

NEW IBERIA ENTERPRISE



AND INDEPENDENT OBSERVER—CONSOLIDATED MARCH 1, 1902

F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF HOME INTERESTS.

New Iberia Enterprise, Established in 1883
Independent Observer, Established in 1900

VOLUME XXXI

NEW IBERIA, LA., SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

NUMBER 10

THE NEW IBERIA SANITARY LAUNDRY

Just installed in their Modern Laundry a Hoff-Man Steam Press designed and especially made for pressing Pongee, Palm Beach, Crash, Duck and Linen Suits. This machine is the very latest and most perfect of its kind. There is nothing to equal it in this city. If you are after the best possible for your summer garments the New Iberia Sanitary Laundry is the place that you should look for.

OUR PRICE FOR SUITS IS 50 CENTS.

The machine is also designed to look after ladies Skirts and Suits. Silk garments of all kinds especially Silk Skirts are handled with the greatest care.

No friction that will cause a wear or tear is one of its main features. We invite you to call on us and we will be most pleased to show you the results we are accomplishing. If you are not doing business with us, why not? We are one of the few of your steam plants now remaining. If you wish to build up your community you must patronize your industries. Remember that times are hard and that your people are seeking means of making a living and that we are giving some of them employment. More work means more people at work. No matter what your likes may be as to the management, we are appealing to you to let us have your laundry business in order that one of your plants may continue operation.

You must remember that we are one of you and that we are helping to build your city. We are your tax rolls and therefore we help to maintain your Streets, and Schools. This can not be said of our only competitor who is from the Mongolian Empire and is not interested in the welfare of New Iberia.

Give us a chance. Help us to get along. Take some pride in one of your institutions. Our pay reaches every line of business once each week. Assist us in making it larger. Our Phone Number is 501. We will be pleased to have you ring us up. We call for your clothes and we return them to you. Our prices are reasonable and our work is of the highest quality.

SOCIALISM AND WAR.

By Morris Hillquit.

The Socialists of all countries staged in the world war in practically all cases support their governments, but it can hardly be said that their participation in the war is judged in all cases by the same standards.

The conduct of the Socialists of France and Belgium in this war is in general approval on the ground that their countries are engaged in a defensive war against the aggressive German forces. The Socialists of Germany profess to believe that their country is under a similar necessity to fight against a threatening invasion of the Russian troops.

Whether the German Socialists are right or wrong in their estimate of the situation is either provable nor very material. If they believe in good faith and on plausible grounds that this war presents to them a case of national self-defense, they did not consciously or deliberately leave the path of international socialist solidarity. In point of fact the German Socialists are doing precisely as the Socialists of the other belligerent nations—they are fighting for their country. If they are singled out for condemnation, it is mainly on the ground that their country is the aggressor in this war. Can we accept this charge as an indisputable fact?

The critical and unbiased reader of the multi-colored official documents of the belligerent governments will search in vain for a convincing answer in the diplomatic correspondence and negotiations preceding the war. Every country makes out a plausible case of compulsory self-defense and furnishes proof of bellicose aggression on the part of its opponent.

Austria was forced to deliver its stern ultimatum by the open and violent great Serbian agitation aimed at the disintegration of the monarchy. Serbia clearly demonstrated its pacific disposition by the acceptance of the main points of Austria's onerous conditions and by the offer of arbitration of the remaining disputes. Russia, in the language of Lloyd George, "could not stand aside with crossed arms while Austria strangled her little brother," and for political reasons she obviously could not tolerate Austria to become the predominant power in

the Balkans. Germany could not remain inactive in the face of the mobilization of Russian troops, nor could she forsake her ally who, according to the German conceptions as expressed in the Kaiser's proclamation of August 6, was "fighting for her position as a great power and with whose humiliation our power and honor would be equally lost." Belgium and France were almost physically forced into this war. Great Britain could not passively permit Germany to violate its international treaty obligations, crush France and Russia, gain the undisputed hegemony of Europe and military and commercial superiority over England.

Each of the warring nations had vital interests to defend and each seemed to be anxious to preserve those interests without a sanguinary conflict. The earnest peace efforts of the governments in the Triple Entente are attested by every page of the English White Paper and the French Yellow Book and the Russian Orange Book, while the pacific policy of Germany is shown as strongly in the White Book of that country.

On the other hand it may legitimately be argued that every one of the Great Powers engaged in this war held the key to European peace and deliberately refused to use it. Austria could have prevented the war by accepting Serbia's submissive reply and Germany could have forced such acceptance by the exercise of sufficient pressure on its ally. Russia dictated the policy of "its little brother." It could have averted the European conflict by inducing Serbia to accept Austria's ultimatum (particularly in view of Austria's formal engagement not to annex Serbian territory) or localized it by standing aside. England held the deciding balance of power over the governments directly implicated in the dispute, and could probably have checked the hostile developments of the diplomatic negotiations by a timely and unambiguous threat of military intervention in case of war. As to France, she was no party to the dispute. Her national interests were not directly threatened or involved. She was drawn into the war purely on account of her defensive-offensive alliance with Russia, an unnatural mesalliance which never had the sanction of the progressive elements of her population.

The mobilization of the Austrian Army forced Russia to similar measures. Germany could not remain in a state of military unpreparedness while Russia was mobilizing her troops and concentrating them partly on the German frontier. The mobilization of Germany forced France to follow suit. Each nation made frantic appeals to the other to demobilize pending negotiations for peace. None of them dared to comply—to trust its neighbor.

An attempt to charge any of the warring powers with the strategic offensive would be almost as fruitless as the effort to fix definite responsibility for political or diplomatic aggression. Immediately upon the declaration of war the hostile forces rushed upon one another and boundaries were freely and simultaneously crossed on all sides. While Germany was conducting a purely offensive campaign in Belgium, she found herself compelled to defensive action in Alsace-Lorraine. In the Eastern theater of war the campaign is conducted impartially on German, Austrian, Russian and Servian territory and each of the countries is engaged in an offensive and a defensive campaign either alternately or at the same time. The English troops fight on French and Belgian territory against the German foe. Not a single military force with the sole exception of the Belgian, has remained within the confines of its own country wholly engaged in the defense of its boundaries against an invading enemy.

Who then is the aggressor? While this war lasts and the partisan passions engendered by it survive the question is bound to remain mooted. The dispassionate and enlightened historian of a more remote future will probably discard its very formulation. He will not judge the nations, but the conditions which have forced the nations, all nations, into this world crisis.

For back of the political intrigues and diplomatic bickering which have ushered in this war there lies the commercial competition between England and Germany, the colonial rivalry between Germany and France, the conflicting cravings of Russia and Austria for an outlet on the Adriatic, the critical Morocco and Azadir incidents, the recent Balkan war, and all the acute quarrels of the capitalist governments of modern Europe.

But let us assume that in the accounts between the belligerent nations one of them will be found chargeable with a heavier balance of immediate responsibility than the others. Would that relieve the people of the guilty country from the necessity of fighting off the threatened invasion of the enemy? If a war be frivolously and criminally incited by the government and military clique of a country, the victorious hostile troops would not limit themselves to a primitive expedition against the guilty parties, but by military usage and necessity, would visit their vengeance primarily on the people; sack

their villages and towns, destroy their fields and homes, impose their rule on them, and impair their struggles for economic and political freedom.

The danger of a country threatened by foreign invasion is no less real because it has been brought about by the arrogance or recklessness of its own government. If a building is on fire the tenants will be impelled by their instinct of self-preservation to fight the flames, even though they know the fire to be of incendiary origin, caused by the owner for the purpose of collecting fire insurance. Only when they have subdued the flames and fought their way to safety will they think of squaring their accounts with their greedy and criminal landlord.

It is this primordial instinct of national self-preservation which in the last analysis accounts for the "war-enthusiasm" of the people in all countries threatened by foreign invasion, regardless of the causes or objects of the war. And the Socialists form no exception to this rule.

The Socialists of Belgium, France, Germany, Austria and Serbia are almost unanimous in support of the military operations of their countries. Their countries are under partial hostile occupation, their territories are the theaters of active warfare, their national existence is physically threatened in each instance. The Socialists of England and Russia are divided in their war sentiments. In both countries there is considerable Socialist discussion for and against the war policies of their governments.

Neither England nor Russia is seriously threatened by hostile invasion or occupation of their territory. The Socialists of the neutral European countries still maintain a rigorous anti-war attitude. They are so far not drawn into the maddening vortex of armed conflict. And finally the peace advocates in the United States can well afford an attitude of superior criticism against some or all of the Socialist combatants. Their country is about four thousand miles removed from the actual theater of the war.

Thus the differing war attitudes of the Socialists of the various countries is to be accounted for not on ideological grounds, not on the theory that one part of the Socialist International has remained true to its principles, while another large portion has betrayed them over night, but by the much simpler explanation that the Socialists of each country have yielded to the inexorable necessities of the situation, and to the extent exacted by these necessities.

The Socialists of all belligerent countries have temporarily surrendered to the compelling forces of the great world catastrophe, but in no country have they abandoned their faith in the eventual coming of the brotherhood of all men. In no country have they modified their determination to continue their struggles for lasting peace firmly rooted in social justice.

Physically the Socialist International lies bleeding at the feet of the Moloch of capitalist militarism, but morally and spiritually it remains unscathed.—Metropolitan.

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF. HAIR STOPS FALLING

Save your Hair! Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderrine right now—Also stops itching scalp.

This, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderrine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderrine from any drug store. You surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderrine. Save your hair! Try it!

(Advertisement)

JUST ARRIVED A Fresh Stock of Whitman's CHOCOLATES & CONFECTIONS AND EASTER CARDS

See Our Easter Cards, all at only 1c each.

Get the spirit of the season and send each of your friends a card.

Let your Easter gift express good taste.

Give her a Box of Whitman's.

LEE'S DRUG STORE.

Official Minutes Board of Trustees.

New Iberia, Mar. 22, 1915.

The Board of Trustees of the City of New Iberia convened this day with Mayor Alphe Fontellier absent, Mr. J. Paul Suberbielle acting Mayor and Mr. Villermin present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved on motion of Mr. Villermin, seconded by Mr. Suberbielle.

A final vote on ordinance No. 63 being taken with the following results: Yea, Mr. Suberbielle and Villermin, Nay, none.

A final vote on Ordinance No. 64 being taken with the following results: Yea, Mr. Suberbielle and Villermin, Nay, none.

The following communication was received and ordered spread on the minutes on motion of Mr. Suberbielle, seconded by Mr. Villermin.

March 20th, 1915.
Mayor and Board of Trustees
New Iberia, La.

Dear Sirs: I beg to notify you that I have completed my contract at the New Iberia Water Works Plant and would request that you have the work tested in order that I may receive full settlement for the amount due me. Trusting that you will give this matter your early consideration. I beg to remain,

Yours truly,
H. S. SEALY.

The following report by Dr. W. F. Carstens was presented to the Board:

March 23, 1915
Board of Trustees of the City of New Iberia.

Gentlemen—The small pox situation is rapidly improving. Since last report we have discharged twenty-two cases and have added to the number of cases reported to date six more. Three of these cases were somewhat doubtful but in accordance with requirements of the State Board of Health, the public given the benefit of the doubt and action taken to conform therewith.

We have, in each report given you, repeatedly laid stress on vaccination as the main and most substantial measure to be taken in order that we may be rid of the disease, so we feel that all have had ample time to protect themselves.

In view of this, we have removed guards from those premises where infection exist, still of

course, having same under quarantine.

To date the situation stands: Eighty-four cases reported, seventy-five cases discharged and nine cases under observation and treatment.

One case of diphtheria has been reported to me. On discharge of the case by the attending Physician, the premises was fumigated.

Since my last report the Sanitary Inspectors have completed their work and in the near future I will give a report on this work in detail.

Respectfully submitted,
W. F. CARSTENS, M. D.

City Physician.

The following bills were read and ordered paid on motion of Mr. Villermin, seconded by Mr. Suberbielle: Walter Labauve, shoeing mule, \$1.00; DeBlanc & Landry, feed \$73.85; Sidney Romero, groceries \$41.00. On motion of Mr. Villermin, seconded by Mr. Suberbielle the meeting adjourned.

J. PAUL SUBERBIELLE
Acting Mayor.
L. F. VILLERMIN, Clerk.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 23rd day of December, A. D. 1914.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

UNCONQUERABLE.

The habit of never being whipped, of always keeping up the fight—that is the quality of the great leader. The man who never admits defeat is the man the world has to take into account. Time and again the foe he is fighting may think they have him down. But before they know it he is on his feet sounding the advance.

Such a man molds events. He helps create the new heavens and the new earth of the prophet's vision.

A mighty force of the universe is the unconquerable soul!—Kansas City Star.

Invigorating to the Pale and Sickly
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children, 50c

Pure Bred Single Comb
RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS
at \$1.50 Per Setting.
Selected by trap nest System.
Can Show Egg Record of any Hen in My Flock.
420 East Main St. Phone 32.

PLANT
Luther Burbanks
GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS
AND YOU WILL GET RESULTS.
AGENTS
JOHN R. TAYLOR & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS.
Corner Main and French Sts. NEW IBERIA, LA.