

Casting Your Ballot

(One of a series "You and the Law" prepared by the Nebraska State Bar Association)

Next Nov. 8 is election day. Offices of national, state and local importance will be filled at that time. Nine amendments to our state Constitution will also be passed or defeated. Most voters are familiar with the rules of voting, but a review should be helpful.

The polls are required to open at 8 a. m. The law recognized that the appointed election officials may not appear and if none appear, the voters present may elect a board.

The polls must be open until 8 p. m. If voters are present and

waiting at that time they must be permitted to vote.

Those voters arriving after 8 p. m. cannot vote even though the polls are not actually closed. In every election precinct, cards are posted with instructions to the voters. Ballots are received from a judge of the election board.

The signatures of two of the judges must be on the back of the ballots. The voter must then, without leaving the polling place, proceed to a compartment and prepare his ballot. He must go into the compartment alone. He may use any written or printed memorandum to assist him in marking his ballot.

A voter may not occupy a voting compartment for more than five minutes.

The posted instruction sheet is very clear and specific as to how to mark the ballot. Should you spoil a ballot, another may be obtained from a judge of the election board. However, by reading the instruction sheet carefully and studying the ballot before marking it, you can avoid this.

Once the ballot is marked, fold it so that the names of the judges on the back are exposed. Take your ballots to a judge of the election who will place them in the ballot box while you watch.

These rules are necessary to insure that the election is fairly and secretly conducted. Cooperate with your election officials and follow instructions.



3RD TIME CHARM? — Fr. Robert Hodgson, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church here, hopes this "third entry" in the American Cookout Championship will be his lucky one. He's shown last week in Honolulu where he competed in the 1960 Cookout Finals. An identified Hawaiian maiden admires Fr. Bob's barbecue dish prepared for the "for men only" cookoff. It was lamb chops. Fr. Bob didn't win in his second straight entry in the finals but hopes next year's entry (should he be one of 25 preliminary winners) is a lucky one. Winner of the contest and \$10,000 first prize was Robert Balzar, a Buddhist monk from California who prepared breast of chicken. Mr. Balzar spends six months a year in the U.S. at a meditative center he operates and six months in a monastery in Cambodia (Indo-China). Fr. Hodgson got back Saturday by plane, after a stop at Denver where his mother who had accompanied him got off.

Libyan Studies Greenwood Co-op's Grain Handling

GREENWOOD — An official of the Libya (North Africa) Grain Storage Program Mahmud Nuri Serraj, 22, is studying the financial and legal structure of Farmers Union Co-operative Association, a farmer-owned co-op, here.

In Libya, he has been a grain storage assistant for his government since 1958. His duties include receiving, storing and delivering wheat, inspection of warehouses and wheat and doing the paper work connected with those duties.

At Greenwood, he will see how the co-op weighs, tests and grades grain and stores, treats and loads it.

He will also visit farms to see harvest of milo and corn as well as on-the-farm grain storage during his stay which lasts until Nov. 10.

Walter Wozitell, president of the association, says "We are proud to have been chosen host to Mr. Serraj and to be able to make this contribution to international welfare and understanding."

Three Libyan men are in the U.S. to study grain handling. Wheat and barley are grown in Libya.

The men are here under auspices of the International Co-operation Administration of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. The other two are visiting at Wilber and Swanton, Neb., for their "on-the-job" training.

First in their stay of seven or eight months in the U.S.,

they studied English at the American University Language Center, Washington, D.C. for seven weeks.

They also visited colleges of agriculture, universities, mills and other grain processing plants, boards of trade and plants manufacturing grain-handling equipment.

Wozitell says Serraj "does very well with English, is single and charming."

Libya has been a kingdom since 1951. It was once Turkish territory, then Italian, but has been set up independently since World War 2.

In that war, it was the theater of tank battles between Field Marshal Rommel of Nazi Germany and the Allies.

Serraj says, rusting tank skeletons can still be seen there, as well as cemeteries where battle-dead are buried.

Libya's population is about 1 1/2 million. The language is Arabic. Libya is mostly desert, except for the country nearest the Mediterranean Sea where citrus and vegetables are main farm crops.

Grouse Harvest Decline Seen

LINCOLN—This year's grouse kill will be somewhat less than last year's, if data from hunter check stations is any indication.

Game Commission biologists counted 2,755 birds belonging to 2,231 hunters during the recent season which closed October 16.

Both birds and hunters are down from similar check stations operated during the 1959 record hunt. More young birds were taken, however, indicating better reproduction this year.

Last year some 2,842 hunters checked 5,305 birds through the stations. After all data had been compiled, Game Commission biologists estimated a 70,000 bird kill by 11,000 hunters, a new high in modern grouse-hunting history.

Grouse populations were down this year about 25-30 per cent, as indicated by early-summer data and borne out by this fall's check stations. Better reproduction this year than last brought the total numbers up from a 40 per cent drop in the spring breeding population.

Number of birds per hunter remained about the same, 1.5 this year as compared to 1.8 last year. Gun hours to bag one bird remained the same, 3.7 hours. This year's age ratio was up, with 1.66 young to 1 adult, as compared to 1959's 1.23 to one old bird.

Turkey Hunt Foreseen in 2 or 3 Years

LINCOLN — "Hunting in two or three years" is the optimistic outlook on Merriam's turkeys in Nebraska.

Game Commission biologists estimate 300 and 350 turkeys in two areas in the Pine Ridge, and suggested that the folks, transplanted there last year, may be hunted in two or three years if present production continues.

During the 1958-59 winter Merriam's turkeys were captured from wild flocks in Wyoming and South Dakota and transplanted into the Pine Ridge in northwestern Nebraska. Twenty were released near Crawford in the vicinity of Cottonwood Creek and another group of eight was released near Chadron in the Dead Horse Creek area.

Reproduction was highly successful the following summer, and last winter 91 birds were counted in the Cottonwood Creek flock and 25-35 at Dead Horse Canyon.

Estimates now are that there are up to 350 turkeys in the two areas. The Game Commission may transplant birds if they continue to increase.

In 1960 the turkeys were observed as far as 18 miles from the Cottonwood Creek release site; Dead Horse Creek turkeys were 10 miles away.

Merriam's originally ranged through the southern portion of the Rocky Mountains, from southern Colorado to the boundary of Mexico. Wyoming and South Dakota now both support huntable populations, which began as transplanted flocks.

Another turkey, the eastern variety, once was native in Nebraska along the eastern river courses. But as settlement moved westward, the turkey soon became extinct here.

Numerous attempts have been made to establish the eastern turkey by the Game Commission, sportsmen's groups, and individuals. Because most of the birds were mixed with domestic strains, they lacked the wild traits necessary for survival, and became little more than glorified barnyard fowl.

Some eastern turkeys, released recently by the Game Commission, still persist as a half-wild population in the Missouri bluffs in southeastern Nebraska.

Sam Levenson, comedian: "When I was a kid, I was satisfied with a small allowance. Today, the kids demand a guaranteed annual wage."

Most Livestock Start Steady To Higher

Western replacement cattle and calves—a 13,000 count—set the pace in opening Omaha livestock trade this week.

The stockers and feeders met with broad and brisk demand and sold strong to 50c higher, calves as much as \$1 higher — or at their best levels of the 1960 Fall season. There were steer calves from \$25 to \$32, a few for clubwork at up to \$35 and \$36.50, heifer calves \$22.50-\$30, yearling stock steers \$22.50-\$27, yearling feeder steers as heavy as \$27 at \$25.75, and feeder steers weighing up to 875 at \$24.25.

There were stock and feeding heifers from \$21.50 to \$23.25. (In 16th annual Omaha Feeder Calf sale last Friday, 320 blue ribbon heifer calves averaging 415 pounds at an average price of \$26.88. Top pen of five steer calves scored \$66 per hundred-weight.)

Fat cattle Monday at Omaha sold strong to 25c higher, some sales 50c up. Steers weighing 1142 topped at \$26, best in six weeks, and 1345-pounders hit \$25.75. Other steers and yearlings ranged from \$23.50 to \$25.50, with weights to 1540 included at \$23.75. Plainer cattle sold at \$23 down. Better fed heifers cashed at \$23.25-\$24, bulk in a range of \$22-\$23, lesser quality and finish \$21.50 down.

Cows sold steady to firm, canners and cutters \$10-\$13.50, few under \$11.50; beef cows on up to \$16, one load \$16.50.

Most fat lambs Monday at Omaha sold steady to a quarter lower but top was up a quarter at \$18, the others \$16-\$17.75. Slaughter ewes held at \$2.50-\$4.50. Feeder lambs weighing 65-75 held at \$15.25-\$16.75.

Butcher hogs started the week steady to 25c higher, 190-300's \$16.25-\$17.50. Sows were also steady to a quarter better, 270-600's \$14-\$16.25.

Among recent sales at Omaha for shippers from Cass County:

Art Wetenkamp, 12 steers, wt. 1079, \$24.50.

Richard Spangler, 18 steers, wt. 1160, \$24.25.

Ernest Morris, 13 hogs, wt. 235, \$16.75.

Geo. Wessel, 28 hogs, wt. 221, \$17.

A RED HERRING?

Cincinnati—In the front yard of her home Mrs. Martha Sirkelmeier found a \$10 bill.

Her glee vanished, however when she entered her house and discovered that burglars had taken \$47 from a dresser drawer. Police said the burglars probably dropped the \$10 when they left.

A Classified Ad in The Journal cost as little as 50 cents.

Misuse of Firearms Prime Cause of Nebraska Deaths

LINCOLN — Ninety-three deaths have occurred in Nebraska during the past five years as a result of misusing firearms, a University of Nebraska spokesman revealed today.

Rollin Schnieder, Extension safety specialist at the College of Agriculture, noted that "firearms, like automobiles, can be deadly if misused. However, correct use can lead to many enjoyable hours of relaxation."

Hunters must become familiar with the size and type of ammunition which may be safely used with a particular firearm, he stressed. They also should know where the safety device for locking the firing mechanism is located and be sure that all parts of the gun are in good working order. Hunters should also have a good idea as to the effective range of guns.

"The effective range of a gun is that at which a shooter may expect to hit the target or kill game consistently. Maximum or danger range is the maximum distance that a bullet or shot may be expected to travel and cause injury.

"Danger range of a shotgun when loaded with a charge of small shot extends from 150 to 300 yards, depending on the gauge of the gun and shell.

For rifles, the danger range

extends from about three quarters of a mile with a .22 short cartridge to about 3 1/2 miles for a high powered weapon. The danger range of pistols and revolvers extends from about one-half mile with a .22 caliber long rifle cartridge, to about one mile with some high powered cartridges," Schnieder stated.

"No game animal or bird is worth the risk of shooting a fellow man," he declared. If you can't see where your shot is going for its full range, don't shoot. There may be a man behind the bushes."

BIRTHS

Son — Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Meyer, Avoca, are parents of a son born Oct. 28 at St. Mary's hospital, Nebraska City. He has been named Timothy Arnold and weighed 7 pounds, 7 ounces. The Meyers have two other children, Joey and Patty.

Decennial Decent

Once in ten years the census break, when to one person at least he can get away with representing himself as nominally the head of the household.

— Chicago Tribune.



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