



CONTESTANTS—Shown above are youngsters from Cass County schools who participated in the annual spelling contest here Saturday. Their names appear in the Page One story of the contest.

You And The Law

We like to think that the law provides a remedy for every wrong. In many cases this is true. If a vandal maliciously destroys our property, we can sue and recover a judgment. That is, if we can discover the culprit and prove that he was the one who committed the deed. If another driver runs a stop sign and smashes our new 1963 car, we can sue and recover a judgment. It is true that the law does offer a wide variety of remedies.

Even though this is true, there are numerous cases where there is no adequate remedy. Recently a complaint was made that a magazine subscription had been paid through a salesman. The payments were made by check and the check cashed. The magazines were never received. An investigation was

made and it was learned that the salesman had been discharged long before this subscription had been purchased. By the time the complaint was made, the salesman was gone. True he had committed a crime for which he could be prosecuted, but the subscriber has little, if any, chance of getting his money back.

So, too, with a car accident. We often read where the driver of a stolen automobile smashes into another car. If we have a 50 dollar deductible policy, our own insurance will pay for the bulk of the damage. We could sue the driver, but he probably is judgment proof. That is, he doesn't have any money or property, so we are out the \$50 at least. In such a case we are lucky to be out only this amount.

We may be able to recover a judgment which will do us no good. If the party who has committed the tort is not responsible financially, the injured

party will have to pay his own loss. This may be wrong, but there is apparently no solution except to protect ourselves best we can.

This article is prepared as a public service by the Nebraska State Bar Association, 2413 State House, Lincoln, Nebr. (This column is written to inform and not to advise. Facts may change the application of the law in an individual case.)

Romantic Jumble

"Slippery ice, very thin; pretty girl tumbled in. Saw a boy upon the bank — gave a shriek, and then she sank. Boy on bank heard her shout, jumped right in—helped her out. Now he's hers—very nice; but she had to break the ice."

Optimists

Apparently a great many of our present-day juries are composed of persons who can see no evil in anything. — Nashville Banner.

Shattercane Being Tamed by UN Scientists

BY J. D. FURRER
Extension Agronomist
University of Nebraska

The story on shattercane, wild cane or black amber continues to unfold and at the same time more farmers have become aware of its presence. Reports and observation during 1962 indicate it is more widely spread in east central and southeast Nebraska than originally estimated.

Surveys were made recently to obtain additional information on the shattercane problem. A majority of those contacted felt they obtained infestations when black amber cane was planted for forage particularly in the 30's. Other means of introduction included sorghum seed, irrigation water, livestock, birds, and flood waters.

After infestations are present corn pickers and other machinery are considered the most likely means of further scattering. Livestock, birds, flood waters, irrigation, and cultivation are also important.

Three to five years is the

length of time most people thought the seed remained viable in the soil—but some said 10 to 20 years. One report stated that shattercane had been eradicated after the field was in alfalfa for five years. Another stated that hand weeding for three consecutive years eliminated approximately 90 per cent of the shattercane.

Estimates on acreages infested varies. In 1961 approximately 150,000 acres were cursed with the unwanted sorghum. Infestations in corn were greatest followed by grain sorghum, soybeans, and sugar beets. Red Willow, Furnas, Harlan, Franklin, Webster, Nuckolls, Johnson, and Hall counties each were estimated to contain over 5,000 acres. Following close behind were Hitchcock, Gosper, Phelps, Kearney, Buffalo, Dawson, Hamilton, Merrick, Thayer, Fillmore, Saline, Jefferson, Gage, Pawnee, Richardson, Nemaha, Otoe, and Cass counties.

Most other eastern and southern Nebraska counties reported scattered infestations of shattercane.

Reduction in crop yields isn't the only loss attributed to shattercane. It creates harvesting problems, eliminates crops such as soybeans from the rotation, increases costs of production, interferes with irrigation, and lowers the value of some crops by its presence in addition to being a general nuisance and inconvenience.

The most successful control measures tried included:

- Hand cutting, chopping, hoeing or grubbing;
- Inclusion of small grain in the rotation;
- Seeding to alfalfa or including alfalfa in the rotation;
- Chemicals, principally Eptam;
- Clean cultivation of tilled land such as summer fallow and acreages removed from production by government programs;

—Careful cultivation.

Bureau of Reclamation agronomists and county agents determined by yield checks in 1960 and 1961 that heavy infestations of shattercane may cause corn yield reductions of 60 to 70 bushels per acre.

Meanwhile, in 1962 research was undertaken on several aspects of the shattercane problem. Basic studies have been initiated on the relationships between plant behavior and climate, its life history, and seed longevity in the soil.

In the field during the past year Eptam demonstrated its effectiveness as a control for shattercane. In nine trials in Adams, Clay, Franklin, Furnas, Kearney, and Webster counties, Eptam treated plots averaged 29 bushels more per acre than the untreated plots. In seven of the nine trials there were profitable increases even though the chemical cost was \$19.50 per acre.

Sweet Clover Can Save Man's Life

LINCOLN—Forty years of research aimed at permitting farmers to use sweet clover without endangering the lives of their cattle resulted in a substance which can save a man's life or kill a pest.

The research centers around coumarin in sweet clover, according to agricultural scientists H. J. Gorz and F. A. Haskins in an article in the winter issue of the Nebraska Experiment Station Quarterly, published by the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture.

High coumarin content in spoiled sweet clover is responsible for "sweet clover bleeding disease" in cattle, first noticed in North Dakota and Canada. Coumarin is the substance which gives new-mown sweet clover its characteristic odor.

Scientists isolated in pure form the anti-coagulant in coumarin which was causing the bleeding disease. They call it dicumarol.

Surgeons started to use dicumarol to keep dangerous blood clots from forming after an operation. Heart specialists picked it up to help patients in whom blood clots had caused coronary thrombosis.

A derivative named Warfarin was found to control rats and mice by causing them to bleed to death internally.

Meanwhile, the search for a low-coumarin sweet clover extended over the years, hampered by both the poor quality of plants with a natural low coumarin content and the fact that these plants could not be crossed successfully with a high producing variety.

The solution was to graft the weak seedlings of the crosses onto normal sweet clover plants. Resulting seeds were distributed around the world for breeding low coumarin varieties adapted to various areas. A low coumarin variety has been released in Wisconsin, Canada and Germany.

However, this is a white flowered variety, and Great Plains farmers prefer a variety with yellow flowers.

For this reason, University of Nebraska scientists have concentrated on developing a yellow flowered, low coumarin sweet clover. They have an additional problem in that the yellow crosses produce no seed, even when grafted onto a normal plant.

For this reason, they have developed a method of growing seedlings from embryos removed from the seed pods. Of several hundred embryos, two plants grew to maturity in the first experiment.

Using the hybrid plants developed by embryo culture, the scientists are getting the yellow flowered, low coumarin varieties by backcrossing. Six backcross generations have been completed and the most advanced lines are being tested in the field.

Smart Manager

Irate Customer: "I think you had better call the manager. Perhaps he'll have a little more sense than you have!"

Clerk: "Oh, yes, he has. He went out as soon as he saw you come in."

Never Have

"I wonder why there are so many more auto wrecks than railway accidents?"

"That's easy. Did you ever hear of the fireman hugging the engineer?"

They're Thankful

"I wonder how Thanksgiving originated?"

"It was probably instituted by parents whose sons had survived the football season."

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

Sponsor Sees Support for Income Tax Bill

By MELVIN PAUL
Statehouse Correspondent
The Nebraska Press Association

LINCOLN — The Legislature's revenue committee has voted to send LB 612, proposing a state income tax, to the floor of the Unicameral for full debate. The committee acted immediately after one of the longest and best attended public hearings of the present session.

Sen. Kenneth L. Bowen, of Red Cloud is chief sponsor of the measure which stemmed from the Interim Taxation Study Committee recommendations. Bowen said he is confident the proposal will pick up enough support for passage, but there are other lawmakers who disagree. On one thing they do agree — the vote on final approval is going to be close.

The bill suggests that the rate of the income tax be set every year after a determination has been made of how much money will be needed to meet the state's obligations for the year.

According to Bowen, if the measure is enacted into law it will help make every Nebraska taxpayer more conscious of the amount that he contributes to state and local government support. As the bill was prepared, the taxpayer would have to pay his state income tax in one lump sum. Since the state tax bite on the individual is low in comparison with local governmental and school district needs, payment of the income tax will help point up to the individual how much his local governmental units are spending, Bowen said. He added this might lead to residents requiring a closer accounting from local government officials on how they are spending the tax money allocated to them.

Dove Bill
For the first time in about 10 years, a bill to add the mourning dove to the list of game birds has been given approval by the Legislature's Agriculture Committee.

As usual, the hearing on the proposal attracted a huge crowd. Most of the witnesses were vet-

erans and many of the arguments presented had been heard before.

Some 30 states permit the shooting of doves.

Support for the bill came from representatives of the Nebraska Council of Sportmen, the Nebraska Game Commission, Isaac Walton League, Goodyear Sportsmen Club, Falcon Gun Club of Lincoln and the Omaha Fish and Wildlife Association.

Opponents included the Nebraska Farm Bureau, National Farmers Organization, and Federated Garden Clubs.

Veto Upheld

The Legislature was asked twice within two days to override Governor Morrison's veto of one of the so-called "states rights" resolutions approved earlier by the Unicameral.

The resolution sought to petition Congress to call for the purpose of amending Article 5 of the U.S. Constitution. The aim of the resolution was to make it easier to amend the federal document by more direct action.

The day after Morrison vetoed the proposal, a motion to override the veto lost when it received 23 votes. It needed 26.

The next day another attempt was made and this time the effort fell just one vote short.

The governor has also vetoed a second "states rights" resolution. Sen. Hal Bridenbaugh of Dakota City said he will try to get that veto overridden.

Centennial Plans

The State Centennial Commission has unanimously approved a resolution called for appointment of a statewide committee of county and state fair managers to work in close coordination with the commission in developing a program.

The resolution action came after Ed Schultz, secretary of the Nebraska Fair Board, urged a unified effort among the commission and state and county fairs in promoting the state's 100th anniversary in 1967.

Schultz suggested the celebration revolve around the theme of Nebraska's pioneer days. He said the celebration "should call the attention of the people to what the early pioneers did for the state. They are the ones who started Nebraska on the road to success and shouldn't be forgotten."

manner of observing the anniversary.

Interstate Progress

State Engineer John Hossack said recently the entire 40-mile segment of the Interstate from Grand Island to Kearney should be completed by late summer.

He said only shoulder work remains on the stretch from Wood River to Grand Island with completion slated early this spring. Half of the paving is finished from Wood River to Shelton to Newark. Paving is scheduled to begin early this spring from Newark to Kearney.

Work will also begin, Hossack said, this spring along the Kearney to Elm Creek segment where the grading is now two-thirds complete. Work has been contracted for from Lexington to Elm Creek with construction beginning this month.

Bids will be taken on the 14.6 mile section from Lexington to Cozad on March 28.

Meat Probe

The subject of meat prices occupied a prominent place in the legislative chamber in recent days.

It all began when State Agriculture Director Pearl E. Finigan called the attention of the legislators to the high retail cost of beef and pork, even though a sharp break has been registered in cattle and hog prices at the various livestock markets.

The Unicameral's Agriculture Committee was given the task of deciding whether to recommend a legislative investigation of the problem.

Sen. Frank Nelson of O'Neill, chairman of the committee said it was the unanimous conviction of the group that neither the Legislature nor the committee could spare the four months needed for the probe.

The attorney general had also advised that an investigation cannot be begun unless the study would result in some type of proposed legislation.

The committee agreed to ask Nebraska's congressional delegation to consider what federal legislation might be necessary to regulate more closely importation of meat products.

A BLAST AND CANCER

Boston—Japanese school children who survived exposure to radiation from the 1945 Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic blasts are developing thyroid cancer.

Dr. Edward L. Socolow, now at the Massachusetts General Hospital has reported this study to the New England Journal of Medicine.

Studies will continue over the next ten to twenty years. Of the 355 patients found to have enlarged thyroid glands only 70 underwent surgical removal of tissues to determine diagnosis—resulting in 21 thyroid cancers,

COMMENT

by L. A. Caldwell

Ideas

Ideas come from many sources. For most of us, though, they don't come from our enemies, or from those we dislike.

And in such cases, we might well be the losers.

Prejudice does not just mean holding a fixed idea for or against something or someone, an idea based on emotion rather than reason. Prejudice can also mean being so set against someone that we resist his ideas, and close our minds to them.

We can argue in a friendly way with those we like or love, and sometimes we'll even listen to their arguments and reach agreement. At least we're willing to give our friends credit for having ideas that might be worth while. But when was the last time you had an argument with someone you didn't like? Were you ready to listen? Did you reject his ideas because he voiced them?

A wise man said, "An idea isn't responsible for who believes in it." We can often learn even from our enemies.

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Next week Mr. Caldwell of the Caldwell Funeral Home will comment on All Fool's Day.

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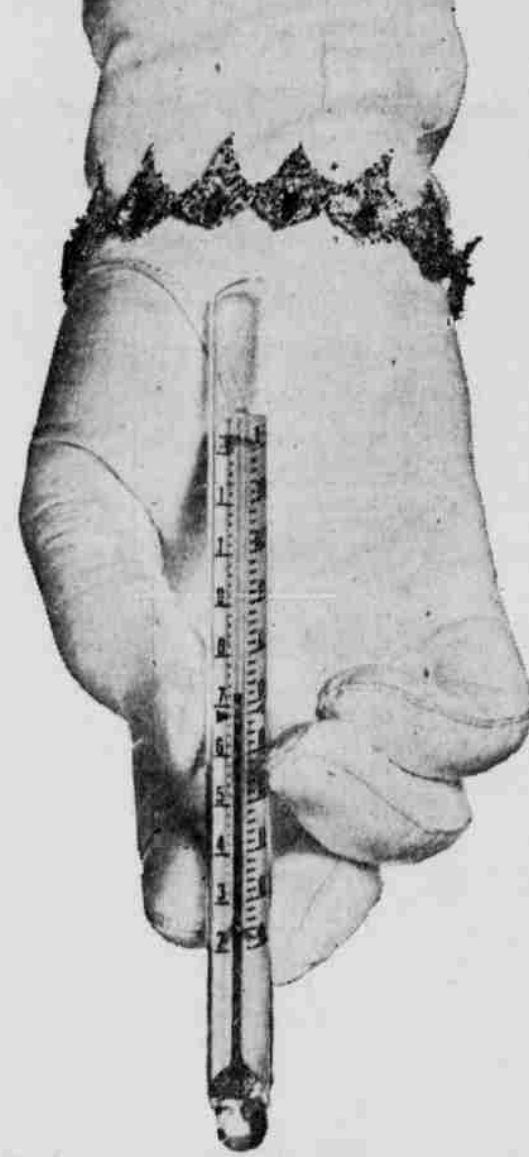
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