

**TO PUNISH THE KAISER.**

It seems to be the prevailing opinion that the allies will demand the extradition of the late German Emperor and his son, the Crown Prince, from Holland, with the view of putting them on trial for their lives, as well as the other members of the war council; that aided and abetted in the many horrible crimes perpetrated by their orders.

The violation of the treaty with Belgium, and the ruthless cruelty perpetrated in that helpless country, certainly deserve the most severe punishment in order to make all nations in the future, hesitate before they declare their most sacred contracts to be simply scraps of paper. Then the violation of all international laws, and the cruel and ruthless murder of women and children on the high seas, cannot be excused, for all such acts were nothing less than acts of piracy and the guilty parties should suffer death, in order that decency may survive in the world. In fact, Wm. Hohenzollern has been guilty of a thousand acts that would justify his execution.

However, his fate should not be hastily decided, but he should have a fair trial, and if adjudged guilty, the sentence of the law should be sternly applied. He should not be dealt with in the heat of passion, but his crimes cannot be overlooked, for it must be made clear that his fate was not determined because of his position, but that the charges against him were based on justice and equity alone. While we can not believe that there can be any mistake in this case, yet we must remember that people sometimes make mistakes in the heat of passion. An instance of this kind was the trial and execution of Capt. Henry Wirz, in September, 1865, just after the close of our civil war. Capt. Wirz was a gallant Confederate officer, and being incapacitated for active service by wounds in battle. He was placed in command of the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Ga., and after the war had closed, he was tried by a court martial and hanged in Washington City. In his defense, it was shown that he gave the prisoners the same rations that the Confederate soldiers had, but he was accused of intentionally starving them, and he was hanged simply because of an excited public opinion over the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and the murderous assault on several members of his cabinet. The ablest jurist of the north now admit that the evidence against him did not sustain the charge, and realize that his execution was the blackest page in American history.

We believe that the Kaiser and his crew should be given justice, but we know that it is not what they want. However, let us proceed circumspectly.—Mansfield Enterprise.

W. S. S.

**Stomach Trouble.**

"Before I used Chamberlain's Tablets I doctored a great deal for stomach trouble and felt nervous and tired all the time. These tablets helped me from the first, and inside of a week's time I had improved in every way," writes Mrs. L. A. Drinkard, Jefferson City, Mo.

(Advertisement.)

W. S. S.

**KAISER REFUSES TO QUIT HOLLAND.**

Amsterdam, Dec. 16.—William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, the Telegraf says it understands, has refused to leave Holland after official representations had been made that his continued presence in Holland was likely to involve the country in serious difficulties.

The former emperor, the paper adds, was told his free departure would be a matter of gratification to the Dutch government.

W. S. S.

The Kaiser that does not affect the head of his state and executive officer. LAXATIVE BROWN'S is better than any other medicine and does not cause nervousness or dizziness in head. Remember the full name and check for the signature of E. W. GROVE. 30c. (Advertisement.)

**NEGRO SOLDIER LYNNED BY MOB.**

Hickman, Ky., Dec. 16.—Charles Lewis, a discharged negro soldier who it was alleged attacked Deputy Sheriff Thomas when the latter attempted to arrest him, yesterday, was hanged by a mob of masked men at Tyler, near here, today. Thomas was badly beaten. Lewis said to have refused to submit to arrest on the ground that his uniform made him immune. He was charged with having held up and robbed several persons.

**SHE KEPT THEM ON THE JOB**



**PROVED SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY**

Voluntary Basis of Food Saving Showed Heart of America Beat True for Freedom.

To the voluntary service and sacrifice of the American people must be attributed the continued health, strength and morale of the Allied armies and the civil populace.

Upon this spirit of service and sacrifice will depend Europe's fate in the months to come. In the past year we have carried out an export program, the magnitude of which is almost beyond comprehension. But with the new demands that have come, with the liberation of nations freed from German oppression, our exports must be almost doubled. Instead of 11,820,000 tons, we must ship twenty million tons of food to Europe in the coming year—as much as can be pushed through our ports.

If the Allies had not been fed by America, it would have been impossible for them to maintain their defense against Germany.

Meeting this world need on a purely voluntary basis, the American people have conclusively proved that democracy is a success and that in time of need it will rise to its own defense.

If there were no other accomplishment to its credit the very fact that it has shown the strength of democracy has in itself more than justified the existence of the Food Administration in the eyes of the world.

Less than four months after the United States declared war the United States Food Administrator expressed his determination to meet America's food problem on a basis of voluntary action and reiterated his confidence that awakened democracy would prove irresistible.

"Many thinking Americans," said Mr. Hoover, "and the whole world have been watching anxiously the last four months in the fear that democratic America could not organize to meet autocratic Germany. Germany has been confident that it could not be done. Contrary proof is immediately at our door, and our people have already demonstrated their ability to mobilize, organize, endure and prepare voluntarily and efficiently in many directions and upon the mere word of inspiration aside from the remarkable assemblage of our Army and finances."

The history of the Food Administration has clearly shown that the trust of those who put their faith in democracy has not been misplaced.

**be proud to be a food Saver**

**SAVE 16,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT THAT FORMERLY WAS LOST IN THRESHING**

Farmers, Urged by Food Administration, Provide Seven Extra Loaves of Bread for Every American.

By adopting cleaner threshing methods and by literally combing harvest fields to gather grain formerly wasted, threshermen and farmers of the United States this year saved fully 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, estimated as equivalent to about seven one-pound loaves of bread for every person in the country. This result, accompanied by corresponding savings of barley, oats, rye and other grains, is shown by reports from 33 grain states to the U. S. Food Administration. Other states, although not prepared to furnish definite figures of conservation in the grain fields, report greatly reduced harvest losses.

This rural food saving achievement, accomplished in scarcely six months' time, was in direct response to requests by the Food Administration, which asked farmers and threshermen to reduce harvest losses from about 3 1/2 per cent.—the estimated average in normal times—to the lowest possible minimum. Country grain threshing committees carried into every grain growing community the official recommendations for accomplishing the results desired.

In numerous instances drivers of racks with leaky bottoms were sent from the fields to repair their equipment and frequently had order threshing machines were stopped until the cause of waste was removed. But in proportion to the number of persons engaged in gathering the nation's grain crop, cases of compulsion were comparatively rare. The Food Administration freely attributes the success of the grain threshing campaign to patriotic service by farmers, threshermen and their crews. Incidentally grain growers of the United States are many millions of dollars "in pocket" as a result of the grain saved.

**NO ONE SUFFERED HERE.**

The marvel of our voluntary food-saving, now that we are "getting results," is that no one ever actually suffered any hardship from it; that we all are better in health and spirit and better satisfied with ourselves because of our friendly self-denial.

Food control in America held the price of breadstuffs steady, prevented vicious speculation and extortion and preserved tranquillity at home.

In no other nation is there so willing a sense of voluntary self-sacrifice as in America—that was shown in the abstinence from wheat.

Find more wheat, it came; more pork, it came; save sugar, it was done. So Americans answered the challenge of German starvation.

Good will rules the new world as fear governed the old world. Through sharing food America helps make the whole world kin.

Food control made sufficiency from shortage, kept the rein on food prices, gave the nation's full strength exercise.

Starvation by Germany challenged all the world; food conservation in America answered the challenge.

Food conservation in America has been the triumph of individual devotion to the national cause.

**TROLLEY LINE TO BE SOLD.**

The Whitney-Central Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, filed suit in the civil district court Monday afternoon against the Southwestern Traction and Power Co., which operates a railroad between New Iberia and Jeanerette, La., to compel satisfaction of a mortgage deed of trust held by the Whitney-Central and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, to insure payment of a series of first mortgage twenty-five year gold bonds of the traction company, the aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$5,000,000.

It is alleged that the Whitney-Central issued \$318,000 of the bonds. Subsequently the Chicago bank retired as trustee, leaving the local institution sole trustee. Under the terms of the mortgage deed of trust it was provided that should the traction company fail to pay any of the interest on the bonds when such should become due, and should it continue such failure to pay for a period greater than sixty days, the trustee should have the right to immediately foreclose and force the sale of the traction company's property to satisfy such claim.

It is shown that the traction company failed to pay the interest and declared its inability to do so. On July 22, 1918 the stockholders held a meeting in New Orleans and decided to discontinue the operation of the railroad, as it was not a paying proposition. Suspension took place July 27, without funds with which to buy more. It was then that the Whitney-Central took charge of the property in order to protect the bondholders, it declares. It is now proposed to sell the traction company's holdings to satisfy the bonds.—N. O. States.

**Applications for Liquor Licenses**

New Iberia, La., Dec. 14, 1918. Notice is given to the public that I will apply for permission to continue my retail liquor business at my present stand, Hotel Frederic Bar, West Main Street in the City of New Iberia during the year 1919.

D. M. DURIO.

Delcambre, La., Dec. 14, 1918. Notice is given that we have applied to the Board of Trustees of Delcambre, La. to continue our retail liquor business at Delcambre, on the Main Street during the year 1919.

SMITH & GARY.

Marcel, La., Dec. 14, 1918. The undersigned gives notice that he will apply to the Police Jury of Iberia Parish for permission to re-open his retail liquor business at Marcel, La., during the year 1919.

G. L. SMITH.

Hobertville, Dec. 6, 1918. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that I will make application to the Police Jury of Iberia Parish for permission to continue my retail liquor business as now conducted by me during the year 1919.

B. P. OLIVIER.

New Iberia, La., Dec. 6, 1918. The undersigned gives notice to the public that he will file application in accordance with law to continue the retail liquor business as now conducted, corner of Iberia and Madison Streets, during the year 1919, commencing January 1st.

JOE DRAGO.

New Iberia, Dec. 7, 1918. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that I will apply for permission to the City Board of Trustees of New Iberia for permission to continue my retail liquor business at the corner of Main and Fisher streets and corner of Main and Iberia streets during the year 1919.

W. O. HUGONIN.

New Iberia, La., Dec. 7, 1918. The undersigned gives notice that he will apply to the Board of Trustees of New Iberia for permission for a continuance of his retail liquor business at the corner of Hopkins Street and Washington Avenue during the year 1919.

W. J. WALET.

New Iberia, La., Dec. 7, 1918. Notice is given to all whom it may concern that I will again make application to the Board of Trustees for permission to conduct at the corner of Main and Bridge Streets my retail liquor business during the year 1919.

LEON J. MINVILLE.

**Banks Election Notices.**

New Iberia, Dec. 7, 1918. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Iberia National Bank of New Iberia, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

J. E. SCHWING, Cashier.

New Iberia, Dec. 7, 1918. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's National Bank of New Iberia, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

E. E. DELHOMME, Cashier.

New Iberia, Dec. 7, 1918. The regular annual meeting of the State National Bank of New Iberia, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

J. E. FRENZ, Cashier.

**Iberia Modern Dairy**  
**STILL IN THE LEAD.**

For the past four years I have been keeping a Sanitary score of my Dairy which has scored above 83 per cent. My herd has been tested and I will continue to give my customers milk in accordance with the Sanitary regulations of the State Board of Health. The milk I sell can be feed to infants without any risk of infection.

R. S. PESSON, Proprietor.

All visitors are welcome to inspect my Dairy at any time. Phone 295

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**INSURANCE.**

Successors to Smith & Taylor

**FIRE MARINE, TORNADO, CASUALTY, LIABILITY, PLATE GLASS AND STEAM BOILERS.**

Room No. 2, Second Floor, Masonic Temple.

**PLANTERS HOTEL**

Dauphine and Iberville Sts., New Orleans.

EUROPEAN PLAN \$1.00 UP.

"IN THE HEART OF THE CITY."

A. D. STEWART, Manager.

**ALPHONSE DAVIS, GENERAL INSURANCE.**

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HIGHEST PRICE PAID.

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SUCCESSOR TO

**JOHN T. WHITE INSURANCE AGENCY.**

OFFICE—WESTERN UNION BUILDING.

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