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ASQUITH IN A PLEA

MILLION MEN NEEDED FOR BRITISH ARMY—SITUATION NOW DEMANDS THEM.

SPEECH MADE TO COMMONS

Irish Leader Declares Nationalists Will Oppose Conscription by All Means Within Their Power—One More Chance to Volunteer.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—Premier Asquith made his long expected statement on the allies' military position in the house of commons, with the introduction of a "supplementary estimate" providing for the raising of the numerical strength of the British army from 3,000,000 men to 4,000,000 men.

The house was crowded and the premier's speech was listened to eagerly and silently. In the peers' gallery, Lord Fisher, the former first sea lord, and Earl Derby, director of recruiting, occupied the most prominent position above the clerk.

The prime minister as usual got to the heart of his subject in his opening sentence and declared that, although the British fighting force in the various theaters now amounts to more than 1,250,000 men, the war's demands were such as necessitated calling out the empire's "recruitable maximum."

Although the premier did not put himself on record as either for or against conscription, John Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalists, at the close of Mr. Asquith's speech, flung a bombshell by declaring that the nationalists would oppose conscription by every means in their power.

Referring to the Derby scheme, Mr. Asquith said that another chance would be given those who had not yet responded, saying:

"Those who have been disposed to hang back may now seize the opportunity to follow the example set them by the mass of their fellow countrymen."

RIOTING IN JUAREZ CITY.

Trouble Breaks Out Over Shift in Government.

El Paso, Tex.—Heavily armed Mexican and American troops lined opposite banks of the Rio Grande December 21 as the result of rioting in Juarez.

One shot from south of the border, believed by the United States military authorities to have been fired on American troops, toppled George A. Diepert, of El Paso, a brakeman, from off the top of an El Paso and Southwestern railroad freight car. He was dead with a bullet in his heart when a corporal's guard reached him. His trainmates fled at the shot. Later the train was pulled out of range of Mexican cavalry that moved along the bank of the Rio Grande.

Shortly afterward two Mexicans were shot at the Mexican end of the Santa Fe bridge by Mexican customs guards. Reports of fatalities in Juarez varied from two to ten.

The trouble arose when 300 Villa soldiers reached Juarez in desperate condition from lack of food and in arrears in pay. They refused to accept the surrender to the de facto government, arranged the day before, until the agreement was signed by Gen. Manuel Ochoa.

Col. House to Europe.

New York.—Col. E. M. House, confidential adviser of President Wilson, has stated that he will shortly sail for Europe at the request of the president. Col. House declared that the sole purpose of his trip would be to deliver to certain American ambassadors information regarding this government's attitude on various international matters now pending. He denied emphatically that his trip will in any way be a peace mission.

Turkey Has Plenty.

Berlin.—"Turkey has abundance of foods and other material of all kinds which she can supply to Germany if Germany needs them," said Dr. Nazim Bey, secretary of the young Turks' committee, and one of Turkey's most prominent men, in a statement to the Associated Press.

\$3,000,000 Sugar Refinery.

Savannah, Ga.—James Imbrey, of New York, has announced that the Savannah Sugar Refining company would erect a \$3,000,000 refinery here.

Horse Meat in New York.

New York.—Sale of horse meat for food will be permitted in New York after January 1, the board of health has announced.

London.—The Albanian port of Durazzo is said to be the latest objective of the Teutonic-Bulgarian campaign in the Balkans.

Smuggling Plot Uncovered.

New York.—A plan to smuggle crude rubber from this country into Germany, where it is scarce, has been uncovered by agents of the department of justice and the neutrality squad of the customs service here.

To Reopen the Mines.

New York.—Americans having commercial interests in Mexico are preparing to resume the operation of their properties in the belief that the revolution headed by Gen. Villa is ended.

PRES. WILSON AND MRS. GALT MARRY

COUPLE UNITED AT 8:30 O'CLOCK SATURDAY NIGHT AT BRIDE'S HOME.

TOOK TRAIN TO HOT SPRINGS

Ceremony Performed by Bride's Pastor—Honeymoon Will Be Spent in Motor and Walking Over Mountain Trails in Virginia.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt were married at 8:30 o'clock Saturday night and left immediately 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. Shortly after 10 o'clock the president and Mrs. Wilson entered a waiting White House automobile and motored to Alexandria, Va., across the Potomac, to take their private car and avoid the crowd at the railroad station in this city.

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.

Autos Sent on Ahead.

Two of the White House automobiles had been sent on ahead, and the couple expect to spend their honeymoon motoring, golfing and walking over the mountain trails. Besides the secret service guard, the party was accompanied by one photographer. The president will keep in touch with the White House over special wires.

Because the hour of the wedding was known to comparatively few persons, there was not a large crowd in the vicinity of the bride's home, although a large police guard had been provided. All arrangements for the wedding ceremony were carried out perfectly, the president arriving at his bride's home soon after 8 o'clock, and the remainder of the party, which numbered less than thirty, following soon after.

The ceremony was begun as had been arranged at 8 o'clock and was followed by a buffet luncheon. Mrs. Wilson was married in the traveling gown she wore to the train.

Marked by Simplicity.

After the president and his bride had departed Secretary Tumulty made this formal statement on the ceremony:

"The wedding was marked with simplicity. It was just such a wedding as might have taken place in the home of the humblest American citizen."

The prayer book which the officiating clergyman used once was the property of the late Judge William H. Bolling, of Virginia, father of the bride, and was used at her request. Several guests added to the list at the last moment included Prof. Stockton, Axson, a brother of the late Mrs. Wilson; A. B. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Galt, the former a brother of Mrs. Wilson's first husband, and Mrs. Tumulty, the wife of Secretary Tumulty. One of the added guests was Matilda Braxton, an aged negro mammy of Wirthville, who has been a servant in the bride's family all her life.

The ruse by which the wedding party got away to Alexandria was complete. When the White House automobile pulled away from Mrs. Wilson's house lines of police blocked pursuit in all the adjoining streets. At the union station the presidential entrance was fully lighted and lines of police were spread all about. Those who were attracted to the railroad station by the show of preparations were disappointed, while the president and Mrs. Wilson were speeding to the station across the river ten miles away.

Weather Clears for the Event.

The president dined as usual at the White House at 7 o'clock with his daughters and afterward drove to his bride's home, about a mile from the exclusive mansion. A cold, driving rain, which swept the city all day, cleared off at sunset, and the evening was cool and pleasant. Because the wedding arrangements and the hour of the ceremony had been kept a close secret, there were few on the streets about the White House, but near the bride's home the crowd was held back by police lines spread during the afternoon.

Everything was in readiness for the ceremony when the president arrived, and it proceeded without music. Neither the president nor Mrs. Galt had any attendants, and there were no ushers or flower girls. Neither the army, the navy nor the diplomatic corps was represented, and the occasion was essentially what both of the couple had wished it to be—a home wedding.

Decorations of Home.

On the first floor of the bride's home in two communicating rooms a wedding bower had been arranged with a background of farleyane and maiden hair ferns, which extended from the floor to the ceiling. Overhead there was a canopy of green in the form of a shell lined with Scotch heather. In the background and at the center was placed a large mirror framed with orchids and reflecting the scene. Above the mirror was a spray of orchids across a background of ferns, and the corners of the canopy were caught with orchids. American Beauty roses were on both sides of the canopy, be-



President and Mrs. Wilson.

neath which was a prayer rug on which President Wilson and Mrs. Galt knelt during the ceremony.

Just at the hour for the ceremony the president and his bride appeared at the head of the staircase, which was decorated with ferns, asparagus vines and American Beauty roses. They descended to the lower floor, where the guests were grouped about informally.

Brief and Simple Service.

Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Protestant Episcopal church, of which the bride is a communicant, was waiting beneath the canopy to perform the ceremony, and with him, to assist, was the president's pastor, Rev. James H. Taylor, of the Central Presbyterian church.

Mrs. William H. Bolling, the bride's mother, gave her away. The president stood to the right of the clergyman and the bride stood on their left. At once Dr. Smith began the words of the Episcopal marriage service, the president making his responses first, and then the bride making hers. After the bride promised to "love, cherish and obey," the president placed the wedding ring, a plain band of gold, upon her finger and then, after a prayer, and while the couple clasped their right hands together, Dr. Smith declared them husband and wife. The brief and simple ceremony was over.

The entire party then turned to the dining room, where a buffet supper was served. The decorations there were in pink and on the buffets were banked growing ferns and pink roses. The tables were decorated with Lady Stanley rose blossoms. On a table in the center was the wedding cake—a fruit cake of several layers high, ornamented with sprays of pink orchids on the center. Mrs. Wilson cut the cake without formality and no arrangement was made for bestowing bits of it upon others than those in the wedding party.

Her Wedding Gown.

During the ceremony and the luncheon afterward, during which a string orchestra played, the bride wore her traveling dress, a black silk velvet gown with a picture hat of black beaver with no trimmings whatever except one feather slightly upturned on the left side. At her throat she wore the president's wedding gift, a magnificent diamond brooch.

The skirt of her gown was of walking length and cut on full lines. The waist had silken embroidery of blue, shading from the deep tones of royal blue to delicate shades of pastel, and was threaded with silver.

The lower part of the waist was embroidered on black net over a band of silver in the design of lilies, below which was a girdle of black velvet. The sleeves of the gown were of black net fashioned in tiny tufts with long bell shaped cuffs of embroidered velvet which came well down over the hand. Her collar, which was high and upstanding, was of black lace. When she left on her honeymoon journey Mrs. Wilson wore over her gown a fur coat of broad tail with bands of yukon and moff to match. She wore a chin chain collar.

Garb of Women Guests.

Miss Margaret Wilson, the president's eldest daughter, wore a sapphire blue velvet gown with sapphire and velvet trimmings.

Mrs. William G. McAdoo, his youngest daughter, wore blue silk brocade with fur and silver trimmings. Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, his third daughter, wore rose chamoisee with cream lace. Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the president's cousin, wore yellow silk and gold.

Mrs. Bolling, the bride's mother, wore a costume of richly jetted net over an underskirt of satin appliqued in kings blue. A short train was caught at the left side of the girdle with a cluster of pink crushed roses. She wore old cameo set in pearls, which she wore as a bride.

Mrs. W. H. Maury, of Anniston, Ala., a sister of the bride, wore white crepe and silver net with a court train of cream crepe embroidered in leaf sprays of gold. A single moon flower caught her corsage at the waist.

Mrs. Alexander H. Galt, of this city, another sister, wore Robin egg blue chiffon velvet with silver bands and a black tulle sash and crushed roses.

Miss Bertha Bolling, the bride's third sister, wore a gown of turquoise blue. Above a full skirt of blue chiffon over white lace flounce she had a panier draped overskirt of blue tulle embroidered in gold and silver. The bodice of chiffon was over heavy bands of gold

HOLDS AUSTRIA TO RESPONSIBILITY

VIOLATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Secretary Lansing's Note Emphatic in Its Declaration of Stand of United States.

Firm Declaration That the Government of the Dual Monarchy Must Be Held Responsible for the Act of Naval Commander.

Washington, Dec. 22.—"The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield, Department of State, Washington, December 19, 1915.

"You are instructed to address a note to the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, textually as follows: "The government of the United States has received the note of your excellency relative to the sinking of the Ancona, which was delivered at Vienna on December 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington, and has given the note immediate and careful consideration.

"On November 15, 1915, Baron Zwiadenek, the charge d'affaires of the imperial and royal government at Washington, transmitted to the department of state a report of the Austro-Hungarian admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancona, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board.

"This admission alone is, in the view of the government of the United States, sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine which fired the torpedo the responsibility for having wilfully violated the recognized law of nations and entirely disregarded those humane principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea. In view of these admitted circumstances, the government of the United States feels justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the Ancona, the weight and character of the additional testimony corroborating the admiralty's report, and the number of Americans killed or injured are in no way essential matters of discussion. The culpability of the commander is in any case established, and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured or put in jeopardy by his lawless act.

Principles of Humanity Violated.

"The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus wilfully violated by the commander of the submarine, have been so long and so universally recognized, and are so manifest from the standpoint of right and justice that the government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them and does not understand that the imperial and royal government questions or disputes them.

"The government of the United States therefore finds no other course open to it but to hold the imperial and royal government responsible for the act of its naval commander, and to renew the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the sixth of December, 1915. It sincerely hopes that the foregoing statement of its position will enable the imperial and royal government to perceive the justice of these demands and to comply with them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary which prompted the government of the United States to make them.

"LANSING."

3 BRITISH GENERALS HURT

One Falls in France and Two in the Dardanelles Campaign, Is London Announcement.

London, Dec. 22.—Brig. Gen. Herbert Campbell Holman of the Sixteenth cavalry, Indian army, is reported to have been wounded while on the battlefield in France. Announcement also is made Brig. Gen. George Benjamin Hodson of the Indian army, and Brig. Gen. G. D. L. Barry of the Australians, have been wounded while in the Dardanelles.

Most Deadly of Diseases.

The fact that the germ of the pneumonic plague is a relative to the bubonic germ and that no one knows how it becomes pneumonic, as a specialist has declared, make very little difference to the sufferer from the disease, for it is said to be about 100 per cent fatal. It is the plague which killed off 25,000,000 Europeans in the fourteenth century.

Russ Reactionaries on Top.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—"The reactionary movement in Russia is progressing," said an item issued by the Overseas News Agency. "Minister of the Interior Chester has suppressed the announced conventions of the Russian national union, and the Russian committee on war industries, stating that Moscow is no place for gatherings since the mob which started recent street riots is still restless."

Collision Kills Five Persons.

Chester, Pa.—Five persons were killed and eleven injured, one probably fatally, in a rear end collision between an accommodation train bound from Wilmington to Chester and a train of empty express cars on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Felton, two miles south of this city.

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