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THE CHEAP COAL PROMISE.
Most of the people in the United States are worrying about their winter coal supply. Their bins are empty. They don't want to fill them at the present ravenous prices. They have waited longer than usual in the hope that the government will lower the price.

The government has now promised definitely that it will provide relief. It has been announced that there will be a presidential proclamation about Oct. 1 fixing the retail price of coal at a fair rate. This rate, the public is told, will be based on the cost of production at the mine, with just enough added to pay the freight to the distributing point and give the jobber and retailer a moderate profit.

Meanwhile, Fuel Administrator Garfield advises the public not to get "panicky," not to stock up on high priced coal now, but to buy only what is absolutely essential for the balance of the month.

The public earnestly hopes that the government will literally fulfill its promise. Developments thus far have been disheartening. The government's announcement fixing the maximum price of coal at the mines has not been followed by any noticeable relief to small consumers, and little relief to large ones. Operators and dealers have pleaded heavy expenses and pre-existing contracts to justify them in keeping up prices. It is probably going to take something more than a mere proclamation to knock out the combination of economic laws and human greed that constitute the present coal industry.

There is no question that the government has power enough to accomplish this purpose. But there is some natural doubt as to whether the fuel administration has made the requisite preparation for its big, difficult task, and has the situation well enough in hand to provide the desired relief promptly. The public can't wait patiently much longer.

MOVIES AS USUAL.

Congress has done well to refrain from imposing a war tax on low-priced amusements. It would be unwise to do anything tending to discourage our popular drama, particularly the movies.

"The function of the theater in time of war," says the New York Times, "may well be to distract the public mind from the all too drugging effect of the one great abnormality in which humanity is temporarily engaged, and to remind it healthily of the normal that life still contains, the fresh air and sunlight of other days that still lie hidden beneath the present dark stifling clouds of storm and poison gas and powder smoke. It is well to day to be reminded of yesterday and tomorrow."

That rather ponderous passage might go over the head of a movie audience, if it were thrown suddenly on the screen. But the purport of it is simple and true. In war time, more than ever, we need such diversion. We need the comedy, the wholesome sentiment, the melodrama, perhaps even the tragedy, provided it hasn't too close a connection with the war.

We go to the theater to be drawn out of ourselves, to have our thoughts changed, our feelings turned from their usual ruts. For sorrow, especially, drama is a good antidote. It interrupts the sad brooding for at least a little while. If the war atmosphere hangs like a pall over the nation—as it may, before we get through—it's good for everybody to patronize any kind of clean, normal show.

Let's have movies as usual, no matter what happens.

FAMINE AS A PRICE-FIXER.

Those who object to government price-fixing and control of commodities have had much to say about the evil of interference with "economic laws." They argue that production, distribution and prices naturally regulate themselves, and should be allowed to do so even in war time. If prices are too low, they say, people will buy more, and the increased demand will send prices up. If prices are oppressively high, people will consume less, and the diminished demand will make goods more plentiful, and therefore cheaper.

In his address to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Herbert C. Hoover gave a conclusive answer to this argument, and incidentally punctured the notion that there is any special virtue in high prices. "We have listened," he said, "to the siren of high prices, heralded as a mark of prosperity and said to possess economic advantages. It is advocated as a conservation measure. It

GERMANS LOSE 25,000 SOLDIERS IN LATEST DRIVE

London, Sept. 22—German losses resulting from the new British offensive which began on the West Flanders front on Thursday were estimated today to be at least 25,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

One whole German division was annihilated in the savage fighting along the Ypres-Roulers road.

There was a lessening in the tenacity of the enemy struggle while the British were strengthening their new positions and linking them up. But the big guns thundered incessantly, holding a barrage in front of the lines to break up the strong German counter attacks which were driven home until the Teutons were completely exhausted.

The greater number of the German reserves were thus used up in counter thrusts or in futile attempts to repel local British attacks against isolated positions which the Germans had been able to maintain.

The new British line has now been straightened and all is in readiness for the next phase of the big battle. The new gains have deepened the salient which bites into the German front east of Ypres and the next British attacks probably will be delivered along the flanks of this triangle.

That the Germans have taken alarm from the inexorable advance of the British in Belgium is evidenced by reports from Amsterdam that German reinforcements have been rushed into that zone. The German garrison in Antwerp has been increased to 50,000 men.

The Amsterdam dispatch says: "It is learned from the frontier that the Germans are strengthening their lines in Belgium and are building new defenses and reinforcing their artillery along the coast. Numerous villages are being fortified and there are other evidences that the Germans have begun to fear keenly for the safety of their submarine bases."

It is true, high prices reduce consumption, but they reduce it through the methods of famine, for the burden is thrown onto that class of the most limited means, and thus the class least able to bear it.

"There is no national conservation in robbing our working classes of the ability to buy food. Real conservation lies in the equitable distribution of the least necessary amount. It is obvious that our people must have quantities of food and must have them at prices which they can pay from their wage."

\$20,000,000,000.

It's well to take those appropriations seriously. They are expected to aggregate about \$20,000,000,000 for the year. That is a tremendous amount of money. It's nearly one-tenth of the estimated wealth of the United States. It's more than one-third of all the money the whole nation earns in a year.

"All thrown away," we hear people lament.

But is it? The experts are pointing out that about a third of the entire amount, \$7,000,000,000 to be exact, is intended for loans to our allies—Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia and others. That money isn't thrown away, any more than you throw away a sum that you lend a neighbor on airtight real estate security. It will be repaid in time. And meanwhile, the government will draw interest on it. Uncle Sam is now the world's banker. Credit that \$7,000,000,000 as an asset.

Also credit some \$1,200,000,000 to ships. Some of those ships will be sunk but most of them will remain when the war is over. They will be worth then at least what we paid for them. And by providing the merchant marine we have so long desired, they will aid incalculably in extending our foreign trade.

We're going to spend two-thirds of a billion for airplanes. We'll have many of those planes left. Better still, we'll have the war doctrine, still, we'll have the knowledge, the skill, the factories, the trained aviators, to turn this wonderful new art of flying to the purposes of peace. It will be worth what it cost us, and more.

Several hundred millions are to go for other productive purposes. More than a billion is to carry on the ordinary work of the government departments.

We might set down about \$9,000,000,000 of the total as destined to disappear in this air. And if we reckon that as paid for insurance against future wars, it's well spent.

The nation will therefore stop worrying, and proceed to dig down into its jeans for the twenty billions.

ARGENTINE TO BREAK RELATIONS TODAY

Buenos Aires, Sept. 22—Argentine should know whether it is to be peace or a break with Germany within 24 hours. The Chamber of Deputies was scheduled to meet this afternoon for a final decision on the resolution of the Senate to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, and it was generally believed that a rupture is imminent.

Foreign Minister Pueyrredon had given notice that the government is in receipt of new information relative to the un-neutral actions of Count Luxburg, the German envoy to Argentina, and stated that he would take part in the debate of the Deputies.

SUNDAY IN OTTAWA'S MANY CHURCHES

St. Patrick's Catholic church, Rev. M. A. Quirk, pastor. Low mass at 8 and low mass at 10:30 a. m.

St. Francis Catholic church, Rev. Casimir Miller, pastor. Masses at 8 and 10:00. First mass sermon in German at 10:30. Last in Polish.

St. Columba Catholic church, Dean Quinn, pastor. Low masses at 7, 8:30 and 10:30. Sunday school after 8:30 mass.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lafayette street. Morning service at 10:45; sermon subject, "Matter." Testimonial meeting held on Wednesday at 8:00 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend the service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Reading room open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 2:30 to 5.

Swedish A. E. church, Prairie street, Rev. Mohlin, of Evanston, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Evening service at 7:45.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. J. F. Vonckx, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. classes for all. Morning worship 10:45—"The Fatherhood of God." Children's sermon, "Nathan Hale." Junior Endeavor meeting at 6:30 p. m. Evening worship at 7:30; sermon, "Walking With God." Christ Episcopal church, Rev. G. W. Farrar, rector. Morning prayer and sermon 10:30. Sunday school 12. Strangers welcome.

Trinity Norwegian Lutheran church, Rev. H. M. Thompson, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45. Divine worship at 10:45 a. m. in Norse. No evening service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Ladies' Aid meets on Thursday afternoon.

First Baptist church, Rev. G. W. Chessman, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45. Morning service at 10:45. Sermon, "The Slacker." Evening worship at 7:30; subject, "The Mothers of the Nation." Orchestra music.

First Congregational church, Rev. Carl Stackman, pastor. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m., subject, "Eleventh Commandment." Evening sermon 7:30; subject, "Life Without Its Limitations."

First Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. C. A. Briggs, pastor. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "How Suffering Makes Men Great."

Epworth M. E. church (south side), Rev. C. A. Briggs, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Evening service at 7:30; subject, "The Method of the Master."

Zion Evangelical church, Madison and Sycamore streets, Rev. H. F. Ebert, pastor. Residence, 820 Jefferson street. Sunday school at 9:30. Evening service at 7:30 in English.

The Salvation Army, 511 La Salle street. Ensign Annie B. Garvin and Capt. G. Summers, officers in charge. Sunday meetings: 10:30, holiness meeting; 2 p. m., junior company meeting. Young People's Legion at 6:30 p. m. Salvation meeting, 8 p. m. Week night meetings, third week of siege: Tuesday, 8 p. m., salvation meeting; Wednesday, special meeting by young people. Thursday, cottage prayer meeting. Saturday, salvation meeting.

Union Mission church, Fourth avenue and Glover street, Rev. Sanders, of Streator, acting pastor. Services in the morning at 11:30. Preaching service in evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Trinity United Evangelical church, corner of Illinois avenue and Leland street, Rev. Isaac Divan, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. W. Coble, superintendent. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Everybody welcome. League service at 6:30 p. m. Prayer and class services on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visitors always welcome.

German Evangelical Lutheran church, West Jefferson street, Rev. Parze of Sycamore, Ill., will preside. Morning service at 10:30. After services a short meeting will take place for the purpose of calling a new pastor. All voting members of the church are urgently requested to be present.

Christian church, corner W. Jefferson and Chestnut streets, Rev. W. W. Vose, pastor. The pastor will be here only two more Lord's days—tomorrow and Sept. 30. His morning theme tomorrow will be "Jesus, the Lord of the Sabbath" and in the evening, "The Way of Salvation." Bible school at 9:45 every Lord's day. At the state convention of Christian churches this week a new district evangelist was appointed for this district and the work here will go right on. You are invited to all services.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Chicago, Sept. 22—The sixty-first annual convulse of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, Knights Templar, will be held here Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 21, 22, 23 and 24, according to announcement today. Divine services will be held in Medinah Temple at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, October 21. Patriotic exercises will be held at Stagg's field, 57th and Ellis avenue, at 2:30 o'clock Saturday on the afternoon of October 21. Peoria Commandery No. 2, will endeavor to secure the session of the grand-conclave for 1918 for that city, it is said.

Pana, Sept. 22—Mrs. Ethel Elam is a railroad crossing guard today. She accepted the position from the Illinois Central and is the first woman in such service on the system. Her husband has gone to war and her father, Robert Supton, surrendered the position to her with the company consent.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

T. LUCEY & BROS.
OTTAWA AND LA SALLE

THE BRIGHTEST SPOT IN TOWN

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

The New Styles Beckon to You



And in both Coats and Suits you'll find garments that seem to beckon to you alone—for there's an individuality in styles this season that means there's a Coat and Suit designed for YOU. These Coats and Suits we are showing beckon to you with styles that are extremely new—with exclusive features you'll admire—with materials of splendid quality and in shades you prefer. Why not answer their beckoning and try them on soon—within a day or so—for then you will have a splendid first choice.



One will find the popular shades represented in the garments shown here—Beet Root, Concord, Taupe, Navy, Amethyst, Pekin Green, Russian, African Brown, Hague, Mouse and Reindeer, and all in the choicest materials.

Every department in The Big Store is now loaded with seasonable Fall and Winter merchandise. Owing to market conditions and the rapidly changing prices it would be advisable to do your Fall shopping as early as possible, as we cannot guarantee to maintain present prices, and at the same time to maintain the Lucey standard of merchandise. We will not cut qualities. Rather than do so we will have to advance prices.

The Silk and Dress Goods Stock is filed with the very latest and newest novelties of the season.

We are Showing an Immense Stock of Cotton and Wool Blankets
Cotton Blankets from 98c per pair up.
Woolen Blankets from \$5 to \$15 per pair.
These prices you will not get later on.

A New Assortment of Fall Waists
In Georgette and Crepe de Chine, ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$10 each.
New Lingerie Waists at \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50, in the New Fall Models.

Try a Free Trader-Journal Want Ad

POTATOES
Just Received
A shipment of fancy Irish
Cobbler Potatoes
Don't forget to order a peck or bushel, the stock is fine. It will please you.
PAT SLATTERY
CALL ONE FIVE FIVE.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate
By virtue of the authority granted me by and under the last will and testament of Geo. J. Zimmerman, deceased, I shall on
SATURDAX, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1917
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the north door of the Court House in Ottawa, Illinois, offer for sale at public vendue the
160-ACRE FARM
owned by said Zimmerman and described as:
The Southeast quarter (S. E. 1/4) of Section Eight (8), in Township Thirty-three (33) North, Range Three East of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of La Salle and State of Illinois.
Terms of Sale
Then per cent of the purchase price to be paid at date of sale, and the balance to be paid upon confirmation of said sale by the Probate Court of La Salle County, Illinois.
This farm is situated about three miles northwest of Ottawa, and consists of about eighty acres of tillable land and about eighty acres of pasture and woodland, a great deal of which can be cleared up and made available for tillage purposes.
There are ample and adequate farm buildings and the land is well tilled. This is a very choice farm and offers a splendid opportunity to acquire a fine place.
The land is rented until the first of March, 1918, and the purchaser has the right to fall plow the stubble land. Possession to be given upon confirmation of the sale by the Court, subject to the present tenant's rights.
Abstract of title can be examined at the office of the undersigned, in Ottawa, Ill.
EDWARD C. SWIFT
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of George Jacob Zimmerman, Deceased.

(1154)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
First National Bank of Ottawa
At Ottawa, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business on September 11, 1917.

RESOURCES.	
1. Loans and discounts	\$2,297,623.08
2. Overdrafts, unsecured	871.48
5. U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	\$150,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	100,000.00
6. Liberty Loan Bonds unpledged	75,000.00
7. Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	33,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	91,660.25
9. Stock of federal reserve bank (50 per cent of subscription)	9,000.00
10. Value of banking house	75,000.00
11. Furniture and fixtures	16,000.00
12. Real estate owned other than banking house	30,878.40
13. Lawful reserve with federal reserve bank	129,041.88
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	403,548.29
16. Net amounts due from banks and bankers, and trust companies other than included in items 13, 14 and 15	1,617.20
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 17)	4,864.72
Total of items 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	\$410,030.21
19. Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	840.97
20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	7,500.00
Total	\$3,426,446.37
LIABILITIES.	
22. Capital stock paid in	\$150,000.00
23. Surplus fund	150,000.00
24. Undivided profits	\$ 124,925.10
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	9,864.33
27. Circulating notes outstanding	115,060.77
29. Net amounts due to National banks	8,664.42
30. Net amounts due to banks and bankers (other than included in 28 or 29)	61,420.18
Total of items 28, 29 and 30	70,084.60
31. Individual deposits subject to check	931,669.89
32. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	63,871.74
33. Certified checks	3,518.55
34. Cashier's checks outstanding	2,688.36
37. Dividends unpaid	52.50
Total demand deposits subject to reserve, items 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38	1,001,800.84
41. Postal savings deposits	20,082.72
42. Other time deposits	1,771,917.44
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, items 39, 40, 41 and 42	1,792,000.16
Total	\$3,426,446.37

State of Illinois, County of La Salle, ss—
I, Charles E. Hook, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD C. SWIFT,
OSCAR HAEBERLE,
LORENZO LELAND,
Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighteenth day of September, 1917.
HERBERT C. WILEY, Notary Public.
(Seal).

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