

ed by the king of Spain. Both languages are official, but soms, and sometimes fortified with tone walls.

will be one delegate for each congres-

sional district and one additional delegate for each district polling 10,000 or many, Italy and Japan, and refused

for Lithuania first before representatives of Great Britain, France, Ger-

she was mee by Henry, who led her into a big living room. Poinsettias were grouped in the big old-fashioned bay window. Gazing into one of the flowers, Henry said:

acter with its thatch-roofed he set amid the colorful hibiscus

In the ma tions he recommended understandings with other nations toward outlawing war and negotiations of covenants not out of harmony with the Constitution.

asked that the Chief Executive be

given authority to act during coal

The President's farm relief proposi tion did not at all suit the corn belt men; his recommendations as to taxes was at variance with the ideas of the ways and means committee, which on the same day introduced its bill calling for a tax reduction of \$232,735,000, much greater than was favored by Secretary Mellon; the limitation of flood control work to the lower Mississippi was contrary to the views of a great many who advocate a much more comprehensive policy; the "big navy" men were not satisfied with his program for fighting ships, and both parties are split on his merchant marine policy.

WEDNESDAY President Coolidge submitted his annual budget message, and again warned congress that taxes should not be reduced by more than \$225,000,000. The budget he offered for the fiscal year 1929 calls for total expenditures, exclusive of those of the postal service, amounting to \$3,556,-957,031. This is about \$64,000,000 less than the estimated expenditures of the current fiscal year of 1928, but represents an increase of about \$63,000,000 over actual disbursements of the fiscal year 1927. On the basis of estimated receipts.

for the fiscal year 1929 of \$3,809,497,-

Postage Rate Changes

Recommended by New

In recommending changes in post-age rates, Postmaster General New transmitted a cost ascertainment re-port on the handling of the mails and trans other services showing operations were conducted at a net loss of \$28,914,716 last year. First-class mail was the only class showing a profit, it having been \$53,174,429, while second-class mail, newspapers and periodicals showed a loss of \$84,022,702.

votes for the Rypublican candi date for President in 1924 or Republican candidate for congress in 1926. Then there will be four delegates at large for each state and three additional delegates for each state carried by the Republican ticket in 1924. There will be 1,089 delegates in the convention, compared with 1,109 in 1924. Kentucky and Texas gain three each, while Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin lose three each, Tennessee eight; Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia two each, and Alabama, Louisiana, and New York one each.

WARNING was issued to the Republican and Democratic parties by the Anti-Saloon league at its meeting in Washington, that the league membership will support only those candidates in state and national elections whose utterances, acts and records prove them to be loyal supporters Volstead act. To win the supof the port of the organization the parties must nominate men whose loyalty to the dry act cannot be questioned. After a bitter fight between the supporters of F. Scott McBride, national

superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, and Ernest H. Cherrington, general manager of the league's publishing activities, over the question of whether force or persuasion should be the major weapon used in the future

recommendations for changes in the

Restore the one-cent postage rate on

Reduce the postage on magazine

and newspapers when sent by others than the publisher or newspaper to

Provide for collecting one-cent addi-

tional an ounce on first-class matter

when mailed with postage deficient. Provide for collect on delivery busi-

ness reply cards and business reply

one cent for each two ounces.

rates are:

post cards.

by the lengue in its fight against re-peal of the Eighteenth amendment.

he was ready to give the council every guarantee of Lithuania's pacific intentions and his willingness to set up a neutral zone between Lithuania and Poland, but hegecould not go into the question of immediately restoring diplomatic relations with Poland or allowing the Poles untrammeled entry into Lithuania.

to budge from his position. He said

Next day Waldemaras told the council how Lithuania has been continually menaced by Poland since the establishment of the little republic, and recounted the alleged Polish actions in support of Lithuanian rebellions. Foreign Minister Zaleski of Poland said Waldemaras' charges and fears were based on gossip and that his country extended the fraternal hand of friendship to Lithuania. Finding the whole matter too difficult for immediate decision, the council referred it to Van Blockland of Holland for a report.

JAPAN'S plan to borrow \$40,000,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co. for the benefit of the Japanese owners of the South Manchurian railway has been killed. All the Chinese factions had protested against it, and the disapproval of the United States was con-

notes of May, 1915, Japan is required to obtain' American approval of any Manchurian loan to which the Chinese have not consented. The Japanese are greatly disappointed by this failure.

Some of the postmaster general's | letters at the regular rate together with not more than two cents on each

card or letter. Provide transmission of third-class mail in quantities of not less than 20 pounds, of identical separately addressed pieces at twelve cents a pound, excepting books, catalogues, seeds, etc., on which the rate shall be eight cents a pound, but in no case at less than one cent per piece. This in effect, would restore the one-cent minimum. rate on open envelope direct advertising.

Anterior All

you would indicate that he'd say

Ardus Carried Other Pots From An other Room.

'princess' to you, innocent. Why'n't y'u flirt a bit?" "Who is he," asked Ardus, ignor

ing her question.

"Head engineer at the Public Service or something. Name's Von Hagen. His old man's a professor here for years-romantic languages. Y'u ought to know him. Maybe you've had classes under the old gink."

have no classes with him till next ear. But who were the flowers for?" "Gettin' inquisitive already?" asked the girl, teasingly. "Well, he's sending them as a Christmas present to his mamma," she said, accenting the

customer, and for the rest of the day busy stream of happy shoppers ran

Miss Anne was wrapping some time. Jane exclaimed:

dream last night."

"So did I," joined Ardus. "I dreamed," continued Henry, "that I went to the opera, and when the curtains were drawn-"

"There was a huge poinsettia on either side of the stage," interrupted Ardus.

"And when the orchestra played 'Dreams of Love' a-

"A prince stepped out of one of the flowers-a prince with page toys. attendants, and so on," interrupted the girl again.

"How in the world could you know what I dreamed?" asked Henry. "But you do; and a princess stepped out of the other bloom-a princess with as many attendants and ladies-in-waiting. They began a-"

"A march to music toward the center front of the stage," said Ardus. Henry's countenance revealed sur orise, excitement, incredulity - but he continued:

"How could you know what dreamed-I didn't even remember it myself till I looked at that flower. But they did march toward the center front of the stage. And when they met, the prince kissed the princess, and she put her arms around his neck-" "And you were the prince," said

Ardus.

"And you were the princess," fin ished Henry.

Their lips met; her arms were about his neck; his arm encircled her walst. Some one in another room laughed aloud. Then Henry and Ardus saw that they were under the mistletoe. Unabashed, Henry said:

"I've been looking for you always. lear; when will you marry me?" Ardus replied:

"Yes. I knew yesterday that you were the one-and then that dreamthat proves we belong to each other-" "Of course, I've dreamed of you al-ways-but when will we be married?"

"Just any time you say, dear." (©. 1927. Western Newspaper Union.)

neither is very useful in dealing with the natives. For the New Hebrides natives are still savages.

What the Naties Are Like.

For years the natives of the islands were the prey of the "Blackbirders," or labor pirates, because they are gen erally considered more industrious and sturdler of build than the average Kanaka. They are reputed to have cannibalistic tendencies, to be treach erous and of uncertain temper, facts probably due in some measure to the treatment to which they were subjected by these traders. They are Melanesian stock, below the medium in stature, and accentuate the ugli-

ness in their broad, black faces and receding foreheads by sticking coco nut fiber in their hair and adorning their ears and flat noses with rings They pride themselves upon their weapons-spears, clubs. bows, and polsoped arrows-some of which are beautiful in design and elaborate pat-

tern. The women in general hold a de graded position. The wives of the more important men increase the number of the skirts which they wear at one time as an indication of their rank. The "pooh-bah's" wife wears as many as 40. The "better balf" of a man is sometimes buried alive with her husband upon his death.

Quiros, the Portuguese navigator in 1606, was the first white man to see the rugged outline of the coast of the islands, which rise abruptly out of the deep ses in the hurricane of the tropics. Belleving he had dis covered the great southern continent which was at that time the dream of navigators, Quiros may be compared to Columbus, who thought be had found a route to Ind's when he sight-ed the palm-fringed shores of the

West Indies.

He called his discovery Australia del Espiritu Santo, which has been shortened by traders to Santo and is applied to the largest island of the group. Some of the other large

What the future of the islands is to be is a problem. British residents in the South seas, including the Australians and New Zealanders, are anxie to have France's governmental inter-est taken over by Great Britain or by one of the southern dominions acting for her. Most of the British nation-als in the islands are Australians or New Zealanders. The British planters are not permitted to bring in coolle labor from India or elsewhere ; but there is no such restriction on the French, who have introduced sev-eral thousand Tonkinese coolies.

Japanese Growding In.

Then there is the problem of Japanese immigration. They have en in large numbers, and the British growing up a parallel situation to that in New Caledonia where there are more than 6.000 Japanese, and wh they have a strong hold on the ness activities of the islands. In ing the famous sickel mines there. The Australians fear that if the New Hehrides should pass entirely under French control, they might later fall into Japanese hands.

The French themselves greatly a number the British, and there are p haps ten French trading ships busy the Islands to one British. In V the capital, the French popula outnumbers the British eight to a There have been a number of con-ferences between France and Gri Britain at which an effort has he made to place the New Hebridse of der a single jurisdiction. Represen-tives of Australia and New Zenia proposed either that Great Brit-take a mandate over the Islanda, if the French debt to Britain be of celled in exchange for France's to ests, or that British African territo be traded to France for the New rides. But France not unmarked proposed that the British hoves flag and leave the Trench to be There have been a number of

"I think I do know who he is; but

last syllable. The conversation was stopped by a

in and out of the shop.

poinsettias for the girls; Ardus se lecting some violets for her coat collar; and the Christmas greetings were being exchanged at the same

"Well, I gotta beat it. My sweetle's

sidered certain. Under the American