

REST FOR HOLIDAYS

CONGRESS TAKES RECESS OF TWO WEEKS.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION IS LOW

Past Fiscal Year Records Lowest Point in Immigration—To Protect American Markets.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—Congress adjourned Friday night 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, when the administration legislative program, including the plans for national defense, will be undertaken in earnest.

During the two weeks of the session the only important legislation was the extension of the war tax. This was done to prevent a lapse of the law December 31, next, with the understanding that the law will be taken up for amendment in order to increase the revenues as soon after the holidays as possible.

To Protect American Markets.

Washington.—Legislation to protect the industrial and commercial markets of the United States from a "destructive type of struggle and unfair competition" at the close of the European war, is recommended to congress by Secretary Redfield in his annual report. Every strategem of industrial war, he says, will be used by powerful foreign agencies against American industries which may menace large markets heretofore controlled abroad. To prevent "unfair competition" the secretary suggested that the machinery of the departments of justice and treasury be used and that congress supplement existing laws to give the federal government adequate means to protect American markets.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION IS LOW.

Ebbed to Its Greatest Degree During Past Fiscal Year.

Washington.—The tide of immigration to the United States ebbed to its lowest point in more than twenty years during the past fiscal year, according to figures made public in the annual report of Secretary Wilson, of the department of labor. The total number of immigrant aliens, the report shows, fell from 1,218,480 in the previous year to 325,700 in the period ending June 30 last. All admitted arrivals of aliens, immigrant and non-immigrant, were only 434,244, as compared with 1,403,801 the year before.

Greeks Protest Fortifications.

Paris.—A dispatch to the Temps from Saloniki, dated December 15, says that the general commanding the Fifth Greek army corps, which has been occupying Saloniki, delivered to General Sarrail, the French commander-in-chief, before the Greek evacuation of the city, a written protest against the fortification work that had been begun at Saloniki. The protest, says the dispatch, is purely formal, resembling that presented in October against the landing of allied troops.

Safe Conduct for Deposed Attaches.

Washington.—The British embassy has received from London authorization to issue safe conduct to Captains Boyed and Von Papen, the withdrawn German naval and military attaches. The officers will not be required to give assurances that they will refrain from participation in the war after reaching Germany.

Britain Buys American Aeroplanes.

New York.—It is said in the financial district that the Curtiss Aeroplane Co. has closed a contract with the British government for \$15,000,000 worth of aeroplanes. In the fiscal year ended October 31, the company produced more than \$5,000,000 worth of aeroplanes and motors, most of which went to the British government.

Asks for Reapportionment.

Washington.—A joint resolution providing for a reapportionment of the lands of the abandoned Fort Niobrara military reservation has been offered by Representative Kinkaid. Complaint has been made that these lands have been appraised too high and that homestead entrymen and purchasers find themselves embarrassed in getting title. The bill provides that the secretary of the interior shall make the reapportionment, which in no event shall be less than \$1.25 per acre.

Berne, Switzerland.—The members

of the executive committee of the international congress to study the basis of a double peace are still held up along the German-Swiss frontier, and no word has been received here concerning their whereabouts or the prospect of their arrival here. On this account it may be necessary to postpone the meeting of the executive committee as the congress itself was postponed. Thus far only one member of the committee has arrived from another country. He is Don Vebils of Madrid.

ANOTHER MYSTERY



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STRINGENT PASSPORT RULES

NO TIME TO PARLEY WITH AUSTRIA.

Executive Order Issued for Regulation of Departures from American Ports—President Gets Marriage License.

Washington.—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 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.

Gets Marriage License.

Washington.—President Wilson's marriage license was issued Thursday at the municipal bureau. It disclosed that the ceremony was performed by a clergyman of Mrs. Galt's faith, Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal church. The president himself is a Presbyterian and an elder in his church. The license was issued to Chief Usher Hoover, of the White house staff, who went to the bureau, made out the necessary forms and paid the regular fee. Afterward he delivered the document to the president. In the application the president's age was given as fifty-nine and Mrs. Galt's as forty-three.

PASSPORT RULES STRINGENT.

State Department Plans to Make Them More Strict.

Washington.—Passport regulations more stringent than those effective at present will be enforced by the state department, under an executive order issued by President Wilson. Duplicate applications and three copies of the applicant's photograph, instead of a single application and two photographs will be required. Applicants must name the dates they expect to sail, ports of departure, names of steamers they will take and must file their applications with the department at least five days prior to sailing. The order provides that state department agents must inspect and endorse all passports issued and that all persons leaving the United States for foreign ports must provide themselves with passports.

Paris.—The Greek government

officially denies that Bulgarians have entered Greek territory, and it is considered in competent quarters here that an entrance of the Bulgarians into Greek Macedonia is improbable, says a Havas dispatch from Athens. The press unanimously declares that the presence of Bulgarians in Greek Macedonia would arouse national indignation.

Violent Storms in the East.

New York.—Snow, sleet and at times cold drizzling rain swept over practically all of New England and the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey most of Tuesday night in a severe general storm paralleling that of December 6, 1914.

Washington.—Secretary Lansing's

appointment has been confirmed by the senate. The secretary has been serving under a recess appointment given while congress was in adjournment.

Increased Coast Defense.

Washington.—An increase of nearly 300 per cent over the sum spent last year for big guns, coast fortifications and ordnance, included in the general preparedness scheme, is asked for in the fortifications bill prepared by the war department. Last year \$6,969,216 was spent; this year \$23,305,123 is asked. The bill provides for \$2,533,000 for new coast defense works and itemizes eighteen new emplacements to be constructed as against eight built last year.

SINKING OF ANCONA UPHELD IN AUSTRIA.

American Crops Are Worth Close to \$10,000,000,000—Anglo-French Syndicate Has Withdrawn Bond Sale.

Washington.—While 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 officer.

It was pointed out that the German admiralty vigorously defended the torpedoing of the Lusitania and that the concessions made by Germany to the United States in the matter of her conduct of submarine warfare were the work of the Berlin foreign office in spite of naval authorities.

Officials observed that the statement reveals that the submarine commander supplemented his first report of the destruction of the Ancona and turned his log, thus apparently disposing of reports that the Vienna government was handicapped in preparing an answer to the American note by inability to communicate with the commander.

Sale of Bonds Has Ceased.

New York.—The managers of the syndicate which underwrote the Anglo-French \$500,000,000 5 per cent external war loan has announced that \$280,000,000 of the issue had been withdrawn for investment at the syndicate's price of 96 1/2 and that \$40,000,000 had been sold at public subscription at 98. The unsold balance of \$180,000,000 will be distributed among members of the syndicate, according to a previous agreement. The syndicate also announced that the managers are distributing to those who did not withdraw their bonds for investment cash amounts to between 10 per cent and 11 per cent of the amount of their participation.

FARM CROPS ARE IMMENSE.

Value of American Yield Close to Ten Billions.

Washington.—Secretary Houston's annual report places an estimate of \$9,873,000,000 on the value of American farm crops and animal products for the last year, a valuation without precedent. This, however, probably will be eclipsed by the present year's showing. This valuation is an increase of about \$83,000,000 over the value of 1913, hitherto the highest ever recorded. The increase occurred in the face of a decline in cotton from 12.5 cents a pound for the 1913 crop to an average of 7.3 cents for 1914. The total value of the 1913 crop, estimated at \$846,000,000, was \$283,000,000 more than the 1914 crop, although the latter was 14 per cent greater in quantity.

"Ducky" Holmes Will Be Manager.

Lincoln, Neb.—William (Ducky) Holmes will be the 1916 manager of the Lincoln baseball club and has launched a campaign for new players.

Call for Volunteers Answered.

London.—That at least 3,000,000 men have answered Lord Derby's call for volunteers was the report in official circles, following the close of England's greatest recruiting campaign. Definite figures will not be obtainable until Lord Derby's report to Premier Asquith is made public. But it was reported that Lord Derby will tell the parliamentary committee on labor that the campaign was a success and that conscription is not likely in the near future.

Ask for National Prohibition.

Washington.—Congress will be urged at its present session to submit the question of a national constitutional prohibition amendment to the states for ratification. This was decided upon at a mass meeting here when resolutions were adopted, favoring such an amendment. The meeting, held under the auspices of the National Woman's Temperance union, was attended by prominent temperance advocates from throughout the country.

SIMPLE CEREMONY FEATURES WEDDING

BUT FEW GUESTS AND NO ELABORATION.

SPEND HONEYMOON IN SOUTH

Bride's Home a Bower of Floral Beauty—No Attendants or Ushers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt were married at 8:30 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.

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

No Great Crowd Around Home.

Because the hour of the wedding was known to comparatively few persons there was not a large crowd in

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, beneath 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.

The 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, the Rev. James H. Taylor of the Central Presbyterian church.

Given Away by Mother.

Mrs. William H. Bolling, the bride's mother, gave her away. The president stood at 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 man and wife. The brief and simple ceremony was over.



President and Mrs. Wilson.

the vicinity of the bride's home, although a large police force had been provided.

All arrangements for the wedding had been fully completed, the president arriving at his bride's home soon after 8 o'clock and the remainder of the wedding party, which numbered less than thirty, following soon after. The ceremony was begun as had been arranged at 8:30 o'clock, and was followed by a buffet luncheon.

Mrs. Wilson was married in the traveling gown she wore to the train. The president dined as usual at the White house at 7 o'clock with his daughters, and afterwards drove to the bride's home, about a mile from the executive mansion. A cold, driving rain, which swept the city all day, cleared off at sunset, and the evening was cool and pleasant.

No Attendants or Ushers.

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.

On the first floor of the bride's home, in two communicating rooms, a wedding bower had been arranged with a background of furleyse and maidenhair ferns, which extended from the floor to the ceiling. Overhead there was a canopy of green in the

Hundreds of presents were sent to the bride's home despite the fact that word had been given out that nothing should be sent by others than relatives and intimate friends.

The houses of congress, out of deference to the president's wishes, sent no presents officially, but many personal remembrances were sent.

The state of Virginia, through a delegation, gave the couple a magnificent loving cup.

Mrs. Galt's costume was of black silk velvet. The skirt of walking length cut in full and elegant lines. The waist was in silken embroidery of wonderful blues, shading from the deep tones of royal blue to delicate pastel and threaded throughout with silver, made on new and original lines, the lower part being of the same beautiful embroidery of finest black net over a band of silver in design of lilies which extended from under the arms to the front.

Washington.—Woodrow Wilson is the third president to be married during his term of office. President Tyler was the first and President Cleveland was the other. Mr. Tyler, like Mr. Wilson, was left a widower during his term. Two years later, in 1844, in New York city, he was married to Miss Julia Gardner, who then presided at the White house functions during the last year of her husband's term of office.

Tokio.—Cable messages of congratulation to President Wilson were sent by Emperor Yoshihito and Baron Ishii, the foreign minister.

Extraordinary precautions had been

taken to protect the president. For six blocks in either direction from the residence policemen were stationed at all corners. Chief Pullman himself was in charge. Chief Flynn of the federal secret service, commanded an augmented squad of operatives in addition to the plain clothes contingent of the White house. A solid phalanx of brawny plain clothesmen barred the entrance to the porte cochere, closely inspecting even the wedding guests.

Prohibition in Mexico City.

Galveston, Tex.—The sale of alcoholic liquors in Mexico City has been forbidden for ninety days by a decree issued by the governor of the federal district, according to advices reaching the Mexican consulate here. The decree was a measure taken to prevent the spread of typhus in the capital. It is also reported that Governor Alvarado of the state of Yucatan has issued a decree permanently forbidding the sale of liquor in that state.

ASK READJUSTMENT OF GRAIN RATES

ROADS SUBMIT FIGURES TO RAILWAY BOARD

NEWS OF THE STATE HOUSE

Items of General Interest Gathered From Reliable Sources at State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Farmers and feeders of Nebraska want a readjustment of the state railroad rates on grain. At the opening session of the Nebraska Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock association, held at Omaha, the shippers agreed to make everything else secondary to securing the desired reduction of the present rates to a more equitable basis. An active campaign to secure by legislation the readjustment will be launched and carried on to a conclusion at the next sitting of the Nebraska legislature at Lincoln. This, together with the advocacy of a national co-operative elevator insurance organization, featured the initial session of the thirteenth annual convention of the association.

Nebraska's Big School

The University of Nebraska is the greatest single institution in the state, not only in point of expenditures involved, but also in numbers employed and in attendance. Substantially one-third of all the state expenditures are for the state university, most of which the technical bookkeeper would place in the loss column of his balance sheet, because, being expended for instruction, they leave no tangible thing which can be valued and entered in an inventory. But it is safe to say that the 4,589 students in attendance last year carried away with them newly acquired knowledge and experience potentially worth to the people of Nebraska and the world ten-fold the total expenditures for the period, says George Q. DeFrance, state accountant, who audited the books and accounts of the state university, in his report to Governor Morehead. Mr. DeFrance audited the university accounts on the direction of State Auditor Smith, the audit commencing June 1, 1915, and lasting until after November 1. The auditor discovered that the business accounts of this institution for which the legislature appropriated approximately \$3,200,000 for the biennium ending March 31, 1917, were noted by their completeness and absence of errors.

Commends the Project

State Engineer George E. Johnson in a report to the chief engineer of the United States reclamation service at Washington commends the tri-county irrigation project and points out that the subsoil in Phelps and adjoining counties is such that it will constitute a reservoir for the storing of flood water for the Platte river at seasons of the year when water is not needed by other irrigation projects. He corrects a former report made by his predecessor which assumed that the tri-county project desired to use water from the Platte at seasons when other irrigation projects would desire water. He says the water of the river is appropriated only during the growing season and the tri-county project desires water in the winter or anytime when the ground is not frozen. He says the capacity of the subsoil of the three counties is in excess of 1,000,000 acre feet of water and that the water desired would increase the earning capacity of the land \$10 per acre.

Anonymous letters, purporting to

give information about alleged violations of law in different parts of the state have been coming to the attorney general's office with some frequency of late. Attorney General Reed welcomes any communication that may be sent him when the name is signed, but he does not feel that he has any basis for action when he does not know who makes the complaint. Reed is willing to treat such letters confidentially, if people will sign their names. When instances of lawbreaking are cited, he might want to write and ask for more facts, or for information as to how they might be secured. Anonymous letters make this impossible.

Another big distribution of state

school funds—the first to be made under the new law—will take place in January, when an amount ranging from \$450,000 to \$500,000 will be apportioned by the state superintendent and paid out by the state treasurer to the various counties and school districts of Nebraska. The sum apportioned will be much larger than usual at this time of the year, because, under the old law, the state treasurer was required to report funds on hand available for the apportionment on the first Monday of December while a large part of the temporary school fund revenue is not received by the former official until January 1, when semi-annual interest on bonds is due and semi-annual rentals of state school lands must be paid. In changing the law, the legislature provided that hereafter the semi-annual apportionments shall be based on reports made by the state treasurer for the third Monday of January and July. Coming at those times, they will include the large income from bond interest and school land rentals in a very short time, after they are paid in.