

Poor Little Luxembourg

THE tiny, independent state of Luxembourg has been almost lost sight of while Europe is fighting its great war. Vast war armies swept over this infant monarchy at the beginning of the war, passed beyond, and left it all undamaged far behind the battle lines. Luxembourg was in no position to oppose the passage of an empire's forces, and, therefore, quietly submitted to the passage of the German army. Hence it is still the possessor of a well-developed industry, of smiling fields and meadows, and of a people happy in the security of their young men. When the Kaiser's army corps started by way of this grand duchy into France, Luxembourg had a standing army of 200 and about 150 policemen with which to oppose the German endeavor. Such an army as the grand duchess had was above reproach, well-drilled, well-set up, well-fed, and handsomely uniformed and caparisoned, but it might as well have set out to stay the tidal waves of the sea as to have mobilized in defense of its neutrality.

Luxembourg is little known to the average European traveler. Though it lies between two great capitals—Paris and Berlin—it is comparatively neglected by tourists, most of whom are unaware that it offers a multitude of interesting details to the visitor, writes L. A. Pollock in the Philadelphia Record. A place of glorious

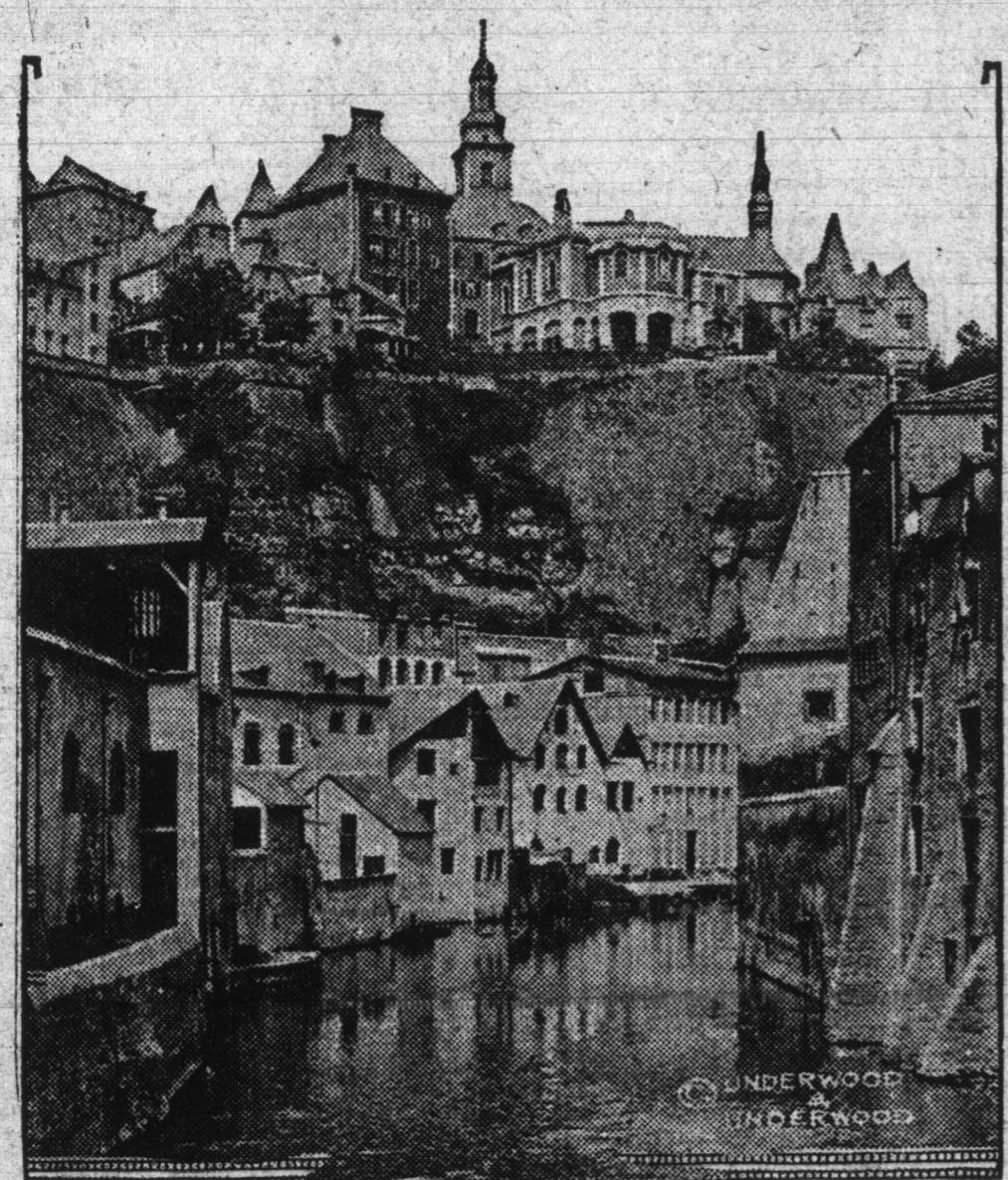
and a chamber of deputies numbering 48, elected by the people. The grand duchess is aided by the conseil de gouvernement of four members named by the monarch.

The country is divided into 13 cantons, the people apparently being free from superstition in that respect. There is no trial by jury in the land. Each canton has its "justice de paix." A "tribunal d'arrondissement" sits at Luxembourg and another at Diekirch and in the capital there is a high court of justice.

Germans have done much to develop the country in the face of national hatred. They run the railroads and many other enterprises, and Luxembourg still remains in the zollverein or German customs union.

Luxembourg, the capital, a city of 23,000 souls, lies on the Alzette and Petrusse rivers, which join on the east side of the citadel. The upper town is high "in Sonne und Luft" (in sun and breeze), standing on a great rock. The low town is sheltered beneath it. The city is remarkable, among other things, for its profuse display of roses. The German poet Goethe spent a brief period in the capital, the Luxembourgers commemorating it by placing an explanatory plate on the house where he resided. The poet was delighted with the city, asserting, "Luxembourg resembles nothing but itself."

The grand ducal palace, open to the public when the ruling family is ab-



VIEW OF LUXEMBURG

mountains and lowlands, of sparkling rivers and magnificent forests, venerable towns, ancient castles, perched dizzily on altitudinous crags, Roman remains and Druid relics, it holds within its narrow confines much to enthrall and move the visitor.

It is replete with folklore. It had Siegfried for its ruler and by many native students is believed to have been the birthplace of the Nibelungen legends. A novel state it is and ruled by the prettiest and youngest sovereign in Europe!

Has a Mixed Population.

The inhabitants of Luxembourg speak French, German and a patois. But they are not French or German—they are Luxembourgers. French is the language of the court. The patois, a strange mixture of many tongues, is spoken by most of the poorer folk. It is a queer conglomeration of languages and, to add to the difficulties of conversation, there are four varieties of the dialect. In traversing the very excellent roads in the duchy one is apt to be saluted with a German "guten tag" or a French "bon jour."

Agriculture is one of the principal occupations of the people, and the diminutive state actually produces one-fourth of the world's supply of iron. Many Germans have entered the country to work in the mines or on the railroads, and, despite the traditional dislike of Prussians they are quickly made Luxembourgers. The same is true in a measure of many Italians who have made their way into Marie Adelais's domain.

Besides its farms and mines Luxembourg is made rich by its glove, pottery, cloth, paper, beer and tobacco industries. It has also produced in a good season as many as 1,250,000 gallons of wine. Cattle also are raised in large number.

Education is highly developed, the schools even drawing many foreigners.

The people reverence titles even as they love their grand duchess. Way back in the old days they sided with aristocratic Spain against the more liberal Netherlands and favored Louis XVI when he combated the revolution, bringing misery down upon their heads for their pains.

How It Is Governed.

The grand duchy has a parliament consisting of an upper house of 15 members chosen by the grand duchess

Stop That Backache!

There's nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. You are lame when you awake. Pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to rest and next day it's the same old story. Pain in the back is nature's warning of kidney ills. Neglect may pave the way to dropsy, gravel, or other serious kidney sickness. Don't delay—begin using Doan's Kidney Pills—the remedy that has been curing backache and kidney trouble for over fifty years.

An Iowa Case

Mrs. M. Clinton, *"Every Picture Tells a Story"*, Iowa, says: "My story back was weak and painful and the pains extended up into my shoulders. I had to have help in getting up in the mornings and my back was so lame and stiff I could hardly dress. Doan's Kidney Pills acted wonderfully, restoring me to good health. The cure has lasted."

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Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
gently but firmly compact a lazy liver to do its duty.
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Great Hood



Why He Went to a Concert.

Josef Hofmann has a story which illustrates the attitude of many people toward recitals of piano music.

A pianist was to give a concert, and as the audience was filing in the ticket taker stopped a man who presented two tickets.

"You can't go in," the official said. "You're not in fit condition."

"Didn't I pay for my tickets?" questioned the would-be auditor. "Aren't they in order?"

"They're perfectly in order," was the reply, "but the truth is you're drunk."

"Drunk? Drunk?" mused the other, solemnly placing the passports in his pocket. "Of course I'm drunk. If I weren't drunk would I come to a piano recital?"

Bad Language.

Thomas A. Edison on his sixtieth birthday said to a reporter:

"The result of this war will be a German republic that in fifty years will forge ahead of all of us."

The reporter, impressed by Mr. Edison's war knowledge, asked:

"What language do the Belgians use—Walloon, French, German?"

"Humph," said Mr. Edison, "I know well what language I'd use if I were a Belgian."

Had a Reason.

Cat—Doesn't her singing move you? Nip—It did once, when I lived in the next flat.—Town Topics.

A FOOD DRINK Which Brings Daily Enjoyment

A lady doctor writes:

"Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of the enjoyment obtained daily from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a stimulant like coffee.

"I began to use Postum 8 years ago; not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long, weary periods to be dreaded and unfiting me for business during the day.

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it as my Kentucky friend always wanted her coffee to look, like a new saddle."

"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many 'substitutes' for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years.

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like Postum in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Well-being," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers

LIFE, LIBERTY AND PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

A Western Canada Farmer Writes as to Conditions.

A. G. Hansen is a farmer living near Clavet, Sask., and as an old resident of Minnesota, takes strong exception to some of the articles appearing in American papers disparaging the true conditions in Western Canada. The "Cottonwood Current" of Cottonwood, Minn., an important weekly paper in the southwestern part of the state, recently published a letter from Mr. Hansen, which is interesting reading. In his letter Mr. Hansen makes a splendid case for Western Canada against those who seek to deter farmers in the States from settling in Canada. He says:

"The district in which we live is a fair comparison to any other district in the country, made up mostly of settlers from the States. The majority here consists of Americans from Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas, with a few Canadians and an odd Englishman. We have been here eleven years, ever since this part of the country was settled, and the majority have done well. If they have not, it is certainly not the fault of the country.

"There has not been a crop failure in this district since settled. This year was the poorest, caused by lack of rain, although a fair estimate of wheat is about twelve bushels per acre, average, and oats about ten. Some farmers got as much as twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre, and we all got good prices.

"The laws of Canada are nearly the same as those of Minnesota, and we enjoy the same privileges.

"So far as the European war is concerned, we suffer to a certain extent as all the world does. Canada is giving a helping hand to her Mother Country, and we American-Canadians firmly believe it is Canada's duty to do so. I have not heard one American-Canadian who has expressed a different opinion. Canada is not compelled to send her soldiers. The service rendered is all voluntary service.

"The accusation that old settlers are considered undesirable citizens and are forced out of business, even in danger of being 'mobbed at their own fireside,' is all false, a mere fabrication in the mind of badly informed correspondents. There are a few who have been discovered carrying letters, others papers and plans to prove them spies, and whose object is to conspire against the government. These have justly been arrested. Such a class of people cannot be considered good citizens, whether living in Canada or in the United States.

"Some people are failures wherever they are, and as an excuse for failure in their country it may seem easy to put the blame on the Canadian people and the Canadian government. Fact is, thousands of people from the United States are emigrating to Canada at the present time, which shows they are not afraid of the Canadian government.

"The government is giving away, free of charge, provision through the winter to farmers in certain districts affected by the drought, and is also sending seed grain to those in need of help. This is very different from driving settlers away from their own homes.

"I have always observed that the people who love their Mother Country most are those who make the best citizens of their adopted country. The glorious 'Stars and Stripes' will always stand for what is good and noble to us, though we live in a neighbor country where we also enjoy 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'—Advertisement.

Helpful Advice.

"Some of these social workers evolve some profound theories."

"What now?"

"This one advises the poor to modify the cost of living by purchasing their stuff in barrel lots."

Many School Children Are Sickly. Children who are delicate, feverish and cross should be well fed on Mother's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, and are recommended for complaining children. A pleasant remedy for worms. Used by Mothers for 26 years. At all Druggists, 5c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

More.

Cobb—is it a privilege to know Short?

Webb—Yes; an expense, also—Judge.

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MEN'S \$2.50 * \$3 * \$3.50 * \$4.00 * \$4.50 * \$5 * \$5.50 SHOES

WOMEN'S \$2.00 * \$2.50 * \$3.00 * \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES

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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

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The \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00 shoes will give good service.

Other makes costing \$4.00 to \$5.00, \$6.00 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing \$6.00 to \$8.00.

There are many other makes of shoes.

Consult them and they will tell you why W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be exceeded for value.

CAUTION! When buying W. L. Douglas shoes for your NAME stamped on the bottom. Shoes that have your NAME on the bottom are always the best. Do not buy shoes that have your NAME on the bottom.

Remember we live in a world where there are many inferior makes.

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