords of wood, are stored in the United States Assay office here. The gold is in 16,345 bars. It represents the accumulations of British sovereigns and other foreign coins brought to the United States within about six weeks in an effort to maintain the financial balance between European nations and the United States.

The bars have been melted down to 516.6 fine, this being finer than the gold used in the United States mints.

COMPULSORY MILITARY BILL IN.
Senator Chamberlain Sees Value in Discussing It.

Washington.—Compulsory training for Americans between 12 and 23 years old is proposed in a bill introduced by Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee. The bill is a modification of the Swiss plan. Senator Chamberlain has announced that he does not expect the bill to pass, but he believes discussion will be of educational value.

SHARP NOTE TO FRANCE.
Immediate Release Of Germans Taken From American Ships Is Demanded.

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 constitutes a flagrant violation of American rights.

FOR CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE.
Southern Commercial Congress Also Urges Rural Credits.

Charleston, S. C.—Delegates to the Southern Commercial Congress approved establishment of a semi-official national chamber of agriculture, similar to the German Landtschaft, and urged a national system of rural credits. In a discussion of possibilities of foreign trade addresses were given by Assistant Postmaster-General Daniel C. Roper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Edwin F. Sweet and Senator Fletcher.

CHURCHILL HAS CLOSE CALL.
German Shell Hits Former Chancellor's Dugout.

London.—Winston Spencer Churchill, who resigned his portfolio of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to join his regiment at the front, had a narrow escape a few days ago, according to wounded men who have arrived at home. These men say that Mr. Churchill's dugout was hit by a German shell.

VOTES TO EXTEND WAR TAX.
Senate Expected To Follow Action Of House Shortly.

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, Administration leaders estimate, will bring revenue into the treasury at the rate of \$82,000,000 a year.

WILSON ON MICHIGAN BALLOT.
Enough Petitions Presented To Make Action Certain.

Lansing, Mich.—President Wilson's name will be placed on the Michigan Presidential primary ballot as Democratic candidate for President. The Secretary of State announced that enough petitions had been filed to make certain such action.

TO MAKE 10,000 AERO GUNS.
Driggs-Seabury Company Also Gets Other Big War Orders.

Sharon, Pa.—The Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company has closed a contract with the British Government for 10,000 aeroplane guns. Another contract has been closed for 500 cannons and a large number of six-inch high explosive shells.

ORIGINAL UNCLE TOM DEAD.
Daniel Worcester Played Part In Lowell In 1851.

Bethington, Vt.—Daniel Worcester who was known as the original Tom of the dramatization of "Tom's Cabin," died at the Vernon Hotel, aged 82 years. Mr. Worcester was said to be the last survivor of a company which produced drama for the first time in Lowell, in 1851.

CONDENSATIONS

"Fenny" is really a survival of the English "pun," a corruption of "pound." The heat units of the soldiers' rations as issued today are as follows: Russia, 4,025; American, 4,199; French, 3,340; British, 3,282; German, 3,147; Austrian, 3,620.

The natives of Guatemala are expert toymakers, and it is probable that they will get some of the business formerly taken care of by European nations.

A Milwaukee architect is drawing plans for a schoolhouse at Port Edwards, Wis., which will have a classroom with a floor inclined like that of a theater, a stake 16 feet deep and a proscenium arch 12 feet high and 18 feet wide. At the rear of this classroom will be a booth for a moving picture machine.

A total of 57,272 blind persons was in the United States in 1910, as figured by the census bureau. The total blind persons in the world is estimated at 2,290,000.