

EDITORIAL— Courts Make Mistakes But They're Most Vital

No court in this land, not even the Supreme Court, ought to be above criticism. Courts make mistakes, and often they later rectify them.

That criticism, to be most useful, should go to the judicial standards and the reasoning employed by the courts in arriving at specific decisions.

What results will flow from such criticism cannot in any particular instance be foreseen. The courts sometimes take many years to acknowledge and overturn an error.

Yet the courts' demonstration of human frailty ought not, in the view of many students of the American system of government, to serve as justification for undermining the courts' normal functions.

We do not seriously propose that Congress be hamstringed or the president be handicapped in his powers because these other branches of government commit inevitable error.

We have to remember that it is not enough to have governmental legislatures pass laws and the executive branch carry them out. They have to be interpreted.

Written laws fall into many categories. Some are so simply drafted that the executive branch has to put all the meat on the bones. Some deliberately set broad guidelines, leaving to the administrators the discretionary power to develop specific patterns of action. Some bog down in staggering complexity as they attempt, vainly, to cover every conceivable specific situation.

The constitutions of the federal and state governments give to their respective court systems the difficult task of determining whether a particular course of action is within the meaning of

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the law in question. To do that, naturally, they have to decide what that meaning is.

That necessitates trying to determine "legislative intent" — what the lawmakers really had in mind when they wrote the law. If the courts do their work well, they will follow that intent. Any attempt to "rewrite the law" goes beyond court function and can only end, fairly, in a later reversal.

The state and federal constitutions also give to the courts the even more hazardous assignment of determining how specific statutes square with the constitutions themselves. For, obviously, all authority stems from those basic documents. Laws and actions which run counter to that basic underpinning must be cast out or blocked.

If this were not the case, then there would not be any final check upon the lawmakers or the executive. Each, of course, would inevitably battle the other at some stages. But in those cases where they banded together, they could dictate the course of government and of the national life without due regard to any more fundamental check.

Neither was regarded by the Founding Fathers as the proper interpreter either of their own actions or each other's. That is why the onerous duty fell upon the courts. If not the courts, then who can perform this vital labor?

Thoughts

But them that are without God judgment. Therefore put away from among yourselves that wicked person. —I Cor. 5:13.

No one is so much alone in the world as a denier of God. — Jean Paul Richter.

Coffee Exporters Have Grounds for Apprehension

By PETER EDSON
NEA Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Increases in the use in instant coffee plus the American housewives' and restaurants owner's trick of getting more cups of coffee to the pound are now blamed for another international crisis.

This is the chaos of world coffee markets.

Fundamentally, the trouble is that coffee-growing countries of the world are producing far more coffee than the consuming nations can take.

Production this year is estimated at 51 million bags by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Free world purchases will be about 44 million bags, at present consumption rates.

The remedy is for coffee-growing countries to cut down on production by 12 to 15 per cent. But that's easier said than done—as the United States has found out by producing more farm products than there is any earthly or even space age use for.

Besides, producers and sellers always like to blame their troubles on customers who don't buy enough.

What caused the glut of overproduction was the high price of coffee from 1954 to the beginning of 1957. U. S. retail prices in that period ranged from 93 cents to \$1.10 a pound by the can, 83 to 93 cents by the bag.

July, 1958, prices averaged 90 cents a can, 75 cents a bag. Coffee prices have been going down for two years while the prices of most other foods have been going up.

If the decline in coffee prices doesn't seem very big, it must be remembered that every time the U. S. retail price drops a cent, it means a loss of over eight million dollars to Colombia and 15 million dollars to Brazil. They're the two biggest of the 14 Latin-American coffee exporters.

Next to overproduction, a principal cause of the price drop is the growth of the instant coffee business. It can use the African "Robusta" coffees grown in Ethiopia, Belgian Congo and British Africa. They're cheaper than the varieties grown in Latin America.

In 1950, soluble and decaffeinated instant coffees accounted for less than 5 per cent of U. S. imports. This year it is over 17 per cent. Soluble coffees now cost housewives about a cent and a half a cup.

Another big factor in the price decline is that back in 1949-50 and 1953-54, when coffee prices made sharp rises, housewives and restaurants started to economize.

They began making coffee one tablespoon of coffee to the cup. This gives approximately 64 cups to the pound. At 90 cents to the pound, that means coffee for less than a cent and a half a cup.

In the good old days when coffee was even cheaper, the custom was to use one and a half or two tablespoons of coffee to the cup. That gave 45 cups to the pound. At

Ruth Millet

Voice of the People Is Mighty (Quiet) Sometimes

It was a rainy, disagreeable night. The family settled down for an evening of TV viewing, wanting to be entertained for a couple of hours before bedtime.

The dial was turned and the show which came on happened to be a mystery. Before it had been on for a full minute all members of the family agreed that they'd seen the play not once but twice before.

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Jack and the Beanstalk



90 cents a pound, it makes coffee cost two cents a cup.

This still doesn't explain how restaurants can charge 15 and 20 cents a cup and get away with it.

Anyway, coffee-growing countries think coffee makers ought to go back to the old two-tablespoons-to-the-cup formula, and maybe add one for the pot.

If that happened, it would mean consumption of another four to five million 60-kilogram (132-pound) bags of coffee beans a year. That would take some of the surplus off the market and make coffee growers awfully happy.

These coffee-growing countries of Africa and Latin America have been trying for over a year to reach a worldwide agreement on how to curtail production.

SO THEY SAY

There's too much swearing among shrimp boats . . . but you can't tell those shrimpers anything. They're seamen, and they're going to swear. —Texas fisheries manager Morris Voltaggio, on complaints about "salty" radio messages between shrimp boats.

Both industries (steel and auto) have taken the loss out of the profit and loss system for themselves and shifted it to the backs of workers and consumers. — AFL-CIO report on inflation.

Look, mate, I'm sick. I'm all nerves. If I go into the army I'd feel like a trapped animal. —British rock 'n' roll star Terry Dene, receiving draft notice.

Remember Way Back When

Nineteen Forty-Eight—
A city wide canvass to raise funds of \$12,000 to install lights at the new Athletic field will be held next Tuesday under the direction of Henry Pfeister assisted by Harold Silby.

Nineteen Forty-Eight—
Muriel Reynolds was retained as president and Mrs. B. B. Lehman as secretary of the Book-of-the-Month Club at a no-hostess meeting last night at the Country Club.

Nineteen Forty-Eight—
Three Daily Times Herald carrier salesmen have been awarded coveted "Outstanding Newspaper Boys" certificates and emblems by the Inland Daily Press. They are Richard Winnike, Carroll; Marvin B. Wittry, Carroll; and Leonard Joseph Reetz, Arcadia.

Nineteen Forty-Eight—
Mrs. Louis Tiefenthaler and son Wayne have bought from Mr. and Mrs. Nick Schwarzenbach their home at 1025 Quint Avenue. The residence will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Happe and daughter Paula Rae.

Most married men owe a lot to their wives, says a writer. Borrowing is a bad habit.

Manners MAKE FRIENDS

Of the children studied, nearly one-half sucked their thumbs; the average age of stopping without treatment was just under 4 years, which is longer than the two-year limit which has sometimes been mentioned by others.

This report also stated that dentists claim that stopping the habit before the age of 4 is compatible with normal tooth and dental arch formation.

Another difficult problem has been submitted by a mother who says that her son was born with pyloric stenosis. She says that an operation was not performed and the child "outgrew" the difficulty by the age of 15 months. Now, at the age of 3 years, he gets attacks of diarrhea and she wonders whether there is any connection.



The Mature Parent Unfaced Wish for 'Perfect' Child Can Lead to Trouble

By MRS. MURIEL LAWRENCE

On the phone the bright impersonal voice of our youngster's sixth grade teacher says, "Could you come to see me after school tomorrow? There's a little problem of Steven's I'd like to talk over with you."

After a moment we ask, "What sort of problem, Miss Barnes?" "One that I'd prefer to discuss with you personally," Miss Barnes says so firmly that we agree to the interview—and hang up.

The palms of our hands have broken out into a light mist of sweat. Our mouth feels dry. Under our breath, anxiety is fusing itself into the familiar, resisting lump of tension.

We sleep badly. The next day Steven's problem turns out to be evasion of fines on some overdue school library books. Relieved, we promise to do something about it—and forget all about those sweating palms, the tension under our breath, our restless night.

This is wasteful of us. For those signs of anxiety have told us something we need to know about ourselves. They have told us that we are a mother who feels obliged to produce a problem-free child. They've told us that the merest suggestion that Steven isn't functioning perfectly had the power to make us feel attacked and helpless.

By forgetting those painful symptoms, we are evading important knowledge about ourselves. Unless we register the fact that we cannot produce a problemless child, we may go on for years responding with anxiety every time

Steven gives evidence of one. If anyone criticizes him, our pride in his faultlessness will force us to react with fear and resentment. When he's rude, disobedient or deceitful toward us, the pride will compel us to find excuses for him—and teach him to start finding them for himself.

So we'd better get on to what that resisting lump under the breastbone was really resisting yesterday—our self-imposed obligation to produce a perfect child.

We need to see the connection between our sweating palms and Miss Barnes' hint that Steven had a little problem.

Anxiety is not something to forget. It is for use.

Q—Is a five-cent coin made entirely of nickel?
A—No, the piece is usually made of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel.

Q—What is the name of Pope Pius XII?
A—He was born Eugenio Pacelli.

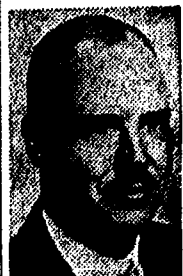
Q—What is a description of the rare Dall sheep?
A—The Dall is a beautiful pure white animal similar to the Rocky Mountain bighorn but smaller. It has massive, tightly-curved horns and lives in the wildest part of northwestern Alaska.

Q—What is a "hind," used in measuring horses' height?
A—It is equal to four inches.

DR. JORDAN SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D., Written for NEA Service

Thumb-Sucking Dangers Are Often Exaggerated



Millions of people undoubtedly have worried about thumb and finger-sucking in their infants. All kinds of methods and devices have been tried to break this habit. Many articles have appeared in the medical and dental literature, some suggesting that it is harmless, and others that it can cause trouble, particularly to the teeth.

It seems to me that there are so many of us who must have sucked our thumbs when we were little and yet have grown up into normal people that the fear is exaggerated.

In one recent report, based on a study of nearly three thousand infants and children, it was stated that parents should be reassured about the relative harmlessness of this habit.

Of the children studied, nearly one-half sucked their thumbs; the average age of stopping without treatment was just under 4 years, which is longer than the two-year limit which has sometimes been mentioned by others.

This report also stated that dentists claim that stopping the habit before the age of 4 is compatible with normal tooth and dental arch formation.

Another difficult problem has been submitted by a mother who says that her son was born with pyloric stenosis. She says that an operation was not performed and the child "outgrew" the difficulty by the age of 15 months. Now, at the age of 3 years, he gets attacks of diarrhea and she wonders whether there is any connection.

Authorities Seek New Clues— Unsolved Iowa Murders

(By the Iowa Daily Press Association)

(The murder of Mrs. Rose Marie Grandanette, 33, Des Moines, who was fatally shot at her home last month, has served as a grim reminder that several sensational murders in Iowa during the last decade or so remain unsolved. In an attempt to find new clues which might lead to the killers in these unsolved murders the Daily Times Herald presents this background information. If you can provide any new clues to these murders, please contact the proper law enforcement agency.)

The body of Margaret B. Treese was found Sept. 30, 1947, at 7:48 a.m. by a Davenport park employee near the main entrance to Credit Island park. The body, nude and badly mutilated, was lying face up with pieces of her clothing scattered about the scene. The body was covered with numerous tattoo marks and the case was dubbed, "The Tattoo Murder Case."

A coroner's report listed 15 stab wounds in the chest and the body was run over repeatedly by a car or some vehicle. During the years, police have questioned several hundred persons in connection with the slaying. There have been at least a dozen confessions but none was considered valid.

The woman was traced to several skid row taverns on the night of her death. She had been drinking heavily and was known as a skid row character. The last known report of her was around 12:30 a.m. when she was seen with three men drinking in one of the row's taverns. She was seen getting into a car with the men who have never been identified.

No motive or direct clue was ever uncovered in the slaying. Near the body was a battered photo of a young child which has remained a further mystery in her death.

After nearly eight years the murder of George Massouris remains on the books as still unsolved.

Massouris, married, father of three children, worked in the Omaha shops of the Union Pacific Railroad. To augment his income he worked part time at nights as taxicab driver.

Massouris, 30, was found dead in a ditch on the old Orchard Road, two miles east of Council Bluffs, Sunday, Nov. 19, 1950, at 9 a.m. Three bullet holes were at the base of the skull, inflicted by a .22 caliber automatic. The taxi that Massouris was driving the night of his death was found abandoned at 8 a.m. the same Sunday in Council Bluffs by a fellow cab driver.

Unaware of Massouris' fate, taxi company officials put the cab back into service. Several passengers rode in it before report of his death was received.

Investigators have always held the motive for his murder was robbery. Massouris' billfold containing \$8 of \$9, his evening fares, was gone.

Taxi company records showed a call was logged at 7:45 p.m. that Saturday night requesting a cab be sent to the First Christian Church at 9 p.m. Massouris reported to the cab office and drew the assignment to pick up the mysterious passenger, two blocks away. That was the last time Massouris was seen alive.

Both police and the sheriff's department have compiled a foot-thick record in the investigation.

The kidnap-slaying of 22-month-old Donna Sue Davi, of Sioux City is one of the most baffling in the annals of Iowa crime.

Donna Sue was taken from her crib on the stormy night of July 11, 1955. A man seen carrying a bundle near the Davi house narrowly escaped capture by a neighbor and police. He vanished into the darkness and no trace has been found of him.

The following afternoon the body of the tot was found in a field near a road southeast of South Sioux City, Neb. Authorities said the child had been dead 10 to 12 hours before the body was

discovered.

According to the coroner's report the child had been raped. The lower left jaw was fractured from a blow and there were severe bruises on other parts of the body.

Two farm women found the body after the husband of one of them found part of the baby's pajamas and a diaper while driving a tractor.

FBI agents, police and sheriffs have run down hundreds of clues, mostly in the Sioux City area, without results.

Henry Chavis, 55, owner and operator of the Ames Canning Company, was found shot to death on the morning of Nov. 8, 1948, near the rear door steps of his farm home, a mile south of Ames. The slayer has never been found.

Chavis was shot at least three times. The only concrete evidence found at the scene of the slaying was the empty cartridge of a .32 caliber automatic, and two unfired rounds of ammunition. Chavis' body was found between 7:00 and 7:15 a.m. by Nellie Alber and a cab driver, "Red" Dinsmore, who had driven her to the Chavis home where she was employed as a maid. The physician called to the farm by police estimated that the Ames businessman had been dead 3 to 4 hours.

Mrs. Chavis said her husband was not home upon her return from a movie at 11 p.m. Nor was he in the house when she awakened about 1:30 a.m. and looked for him. She then went back to bed when she found he had not come home. She also told officers that she did not hear any shots or other disturbance from her bedroom, the farthest point in the house from where the shooting occurred. One investigating officer said later that heavy truck traffic on highway No. 69 might have muffled the sound of shots.

The body was lying face down midway between the rear porch steps and a tree that was about 12 feet from the door. Chavis' car had been parked in the usual place outside the garage and to the left of the entrance. Unusual though, relatives told authorities, was the fact that the car doors had not been locked. Chavis was said to have been almost a fanatic about following that practice. That gave rise to theory that he may have known someone was chasing him. As a consequence he jumped from his car as quickly as possible and started for the house when he was hit by the first bullet.

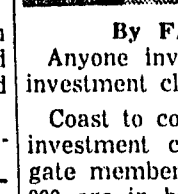
Mrs. Lucille M. Bacher, 43, was found hacked to death Nov. 29, 1955, in the prescription room of a Davenport pharmacy operated by her husband. The body was found by Henry Bacher, 59, who surprised his wife's killer as the man was leaving the rear of the store.

Bacher received several severe head injuries in the encounter with the killer. For several days Bacher lingered near death. Physicians said his skull was punctured several places and it was a miracle he didn't die.

Mrs. Bacher was found lying face down in a pool of blood. Her hands and feet were tied with regular wrapping twine used in the store. Her throat had been cut with such deliberation that her tongue had been severed from the inside.

There were numerous wounds on her head, indicating the killer struck at her while she was lying face down on the floor. Bacher claimed about \$90 was taken.

★ YOUR POCKETBOOK ★ Caution Is Cut to Choosing The Best Investment Club



By FAYE HENLE
Anyone inviting you to join an investment club?

Coast to coast, upwards of 8,000 investment clubs with an aggregate membership of close to 121,000 are in business.

They comprise all sorts of individuals — professional men and women, office workers, housewives — all of them seeking to put their savings to work buying securities.

Investment clubs are a relatively new phenomenon on the financial horizon. A majority of them are less than five years old.

By joining one of these groups you can learn a little something about this business of buying stocks and bonds, about how companies raise money and manage their corporate affairs. You also get to know how your coworkers or neighbors are handling their dollars.

Just how much you will learn and how much benefit you'll derive dollars-and-cents-wise will depend upon a number of things.

It will depend upon much sound information the members of your group have. It will depend upon how much time you, as an individual, devote to studying. Your success will also be guided by the astuteness of the professional handling your club's investments.

You don't have to be rich to join or start an investment club. Members most often contribute \$10 monthly toward their participation.

You can get the mechanical details of starting a club by writing to the National Association of Investment Clubs, a nonprofit organization at 2224 National Bank Building, Detroit 25, Mich.

What you need is to operate with caution—plenty of it. If you are thinking of forming a new group—or joining an established club—make sure your organization is operating in conformity with the securities rules in your state. Some investment clubs are partnerships, others have to be incorporated. Questions arise as to the tax status of these clubs under

federal, state and local rulings. Don't join or start an investment club until you are certain—a lawyer should be consulted—that the organization complies with all the required regulations, both federal and state.

Don't join or start an investment club and expect to get rich quick. Back last spring when the market was lower than currently, a majority of investment club members found they had gone astray on one or more of the following points:

They had invested in stocks that were too speculative.

Eager for profits, they had put money into the market when prices were at or near their highs.

There was too much hesitancy in selling when profits could have been realized.

The clubs that fared the best were seasoned. They had bought into the market when prices were lower. They had bought quality issues. They had not been afraid to take profits and hold cash.

Do proceed if you are investment club-minded. But, please do so with utter, utter caution!

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A Good Thought for Today:

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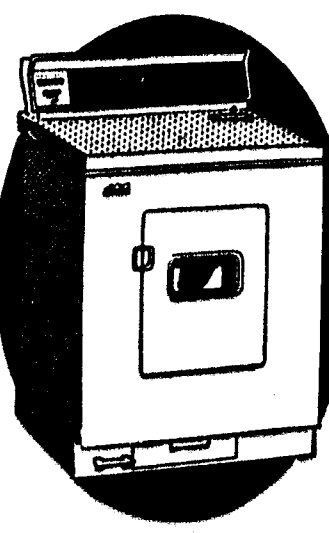
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9th and Simon