

The Plattsmouth Journal
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Farmers are now very busy.
 The river seems to be receding quite fast.
 What the country needs now is a plane-proof roofing.
 It's a wise woman that turns in before the early bird turns out.
 Air castles should become more popular as airplane travel increases.
 Pity the man who does no work. He has no vacation to look forward to.
 Home first—the world after. In all public contracts, is good policy to pursue.
 The work on the new bridge over the Missouri River is moving with a full force now.
 Big business, even in competing lines and groups, can get together for their selfish ends.
 About the only good thing about the fireworks bootleggers racket is that it is short-lived.
 We often wonder if Harry Sinclair made any date last year to meet someone up North this summer.
 If you have a grievance against a man get a job as prohibition officer and shoot him. Then you'll be excused.
 Approximately 24,000,000 tons of limestone are used annually in the United States chiefly in the smelting of iron ores.
 The Indiana man who killed a six-foot pike in his private lake will have a whole of a time making the world believe it.
 University professors seem to have ideas as to how to run a newspaper. This is always easy when one has no money invested himself.
 Mussolini has forbidden any more beauty contests in Italy. That settles it, with no back talk permitted. Beauty unadorned, is the word.
 Mr. Coolidge no doubt will be greatly relieved to be able to visit the old New England farm without dressing the part and pitching hay.
 Thorough plowing of old hog lots is one of the most effective methods of preventing the spread of hog cholera, at the same time ridding the hog lot of unsightly rubbish and refuse.

Lawn mowers are in it now.
 Home labor should be employed on home work.
 Two many get their fingers in the pie when a contract is being let.
 Paving contracts now in order. Genuine contractors should have the jobs.
 The farmers have been kept so busy they haven't had time to think about government help.
 If we can't get concrete roads we will be very thankful for gravel roads with a dust silencer.
 You won't hear a real explanation of the farm bill until the campaigning starts for the next congressional elections.
 Feminine is the only adjective that will apply to the fad for wearing stockings which make the wearer appear stockinged.
 Have we a government by organizations or by the people? This is a pertinent question when one considers doings in congress.
 Among the most careful auto drivers are those who carry home 50-pound cakes of ice on the running boards each afternoon.
 The Duke of Gloucester says you can scare a lion by throwing your hat in his face. College men would never succeed as lion hunters.
 That Anti-Scandal society, we presume, when it has its meetings, will occasionally talk some scandal just to give examples of what scandal is.
 The treasury takes things for granted and is going ahead with preliminary work on Boulder Dam. It realizes it might just as well make a start.
 The biggest thing in Washington this year, in its possibilities, is the Federal Farm Board of eight members which President Hoover is to appoint.
 Germany appears satisfied with the reparation settlement, having emerged better than expected. The allies are satisfied and things will now progress.
 The way these collegiate shells are sinking in the big races these days, maybe we ought to have Captain Fried come over and superintend the affairs.

PROGRESS FOR THE PHILIPPINES
 There appears to be a new and brighter era dawning for the Philippines if the signs do not mislead. It is true Filipino leaders like Quezon, head of the commission now in Washington, or was at last accounts, is desirous of island autonomy and right to make tariffs, but that date is yet in the distance, and may not take form until independence is granted. But for all this there is room for a decided improvement both for the benefit of the islanders and ourselves. The new governor general, Dwight F. Davis, former secretary of war, has taken hold with a determination to win the respect of the Philippines and to improve the relations between the home government and the local government of the people over whom he will preside. Governor Davis is no politician, but one who has the best interests of all at heart, and to this purpose will devote careful attention to the needs of the people he serves, at the same time being just to the country which has selected him for such an important position. Wisely, there will be no interference with local habits and customs, and all will be upon a national basis. Right here may it not be said, that it was a wise thing not to inflict our prohibition laws upon the people of the Philippines.
 We find in a late dispatch from Washington the following explanation of the general course he will follow:
 "Discussing his future policies, Davis said that in his opinion it is highly important to develop the economic independence and the resources of the islands to gether with the stimulation of Filipino ownership and the operation of insular industries.
 "I hope that close co-operation between American and Filipino capital in the islands' industries can be encouraged," he said, "and it is especially important that Filipinos have a financial interest in the business of the islands."
 "He desired, he added, to attract American capital to the Philippines. It is not a reflection upon the Filipinos to have made of outside capital, he explained, as the United States in its early history was obliged to call upon foreign capital to develop its resources.
 "The new governor-general said that he wished to continue Filipinos in charge of administrative and legislative functions of the insular government and American officials to be in advisory or expert capacity.
 "As governor-general, I want to maintain the closest co-operation with the insular legislature," he added. "From my past cabinet experience, I believe in giving a good deal of responsibility to administrative officials, and then holding them responsible for their accomplishments."
 "Davis said that he would endeavor to promote diversification of agriculture and industry, as he viewed this kind of economic growth as the most permanent and beneficial.
 "In education he asserted that he would emphasize instruction along lines of agriculture, industrial and scientific studies, to develop experts in those fields.
 "One objective in the educational program of the islands should be to improve the masses," he added. He pointed out that he had some knowledge of educational needs, as he had served as an overseer of Harvard university for many years.
 "Davis explained that he had visited the Philippines twenty-five years ago when the commission form of government, headed by W. Cameron Forbes, was in effect. He expected to find many changes in the Philippines."
 Within the past quarter of a century undoubtedly changes have occurred, but Mr. Davis is a well read man, and has kept well informed of what has been going on. The changes he will notice will be more in the cultivation, and in the business aspects. In both these factors the changes are pronounced, and with the policies to be adopted, there will be still more.
 The Philippine imports for 1926 were \$117,851,858, and the exports \$151,958,284. In 1928 the islands bought from us goods and products valued at \$74,743,555 and they sold to us \$117,111,235 worth of their products. Thus the balance of trade against us was \$42,367,680. So it is that while we may be the favored nation there yet remains a considerable trade to come our way, as the trade balance against our country is around \$42,367,680. The Philippines were ceded to us as a result of the war with Spain on Dec. 10th, 1898, we paying Spain \$15,000,000 for the dry docks at Manila, the first governor being Major General Merritt, who was succeeded in 1899 by General Otis.
 The land and water area of the islands is 822,968 square miles, the land surface being 115,026. The estimated population in 1926 is given at 11,582,000. The principal products are hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco, copra, cigars and coconut oil. Here is a variety of products all used in the United States, with sugar and tobacco competing largely against our products. The question for econom-

ists and statesmen to consider, is to what extent the sovereign power should protect its home interests by tariffs against its possessions.
MR. COOLIDGE'S LETTERS
 Mr. Coolidge's system of writing letters, whereby he merely turns his correspondent's note over and pencils his reply on the back, has been ascribed to his passion for economy. It would be better, it seems to us, to ascribe it to common sense. Most of us, when you stop to think of it, use up about five times as much paper, ink and time on our correspondence as it really calls for. We make a separate letter out of every reply we write; we take up space with a great pothole of "Your letter of the 2d inst. has been received and contents noted;" we become conscious of a great yawning area of white space with only a few words on it, and seek to offset the absurdity of it by filling it with a lot of polite phrases that have little to do with the case; we use mental energy trying to make up our minds whether to say "Very truly yours" or "Sincerely yours," or "With best regards," we make a letter, in short, a ceremony out of all proportion to its real importance. In nine cases out of 10, if we used Mr. Coolidge's system, we could write "Can't. Sorry. C. C." and let it go at that. That letter would be attended to in less time than it would take to explain to a secretary what to do about it.
 We explain our convention, of course, by saying it is courteous, it may be doubted whether this is the real reason we adhere to it. With our intimate friends, although in the nature of things we are more courteous to them than to anybody, we do not go through the regular hocus-pocus. We scribble them a few lines, very informally. The true explanation, probably, is that the separate letter is more impressive. When impressiveness is not a desideratum, it is surprising how brief correspondence can be. The United States Army is very particular about courtesy, but, considering the number of guns it has at its command, it has no special need to be impressive. Thus, oddly enough, it uses Mr. Coolidge's system, listing its brief comments down in numbered "indorsements." The same letter travels around and around in army correspondence, sometimes acquiring a half-dozen indorsements, but usually remaining on one page. This saves paper and time.
 Then, of course, Mr. Coolidge, having once been President of the United States, can have no need to seem impressive. Possibly that is why he does.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE SAME OLD ADVICE
 Health authorities are loosening their wilted collars, mopping their foreheads and issuing bulletins on how to cope with the hot weather. These fellows know what they are talking about and are worth listening to. The doubtful part of their formula is that vague instruction to "forget the heat and think about other things." If one could do that, the rest of their advice would be superfluous.
 Most of the authorities advise plenty of cooling—not cold—drinks, with a modicum of stimulating beverages. They say "don't hurry," which is easy enough, but they add "don't worry," which is something else again. Nearly everyone tries to avoid the direct rays of the sun, but we are told that in early morning and late afternoon the sunshine is good for one.
 Most important of all is the injunction against overeating, and against foods and sweets that generate body heat. Green vegetables and salads, with fruit desserts, are filling and do the least harm.
 Light, loose clothing is important, as are daily baths. One bulletin urges us not to lose our temper, but habits of lifetime are not overcome on a moment's notice. "Get plenty of sleep" sounds good, and some educational work along this line should be done among the mosquitoes.

LIQUOR DISTURBES ENGLAND
 Prohibition has brought its problems. But the liquor traffic without prohibition is not so free from problems as the wets would have us think—forgetting the conditions that existed in pre-prohibition days, the latest reminder comes from Britain, where the new Labor government has announced an inquiry into the whole field of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.
 Congress likely goes on the idea that the constitutional mandates are figurative when opposing their own political selfishness, but otherwise when other people are interested. Sometime there may be a real congress of the people.

2 Quarts Ice Cream -Any Flavor-
\$1.00
Wednesday, July 17th
GLAD-MAR
Sweet Shop
SOUTH BEND
 Ashland Gazette
VERY HAPPY EVENT
 From Saturday's Daily—
 Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Petring of this city are rejoicing over the fact that a fine little six and a half pound daughter arrived last evening to join their household and make her home there in the future. The little one was born at the hospital at Omaha and with the mother, is doing very nicely. It is needless to say that the event has caused a great deal of pleasure to the proud father as the little lady is the first child of the family.
ORDER OF HEARING
 on Petition for Appointment of Administrator.
 The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
 In the County Court.
 In the matter of the estate of Mary J. Sullivan, deceased.
 On reading and filing the petition of Adeline Spangler and Mary E. Phillipson praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Arthur N. Sullivan, as Administrator:
 Ordered, that August 2, A. D. 1929, at 10 o'clock a. m. is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.
 Dated July 3, 1929.
 A. H. DUXBURY,
 (Seal) J8-3w County Judge.

HOOK YOUR BARGAINS
DOLLAR day
AT THE OLD RELIABLE
H. M. Soennichsen Grocery
 Sugar—Best Granulated, 17 pounds for
 Snider's Pork and Beans, med. size, 10 cans
 Country Gentleman Corn, No. 2 size can, 9 for
 Peas, sweet and tender, No. 2 size, 8 cans
 Salmon, Red Alaska, 1-lb. tall can, 4 for
 Naphtha Soap Chips, lg. 25c size, 5 pkgs. for
 Shellmaker, better than oyster shell, 100 lbs.
 Heifer Malt, 2 large cans and 2 cakes yeast
Attention Farmers! A Real Bargain in Salt
 We have over 100 bags of Medicated Salt that can be used for Stock, curing Hay, etc. Sold as high as \$1.75 per bag. We'll clean them out Wednesday, TWO bags for... \$1

Without A Rival
OVER 50 YEARS
BUDS
 Segars 5¢

NOTICE OF HEARING
 on Petition for Determination of Heirship
 Estate of George Thomas, deceased, in the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
 The State of Nebraska, To all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice that H. J. Spurway, Receiver of the First National Bank of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, has filed his petition alleging that George Thomas died intestate in Rush county, Indiana, on or about October 30, 1863, being a resident and inhabitant of Rush county, Indiana, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:
 The northeast quarter (NE 1/4) and the southeast quarter (SE 1/4), all in Section two (2), Township twelve (12), North of Range twelve (12) East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska—
 leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:
 Sidney Thomas, widow; Mary M. Alexander, daughter; Daniel L. Thomas, son; George W. Thomas, son, and John Q. Thomas, son.
 That the interest of the petitioner herein in the above described real estate is owner of the fee simple title as subsequent purchaser and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said George Thomas and of his heirs, the degree of kinship and the right of descent of the real property belonging to the said deceased, in the State of Nebraska.
 It is ordered that the same stand for hearing at the County Court room in said county, on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1929, before the court at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.
 Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1929.
 A. H. DUXBURY,
 (Seal) j1-4w County Judge.