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TWO METHODS OF BEGGING

Plausible and Polite Mendicant No Doubt No More Deserving Than His Opposite.

Like those of the "Heathen-Chinee," the ways of the seeker after alms are peculiar. A correspondent writes to the London Chronicle: "Walking down Fleet street the other day, I was accosted in the most casual manner by an individual who at a glance could be summed up as one of life's failures. With refined accent and in the most perfect English he apologized—while keeping pace with me—for intruding his company upon me uninvited. He would not beat about the bush. Through a conglomeration of adverse circumstances (the phraseology is his own) he was destitute. For the moment he could not dig owing to his inability to find an allotment wherein to delve; to beg he was most heartily ashamed, but did it as a 'dernier ressort.' Could I spare a shilling—not as a loan, but as a gift, and help a lame dog over a stile?"

"I could—and I did, against my better judgment. He accepted the gift in the spirit in which he had asked for it. 'I'm not going to thank you,' he said; 'you know I would do the same for you were our positions reversed. Will you shake hands?' Further down I came across his antithesis. Siding up, with that crab-like slyness which stamps the professional mendicant, he accosted me thus. 'Yer don't 'appen 'ter 'ave a bit of bread on yer, guv'nor, do yer?' I did not—and the 'curse of the disappointed one followed me till I was out of earshot! And I shouldn't care to have to decide which of the two was the more deserving."

WAS WOMAN OF GREAT CHARM

Empress Josephine One of the Most Remarkable Personages of Historical Record.

While the Empress Josephine had one million francs a year for her private purse, it is a well-known fact that she was always in debt, and while this led to stormy scenes with Napoleon, and beyond doubt she had an extravagant wardrobe, it must not be supposed that she spent this sum entirely upon herself, as it is estimated that she supported more than two thousand poor people in addition to helping many needy aristocrats who had suffered under the revolution.

It is said that she owned several hundred hats and bonnets which were peculiarly becoming to her, and paid her hairdresser six thousand francs a year. Of course, the preservation of her wonderful charm caused the spending of many hours a day in her boudoir, from which all but a few favorite waiting women were excluded. So successful was she, in addition to her own wonderful personality, that at the age of forty, and a grandmother, when arrayed in a simple white mousseline and a string of pearls, her husband exclaimed at her loveliness and said he would be jealous.

Continental English.

The idea that English is to be the universal language of the future seems to be spreading. Certainly thousands of Europeans struggle bravely with its rules and idioms. Here is a sample of the progress that has been made in one quarter, remarks the Youth's Companion. It is taken from the advertising matter that a large continental hotel publishes in the form of an elaborate illustrated booklet:

"Its spacious dimensions, exquisite comfort, elegant fashion of its furnishings, the unobjectionable prerogatives as to the produce of its kitchen and contents of its cellars, besides the distinguished managing, which, assisted by well experienced attendants, does its utmost in always duly treating—all this, united already for many years past, obtained a general renown, even abroad, too."

A Word to Literary Critics.

Critics will show you how such and such a writer repeated the thoughts of Kant or Hegel, or used the phrasing of Dante or Milton, or stole the plots of Boccaccio or Guy de Maupassant. They often prove their wide reading, they sometimes demonstrate their sagacity, but they do not justify their existence as critics unless they go further than this, for the genius of authorship declares itself less unmistakably in gifts shared with fore-runners or contemporaries than in gifts peculiar to itself. Walt Whitman or William Wordsworth is neither understood nor elucidated when his possible plerifications have been listed; at best the ground has only been cleared for the critic's real work of insight and interpretation.—Collier's Weekly.

Englishwomen Urge Goat Keeping.

With the object of obtaining for the children of farm laborers a constant supply of pure milk, which is almost impossible in the calf rearing districts, Devonshire cottagers are being encouraged by Lady Acland of Killerton, Mrs. Charles Carew of Warricombe and other women, to keep goats.

Some of the best goats have been introduced into the country districts of Devon, and at Tiverton Agricultural Show recently valuable prizes were offered. It is claimed that goat's milk is in some respects superior to that given by cows.—London Times.

MORE AID FOR WAR VICTIMS

Vast Resources of Rockefeller Foundation to be Used.

New York.—The Rockefeller Foundation has determined to employ its immense resources for the relief of non-combatants in the countries afflicted by the war and stands ready to give "millions of dollars, if necessary," for the purpose. This was announced by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., president of the foundation.

In pursuance of this philanthropy, the foundation will send a commission to Europe in a few days to report first hand as to how, when and where aid can be rendered most effectively. At a cost of \$275,000 it already has chartered a ship and loaded it with four thousand tons of provisions for the relief of the starving Belgians.

"This action is taken," Mr. Rockefeller says, "as a natural step in fulfilling the chartered purpose of the foundation, namely, to promote the wellbeing of mankind throughout the world."

The ship is the Massapequa, the largest neutral vessel now in New York harbor, and it will sail at once direct for Rotterdam with a certification from the British consul at New York that its cargo is destined for the use of Belgian non-combatants only and should not be delayed in transit. The supplies are consigned to the American consul at Rotterdam and will be distributed by the Belgian relief commission.

Mr. Rockefeller has been in communication with Ambassador Page at London and made public a cablegram in which the ambassador describes the dire need of the Belgians and says that "it will require a million dollars a month, for seven or eight months, to prevent starvation."

HOSPITAL SHIP ON ROCKS

Steamer Rohilla Totally Wrecked in Storm Off British Coast—At Least 100 Crown.

Whitby, Eng.—The loss of life on the British hospital ship Rohilla, which crashed on the rocks off the Yorkshire coast near here, is a matter of doubt. The vessel, however, is a total wreck, having broken in two while life savers on shore were shooting lines and trying vainly to make one fast to the ill-fated ship.

Bearing physicians, nurses and hospital supplies, the Rohilla was on her way to a Belgian or French port to succor the wounded when she was driven ashore. It is understood all the women on board were saved, including one who was a survivor of the Titanic disaster. The fate of the physicians is uncertain as yet, as is that of the captain and crew. The total number of people on board is not definitely known but some estimates place it at 200. Of these, at least 100 are believed to have perished.

When the stricken vessel broke in two, eight men could be seen from the shore clinging to a piece of wreckage from the after part of the ship, and it is assumed they were swept to their death in the boiling sea. Fourteen bodies have been washed ashore.

Whitby, Eng.—A motor lifeboat, unmoored from Tyneworth, rescued the fifty persons still remaining on the wreck of the hospital ship Rohilla, which went on the rocks a few days ago. The sea was still heavy, but when the lifeboat got alongside the wreck, oil was poured on the water, enabling the transfer of the exhausted men. Ten minutes were required in the work of rescue. In all, seventy persons were lost in the wreck. Those saved from the ship total 146.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

—Great Britain has proposed that American ships bound for northern European ports touch at some convenient Scotch port on the voyage and submit to examination of their cargoes by British authorities, receiving in return certificates which will relieve them of annoyance of search by British and French cruisers during the remainder of their voyage.

—War's demand on American granaries, mills and packing houses, as shown in an analysis by the department of commerce, resulted in record exportations of breadstuffs, meats and other food articles during September. The value of foodstuffs sold abroad in September was \$68,490,889, nearly double that of September a year ago, when the total was \$38,786,624.

—If the European war is maintained

—The Russian ambassador at Washington, George Bakhmeteff, was slightly injured at Baltimore while bound for the races at Pimlico, when a taxicab in which he was riding collided with a motor car. The ambassador was cut about the face by glass.

—Jonkheer Bertling, Dutch minister of finance, is preparing plans for a war loan of 15 million dollars at 5 per cent, according to the Amsterdam Telegraaf. If the necessary amount is not forthcoming, says the paper, measures will be taken to raise the money by compulsion.

with its present violence for eighteen months the loss of life will be 4,000,000 and the property loss \$35,000,000,000. E. H. Gary, president of the American Steel and Iron Institute, said recently addressing the annual meeting of the organization.

BLOOMS IN MANY MONTHS

Goldenrod Has Been Wrongly Considered to Be Altogether an Autumn Flower.

Most of us associate the goldenrod with autumn. It seems to have been created to serve Indian summer—as an artist whose duty it is to color the roadside, to border the lake with a strip of flame, to provide a foreground of trustworthy and unerring pigment against the indefinable blues and purples of the distance.

But the goldenrod is probably more a summer flower than a flower of the fall, that is, if you consider all the species and sub-species as one. There are goldenrods that bloom in June. There are several that come in July and are dry and colorless stalks when September arrives. Though the flower rests under the accusation of causing hay fever by means of its air-borne pollen, the fact that it has blossomed and, in the case of many species, faded before the official opening-day of hay fever, appears to make out an alibi for it. Moreover, those resorts in the North where hay fever victims fly as to so many sanctuaries, are not free of the goldenrod. We doubt if one of the refugees, if it is not a mere lump of rock in the lake, can truly say that no goldenrod parades its treasure within the vicinity.

UNNECESSARY TO RISK LIFE

French Police Use a Suffocating Gas That Makes Arrest of Dangerous Person Easy.

Bullet-proof armor and revolvers discharging cartridges containing a suffocating gas, were used by the French police in securing a demented woman who was firing at everybody within sight. These weapons were provided for the special police after the downfall of the motor bandits. The scene of their use was Neuilly. The woman had barricaded herself in her room, and from her window she fired upon anyone who passed by.

A force of police, protected by breastplates and carrying the gas-discharging revolvers, went to the house. They were received with a volley, but on reaching the door of her room they fired the gas charges through a hole in the woodwork. In a few minutes the woman fell unconscious to the floor, and the men were able to secure her and take her away without the least trouble. It is said that, though the gas thus fired causes almost immediate unconsciousness, it has no unpleasant after effects.

When the Work Piles Up.

We can get any amount of work done by taking it a moment at a time. It is when we try to take it several moments at a time that it gets beyond us. A business man had a pile of work in front of him on his desk, and was "stewing around" over it, and saying how tremendously busy he was, when another man said to him, "You're not busy; you're only confused." Seeing and thinking about more than one thing at a time brings the confusion that multiplies burdens and hinders the work. It is sometimes well to clear our desk of everything except the one thing upon which we must be working; then to take up the next thing; and so on until the day's work is done. Concentration routs confusion. Doing one thing at a time gets an amazingly large number of things done.—Sunday School Times.

Laws Against Noise.

Germany has probably the most complete laws in the world against superfluous noise. For noise annoying the "public in general," an individual can be fined up to £7, or else imprisoned. For instance, a barking dog or cackling fowl which disturbs a school makes its owner liable under the law. In Berlin it is forbidden to transport through the streets articles such as sheet iron, chains, and other metal objects liable to make a noise, unless packed so as to be noiseless. New ordinances, now coming into force, forbid not only music in the streets without police permission, but also forbid music to be played or sung in the buildings where it can be heard in the streets.

Kissing in the Street.

In seventeenth century New England kissing in the street was a serious offense. But go back to fifteenth and sixteenth century Old England, and the case is very different. One of the Bohemian travelers whose narrative is given by Mrs. Henry Cust's "Gentlemen Errant" records of London: "It is the custom in this town that at the first arrival of guests in any lodging the hostess, with all the household, comes forth into the street to receive; and each one of them it behooves each one to kiss. Indeed, to them, to take a kiss is but as, to others, to offer the right hand." And Mrs. Cust gives a whole sheaf of similar foreign testimony to the pleasant English custom of kissing in the street.

Philology as an Oil Lure.

Here is a French linguist and geographer, who proposes to discover petroleum oil fields by means of native names of localities. He says that he has thus far located an oil field in Algeria, the nature of whose surroundings would never have suggested the existence of oil. He says there are several such places in Indo-China, and he suggests that France look over its possessions with such a scheme in mind.

BIG REVENUE TAX

Missouri Pays Ever Increasing Sums Into Uncle Sam's Coffers Each Year.

1914 BREAKS ALL RECORDS

More Than \$13,000,000 Turned Over to Government by State, Says Bureau of Labor.

Year by year the amount Missouri pays into the United States treasury as internal revenue increases, a fact which emphatically demonstrates that the state is continually progressing as a commercial and manufacturing commonwealth. Information just furnished the Bureau of Labor Statistics, intended for the 1914 Missouri Red Book given publicly by Commissioner John T. Fitzpatrick, reveals that in the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1914, Missouri turned into Uncle Sam's coffers \$13,331,518, compared to \$12,479,712 for the fiscal year of 1912-13, and \$12,082,821 for 1911-12; all of which goes to meet the costs of a government which is so great that its annual expenses exceed one billion dollars.

Uncle Sam's Missouri collections for the fiscal year just closed break all past records, a condition partly due to the new individual income tax, wealthy citizens and others of this state who have an income exceeding \$3,000 a year for single men and \$4,000 for married men, having paid to the United States in the twelve months ending June 30 last, \$57,958. Court proceedings against a few who have not paid this tax or who made wrong returns, will increase the amount just mentioned, but not to any great extent. Beside the individual income tax source some of the internal revenue came from an income assessment on corporations which had a yearly profit exceeding \$5,000 after all regular and legitimate business expenses had been met. The collections from this source, in the fiscal year under consideration, totaled \$1,429,998. Then there was the corporation excise tax which brought the neat sum, \$333,624.

MISSOURI GOODS TO EUROPE

Provisions, Flour, Shoes and Horses Being Bought in St. Louis For Warring Nations.

Twenty thousand additional head of horses are to be bought in Missouri and Southern Illinois by agents of the British, French and Russian governments, according to reports to live stock circles at St. Louis. It is said that the agents of the various governments have been instructed to make the purchases. A uniform price of \$270 is being paid for each horse.

The French agents, also, it is said, have bought one hundred thousand barrels of flour and great quantities of other provisions here; and orders have been placed with local shoe factories for thousands of pairs of shoes.

Heads St. Louis Bank.—Rolla Wells, former mayor of St. Louis, and present treasurer of the Democratic national committee has been chosen governor of the federal reserve bank of St. Louis at the first business meeting of the board of directors. The choice must be approved by the Washington administration before Mr. Wells can assume office. The salary attached to the position has not been announced, but it is believed here it will not be less than \$25,000 a year.

Killed in Wreck.—T. A. Snelling, a real estate dealer of West Plains was killed when a motor car he was driving overturned.

Identification Was Wrong.—The men and woman whose bodies were taken from the Mississippi river near St. Louis several weeks ago were not Mr. and Mrs. Charles Washam of Fargo, N. D., who camped on an island in the river, according to undertakers who buried the bodies. This judgment was formed after photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Washam had been shown to the undertakers.

Stockman Killed by Train.—John H. Hamilton of Salisbury, 23 years old, was struck by a Wabash train at Moberly and killed. He was on the way to St. Louis with a shipment of cattle.

Shot His Father.—Arthur Biggs, 21 years old, shot and seriously wounded his father, James Biggs, as the latter was opening a door at the Biggs home in St. Louis. The son mistook his father for a burglar.

Doctor Found Dead.—Dr. M. D. Lewis, 69 years old, was found dead from apoplexy in his office at Columbia recently.

Was Bound to Die.—George Hutcheson, about 20 years old, was struck by a freight train near Foristell recently and died there of his injuries. He drank poison before he was struck by the engine, probably for the purpose of being doubly sure of suicide.

Ozark Apples Moving.—Apples from orchards in the Ozark country are being moved by the railroads at the rate of sixty carloads a day, the fruit being consigned to markets in practically every state in the Union.