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CALENDAR OF ILLINOIS HISTORY.
October 5, 1818—The first General Assembly of the state of Illinois was convened in Kaskaskia.

THREE-CENT POSTAGE.
There is one item of the new war tax bill that will make itself felt directly by nearly every man, woman and child in the country. It is the one-cent tax on first class mail matter. After thirty days from the enactment of the law, every sealed letter will have to pay postage at the rate of three cent an ounce or fraction thereof, instead of two cents. And every post card will cost two cents instead of one cent.

There will probably be little objection to this form of war contribution. It doesn't bear heavily enough on the ordinary citizen to make it a hardship. It is certainly the most democratic of war taxes, since it applies equally to rich and poor—that is, if we may assume that the poor write as many personal letters and post cards as the rich.

It will prove a burden to many citizens and organizations that transact their business chiefly by mail. But the public as a whole will probably not grieve on that account. It will mean, in all probability, less publicity matter going thru the mails. That may be a relief to men weary of the postal bombardment of advertisements, appeals and political propaganda.

A DEMOCRATIC INCOME TAX.
Democracy, the basic principle of our big war, is all-triumphant. Even the federal income tax has been democratized.

Heretofore most of us have looked with envious admiration on the citizens liable to this levy. The latter have grumbled ostentatiously, and been secretly proud of their distinction. It has made a sort of tax-paying aristocracy.

Now that is all changed. Almost anybody can pay an income tax. The exemption for single men is reduced to \$1,000. Where is the man, in any profession, business or trade, who isn't making that much in the year 1917?

In the case of married men the exemption is \$2,000. Any excess over that amount is liable, under the new revenue law, to a 4 per cent "normal tax." That is to say, the head of a family with \$2,000 a year will pay 4 per cent on \$1,000 of his income, or \$40. The normal rate prevails only up to the \$5,000 limit. Above that there are extra assessments, or surtaxes, progressing with the size of the income, running from 1 per cent on incomes of \$5,000 to \$7,500 up to 60 per cent on \$1,000,000.

The "normal rate" will drag in an enormous number of citizens hitherto exempt, and will thus tap a great, new reservoir of national income. There must be several millions of families making more than \$2,000 a year. The fact that the government sorely needs the money is justification enough for this tax. But the "democratic" argument for it is just as strong.

It has long been maintained, by men under no suspicion of self-interest, that as long as we have any income tax at all, it should apply universally—that every citizen above the poverty line should contribute according to his ability. That avoids the appearance of class discrimination. And it makes all citizens feel a sense of responsible participation in their national government. There is unquestionable merit in that view. It is a fine thing for so many of us to share thus directly in paying the country's war expenses.

The scale of rates seems to have been worked out pretty fairly. Some may think that the rich ought to pay more, but they're really taxed rather heavily. The head of a family with \$4,000 a year can hardly complain of paying his \$80 taxes when he realizes that the man with twice as much income has to pay six times as much taxes, and the man with 100 times as much income has to pay nearly 3,000 times as much.

Curly Hair.
Curly hair is a constitutional, hereditary phenomenon. The curly hair curls because it is fat. Straight hair is cylindrical. Being flat, the hair has a natural tendency to assume a spiral shape. Cutting has no effect, as the cause of the fatness lies in the shape of the follicle. Hair issuing from a slanting, crooked follicle is bound to be flattened and twisted.

In the United States only one farm in seven of more than twenty acres now supports sheep, and consequently we import nearly a third of a billion pounds of wool yearly.

GERMANS ASSAULT BRITISH POSITIONS WITHOUT SUCCESS

COUNTER ATTACKS ON FLANDERS FRONT ARE STUBBORNLY RESISTED—ALLIES STRENGTHEN POSITIONS WHILE UNDER FIRE.

London, Oct. 5.—The new positions so brilliantly captured on the West Flanders front by the British yesterday were heavily shelled last night by German artillery, the war office announced today. The Germans, however, did not continue their counter attacks, the official report added.

Under the German shell fire, the British worked desperately strengthening and consolidating the newly won trenches. German raids were made in the Goussencourt sector, but all were repulsed.

Blood Covers Battle Fields.

London, Oct. 5.—After months of bloody fighting in Belgium the British today dominate the greater part of the famous Pass-Chendaele ridge, smashing the German grip in an engagement that culminated yesterday in one of the most important victories of the war.

Determined efforts were made by the Germans to wrest from the British some of the ground so brilliantly won along the eight miles of fighting front around Ypres, but all failed.

Heavy fighting was in progress between Langemark and Gheluvelt the greater part of the night.

The number of German prisoners in the hands of the British is now estimated at about four thousand. Much booty was captured also.

No sooner had the British established themselves upon the strategic Pass-Chendaele ridge than the big guns began to roar, hurling a terrific barrage fire in front of the newly won ground to bar German counter attacks.

In the meantime the British soldiers—Englishmen, Welshmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Canadians and Australians all jumped together—set to work with grim fury to consolidate the new positions before the Germans could get their counter assaults under way.

The German trenches were found to be blasted out of all semblance of defensive works by the British shell fire and most of the dugouts were wrecked.

Soon the Germans came plunging thru the British fire against the positions that 24 hours earlier had been their own, but were met by a sheet of machine gun and rifle fire that sent them reeling back.

Tanks and aeroplanes played a big part in the attack. While the tanks rumbled forward with their machine guns spouting bullets at the rate of 700 a minute, the sky above the German trenches was black with aeroplanes that hurled down bombs, turned loose their machine guns against the Teutons or directed the British artillery fire.

By their masterly stroke on Pass-Chendaele ridge, the British menace the whole German line on the West Flanders front from the North Sea to the French frontier, a distance of 40 miles.

The fortified village of Brood Zinde is now in possession of the English and the way has been opened for a drive on the defenses of the important German base of Roulers, five miles east of Brood Zinde.

Jubilant articles appeared in the press today praising Field Marshal Haig and his brave men. Military experts predicted that in view of the steady crumbling of the German front the Germans may lose their submarine base at Ostend and perhaps that at Zeebrugge before rigorous winter weather compels a cessation of the British offensive.

Military Digits.

Men with long, tapering "piano" fingers are apt to desert after short service, while those having stubby digits, denoting stability of character and utter lack of the artistic temperament, usually stand by their boats and make the best marines.

Although desertions from the marine corps are light at times, it has been said that actors, sign writers and strange to say, waiters furnish the largest number of deserters.

Records, including finger prints, of all men enlisted in the corps are kept at headquarters for purposes of identification, and there are cases on record where bodies, with finger tips intact, have been positively identified through the finger print medium.—Philadelphia Press.

The Word "Expire."

"Expire" in its literal sense is breathing out. Inspiration and expiration together constitute respiration. Izaak Walton observed that "if the inspiring or expiring organ of any animal be stopped it suddenly dies." The Romans spoke of "breathing out" the breath of life instead of "dying" by way of euphemism, just as they said "vixit" (he has lived) instead of "he is dead." In all languages the reluctance frankly to say "dead" or "die" appears; hence such words and phrases as "pass away," "decease," "demise," "the departed," "the late," "no more," "if any thing should happen to me."

ILLINOIS BRIEFS.

Springfield, Oct. 4.—Reports from all parts of the state show a large number of Civil War veterans will be in attendance at the annual celebration of the Siege of Vicksburg to be held on the famous battlefield, October 19. The blue and the gray veterans will be sent to the reunion at the expense of the state. Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson has received a large number of acceptances to attend from the heroes of '61-'64. An appropriation to cover the expenses of the meeting was appropriated by the last general assembly.

Springfield, Oct. 4.—The Daughters of the American Revolution are seeking the graves of six revolutionary soldiers, reported to be buried in Sangamon county. They are sought so the names and burial places can be included in the list on a bronze tablet at the court house.

Springfield, Oct. 4.—"Busted" Springfield bids fair to become a city of finances. Gold, pluribus unum and "filthy lucre" continues to trickle into the coffers of the city treasury. The jitney busses are the life savers. They are renewing their licenses. The number has increased to such an extent since the street car strike, city officials look with hopeful eyes to rehabilitation. Each driver turns in from \$6 to \$8 for a license.

Carlinville, Oct. 4.—Fearing a collision while riding in an automobile, Everett Cole, aged 50, jumped from the machine, directly in the path of an on-coming and was instantly killed. The accident occurred near a bridge on the Girard road, about six miles north of here Sunday.

AMERICANS LEAD AS WEAPON INVENTORS.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The invention of the aeroplane, the submarine, the Lewis machine gun and other destructive agencies of war emphasizes the fact that through Americans may be a peace-loving people they have been quick in bringing into the world the most powerful and ingenious weapons. Away back in the days of the American revolution American small arms were famous, and these guns caused General Howe to write home about "the terrible guns of the rebels." At that time Americans were a nation of gunmakers and gun users, and an authority has written:

"In the colonial days the residents of the Atlantic seaboard were the greatest users of guns of their period, and gunmakers' shops were in every city and town. With little knowledge of the science of ballistics, these men perfected the American rifle that was a factor of great moment in the revolution when welded by the sharp-shooting, keen-eyed men of the colonies."

From about 1800 until a period near the time of the outbreak of the civil war the Jager rifle, made at the United States Arsenal and rifle factory at Harper's Ferry, and generally known as the "Harper's Ferry Rifle," stood at the head of the list for efficiency as a military rifle.

It was an American who invented the revolver. Colonel Samuel Colt's first vital patent was taken out in 1835, but at the beginning the army and navy officers looked with suspicion or aversion upon the device. The Seminole war, in 1837, gave the inventor his first opportunity, and his revolver proved effective in terrifying the Indians of Florida.

It came into use in large numbers during the Mexican war in the hands of Texas Rangers. The revolver of that period was far different from the type of today. The power had to be dropped into six holes, the bullets then placed on top and rammed down by a lever; percussion caps affixed back of each charge and the hammer pulled back after each shot.

Then there was the invention of Richard J. Gatling, who brought forth the first serviceable machine gun of the world. A writer on military weapons has said that "in the Yankee group of inventors ranks Elihu Remington, Jr., of the same period as Colt Maxim, of Maine, the inventor of England's best rapid fire gun, and Parrott, who made the great smoothbores of the last century.

Among Americans who did much in the development of heavy ordnance were Dehlgren and Rodman, inventors and designers of the most effective big guns of the Civil war, and Colonel Bonford, of New York, who designed and superintended the building of the great Columbiads.

Passing of the Livery Stable.

Buggies are not often seen now in the big cities, but in the rural districts a great many buggies still are sold. It being suspected that for general courting purposes they are vastly superior to anything in the vehicle line yet invented.

But certainly the livery stable must by this time find business dull. Thus passes a great institution where the wits were wont to gather and discuss horses, men, politics and crops, but especially horses. In many a small town the livery stable office was really a public opinion. The traveling men who came to engage a rig were always willing to discuss the affairs of the outside world; the farmers who left their horses to be fed while in town were as likely as not to loaf about the barn while their wives did the shopping, there to discuss crops and the weather, and of course no young man could hire a narrow seated rig without revealing, either by his actions or his speech, the progress of his affairs of the heart.—Indianapolis News.

SUPREME COURT MAKES URBANA WET

Urbana, Oct. 5.—Altho Urbana is dry, it is unlawful for the city authorities to seize booze. This is the ruling of the Illinois Supreme Court. It makes practically all of the anti-liquor ordinances passed by the city council during the last decade mere scraps of paper.

All this has been brought out in a row in the city council. Alderman Falk has charged the police with laxity, with reference to the sale of liquor. Corporation Counsel W. C. Maguire broke the news to the body, when they appealed to him for information. He explained that the Supreme Court has thrown out the "congregating to drink," the "excessive supply" ordinances and in fact, all similar ordinances except where in the sale of liquor is dealt with, and has ridiculed cities adopting them.

"A person can haul, store, keep, drink or give away all the liquor he wants and if we seize his booze we are doing it unlawfully," Mr. Maguire declared. "We have no more right to take his booze than we have his hat."

GIVES WOUND-HEALING DISCOVERY TO COLLEGE.

Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 5.—Having discovered a chemical substance which has proven remarkably successful in curing wounds and in causing wounds to heal at once which for months, or even years, had refused to yield to treatment, Dr. T. Robert Mkip III, professor of biochemistry in the University of California, has just executed a deed donating to the University of California all his patent rights in this valuable new substance, "Tethelin." All profits resulting from the discovery are to constitute an endowment, the income to be applied to medical research.

Tests of this new substance, made in army hospitals in Europe and in civil hospitals in America, have proved the great value of the discovery. The appalling number of men wounded in the present war makes the discovery of especial timeliness and value. Several new substances and new methods have been found by the medical investigators of the world since the war began which are extremely useful in combating infections in wounds. This new substance however, "Tethelin," has a field of usefulness all its own, after other methods have rendered the tissues aseptic, and wounds still sometimes refuse to heal—especially where frost bite, burns or varicose veins have injured the vitality of the tissues. There are thousands of such cases in Europe today and they occupy the hospitals for an exceptionally long time, consuming drugs, time, space and food, and frequently such cases have to be discharged unhealed. It is precisely these cases—the most expensive—which "Tethelin" will cure, since it stimulates the sluggish tissues and enables Nature to work its own repair.

Not only in old wounds has "Tethelin" been found valuable. It has been found that often open sores which for years had refused to heal have at once yielded to treatment with this new drug.

Fall of the Bastille.

The famous French prison known as the Bastille was originally the Castle of Paris and was built by order of Charles V. between 1370 and 1383 as a defense against the English. When it came to be used as a state prison it was provided with vast bulwarks and ditches. The Bastille had four towers, of five stories each, on each of its larger sides, and it was partly in these towers and partly in underground cellars that the prisoners were situated. It was capable of containing from seventy to eighty persons, a number frequently reached during the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., the majority of them being persons of the highest rank. The Bastille was destroyed by the mob on July 15, 1789, and the governor and a number of his officers were killed. On its site now stands the column of July, erected in memory of the patriots of 1789 and 1829.

A Touch of Nature.

Just a dirty little yellow cur! I called him homeless until I heard a dirtier little urchin yelling, "Aw, govnan home" and pelting him with stones. The youngster swore, and I felt sorry for the dog. I wanted to wring the urchin's neck and save the dog. Just as I was about to put my thought into action a big black limousine came swerving down the street. The child darted before it, grabbed the little yellow cur to his heart, and the two came rolling from beneath the whirling wheels. As I helped them from the gutter the boy was moaning.

"Where are you hurt, boy?" I asked excitedly, turning him around on his sturdy bare legs.

"Dey didn't hurt me—but dey dern near got my dog!" wailed the urchin between dry sobs.—Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

Leaves on a Tree.

Why should a tree have either opposite or alternate leaves entirely, and what difference does it make in the growth of the tree? Among trees native to the United States but three families have opposite leaves, the ashes, the maples and the horse chestnuts. As mature trees they do not differ in appearance from the great number of alternate leaved trees. Why is this so, or why should a few have opposite leaves and branches?—Los Angeles Times.

There were only 354 days in the year 1752. Change of calendar.

BE HONEST WITH CHILDREN

Especially Pernicious Are the Foolish Threats That Are Frequently Made by Parents.

Do not lie to children. They will soon learn you are lying; you will lose their confidence, and their respect for you will be gone. When you tell them fairy stories, let them understand they are stories. Enjoyment of the tales will not be less. Some try to control children by telling them they will be whipped, thrown out of the window, that the "boss man" will catch them, that they will be "sold to the rag-man," or the policeman will get them, and by making nasty other untrue, senseless threats. The child soon discovers that none of these things occur. He ceases to fear the threat and becomes as disobedient as ever—perhaps more so, since such threats act like darts to continue.

One bad threat often made to children is that the policeman will get them and take them to jail. Children should be taught that the policeman is a friend, not an enemy. They should be trained to know the policeman is one to guard them from harm and to help them in trouble.

The evil of a lie to a child cannot be estimated. It does not correct the child's behavior. One loses the child's respect, and one's authority is consequently weakened. A more serious result, however, is that the child learns to lie. Any lie is an attempt to deceive and must have evil consequences, both for oneself and the child to whom the lie is told. One should never make a threat one cannot perform. Threats are bad at the best. There are other ways to accomplish one's purpose. If you would keep your children honest with you, be honest with them.

MISSES INFLUENCE ON CHILD

Hard to Exaggerate How Important It Can Be Made in the Training of Youth.

Story-hour has always been the standby of youth, cheerfully anticipating the soothing close of the day. Every mother, too, has appreciated these minutes day after day, as a blessing in the training and development of her child. It is an indisputable fact that a child never absorbs more than when it is interested and amused. So during the pleasant story hours the child learns about the joys, the sorrows, the disappointments—in short, all the lessons of life.

But now some resourceful mother has discovered how to improve this ancient institution. How? By setting its libretto to music; by putting into song all the little tales of the hour—cheerful tunes for tales of joy; low, soft tunes for sad tales; clamorous tunes for victories.

Heretofore so many children have grown to manhood and womanhood without the helpful influence of music, probably because the mother has put forth such feeble excuses as "I am not musical; I can only play for my own amusement." "I don't know enough about music to teach it to my children." These ideas are old-fashioned now, and no longer hold water. Any little tune, no matter how weakly sung or played, but fitting in with the mood of the tale or action of the moment, delights the child, and unconsciously leaves behind an indelible influence and a recollection of happy days.

"Taking of Umbrage."

Barrie's famous story in "When a Man's Single" about the "taking of Umbrage" is said to have been by no means fictitious. The "incident" was actually the work of a practical joker on the staff of a well-known periodical paper in England. It was in 1864, at the time of the famous Seven Days' War waged by Austria and Germany on Denmark. This journalist, knowing how late news was dealt with at the office of a certain other paper contrived that a message should reach that paper early one morning, announcing, under the heading of "The War in Denmark," "The Enemy Have Taken Umbrage." "Umbrage" was given as a place on the North sea, and full particulars about it were supplied. The plot succeeded. The momentous news item was published, and the "taking of Umbrage" was the talk of the town for several days.—The Argonaut.

Humor the Best Tonic.

Keep in good humor. It is not great calamities that embitter existence, it is the petty vexations, the small jealousies, the little disappointments, the minor miseries, that make the heart heavy, and the temper sour. Don't let them. Anger is a pure waste of vitality; it is always foolish, and always unworthy, except in very rare cases, when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another, or a dumb animal abused; and even that seldom mends the matter. Keep in good humor, Benjamin Franklin's ready smile and indomitable good humor did as much for his country in the old congress as Adams' fire, or Jefferson's wisdom; he clothed wisdom with smiles, and softened contentious minds into acquiescence. Keep in good humor.

Exclusive.

Mrs. Nuritch—Yes, our son Reginald is to go away to boarding school soon. His father will go next week to take the entrance examinations.
Mrs. Lessoin—His father?
Mrs. Nuritch—Yes; the school is a very select one, you know, and no one is admitted unless his father is worth at least twenty million.

Nicely Calculated.

Miss sentiment—Were you ever disappointed in love? Eligible Widower—Two and a half times. Miss sentiment—Two and a half times? Eligible Widower—Yes, twice married and once rejected.—London Telegraph.

Engel's Cloak and Suit Store

Never before have we shown as big an assortment in up-to-date Ladies' and Children's Garments as we are today. The styles are up-to-the-minute and our prices not any higher than last year. All we ask is comparison.

We are selling up-to-date Coats at \$10, \$15, \$18.75, \$20, \$25 and up. Beautiful Suits at \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35. Latest style Dresses at \$7.50, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$22.50.

Just received another assortment of Children's Dresses and Coats.

Engel's Cloak and Suit Store

Saturday Special

Kayser Marvel-Stripe Silk Hosiery

The recognized silk hosiery of America. In all sizes, in black and navy, 3 pairs to a box. Only one box to a customer and not less than one box (3 pairs).

at \$3.50 a box

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1,000 cans large size Borden's Sweet Milk, same as Eagle, 2 cans for	25c
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100 large cans Fancy Pumpkin, per can	10c
200 bottles 60c Grape Juice, per bottle	39c
200 pkgs. Condensed Mince Meat, 3 pkgs. for	25c
100 Zinc Tubs, large and small	49c to 79c
5 10c cans Lye	25c
SUGAR MARKET SURE TO DROP.	
Fine Eastern Granulated Sugar, 100 lb. sacks	\$8.95
12 lbs. fine Eastern Granulated Sugar	\$1.00
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WASH DAY.	
5 bars Swift's Pride Soap	25c
30c pkg. Borax Powder	15c
30c pkg. Gold Dust	21c
10c bars Sapolio, 4 for	29c
About 500 cans Assorted Peas, Corn, Beans, Tomatoes. No labels, high quality, per tin	10c
No. 2 cans Kidney Beans	10c
25c cans Spaghetti	15c
No. 3 cans Peaches or Pears, heavy Syrup, per tin	22c
Per dozen	\$2.25
Open a new account by phoning	No. 128.

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