

A REAL NECESSITY

No Advertiser can Successfully Develop Trade in the Market Afforded by the People of Fulton, Unless He Employs the Advertising Columns of

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

Remember that its circulation represents ONE-SIXTH of the population of Fulton, therefore it is necessary to use *The Evening Times* to make your proposition a success.

The Evening Times' readers represent the same classes as any other paper circulated in this vicinity, who are, collectively, the all-powerful people for the advertiser to reach.

The people of Fulton reached by *The Evening Times* buy ONE-SIXTH of everything sold in the city. They have money to buy luxuries as well as necessities, and they read THIS PAPER because it is their Home Paper—edited, printed and circulated by "Home Talent" who spend their money for the up-building of Fulton—your City.

Readers of *The Evening Times* are a big, mighty crowd—to neglect them, to ignore them means a lack of business judgment, and it requires the support of the big crowd to put things over.

THE BIG CROWD OF FULTON—READ YOUR HOME PAPER

“A HERALD OF PROGRESS”

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

Admiral M. J. de Robeck, in Command at Dardanelles.



Photo by American Press Association.

Rear Admiral Michael John de Robeck, who succeeded Vice Admiral Carden as commander of the allied fleets operating in the Dardanelles, is an expert in the use of and defense against mines and torpedoes. He entered the British navy in 1875 at the age of thirteen and became a rear admiral in 1911. In 1912 he was made admiral of patrols, a command embracing all torpedo craft allotted to the coast defense in time of war and calling for expert acquaintance with every form of mines and mining.

The rear admiral (acting vice admiral) is an Irishman and is the second son of the fourth Baron de Robeck of Gowran Grange, Naas, Ireland. His brother, the present Baron de Robeck, is the only British subject holding a Swedish title of nobility. He is the great-grandson of John Henry Fock, Baron de Robeck, who fought for the American cause in the war of independence. He was a lieutenant in the Swedish army and with the permission of his king joined a French dragoon regiment sent to this country under Rochambeau. He was wounded at the battle of Gloucester and returned to France in 1783. Later he emigrated to Ireland, married a daughter of the brother of the Earl of Upper Ossory and by act of parliament was naturalized a subject of George III.

Register of the Treasury.

Houston B. Teehee of Oklahoma, who recently assumed the duties of register of the treasury, is five-eighths Cherokee Indian. He succeeded Gabe Parker, also an Indian, who resigned to become superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes. The new register of



the treasury was born in 1874 in what is now Sequoyah county, Okla. He was reared on a farm and was educated in the tribal schools and at the Fort Worth (Tex.) university.

Mr. Teehee's first political service was as an alderman in the city of Tahlequah, and he was subsequently mayor of the city for two terms. Later he became county attorney and at the time of his appointment as register of the treasury was probate attorney in the Indian service. Mr. Teehee's father was assistant chief of the Cherokees. He served as delegate to Washington during the negotiations leading up to tribal dissolution. He had been connected with tribal politics during his entire adult life until the tribal entity was abolished in 1908.

Register Teehee is deeply interested in all efforts for the advancement of the red man, especially as they concern the people in Oklahoma. He said recently that, while quite a number of them are yet restricted as regards their property interests, he hopes "it will be but a few years until all are rendered capable and industrious citizens of the state in the true sense of American citizenship."

POPULAR MECHANICS

Fires in Paint Barrels.

Many serious shop fires have had their origin in a paint barrel or tank used for dip painting. Such tanks or barrels occasionally take fire either spontaneously or through other causes, and when once in flame it is very difficult to extinguish it before damage is done. Water is useless, as it only spreads the burning paint; the ordinary fire extinguisher is in about the same class, and sand, while used by some with fair success, so fills the paint with grit and dirt as to render the entire batch unfit for further use. To put out a fire of this kind the American Machinist points out that a mixture of bicarbonate of soda and fine sawdust in about the proportion of ten pounds of bicarbonate to each bushel of sawdust has been found effective. The mixture is thrown into the burning tank and the cover replaced. The fire is almost instantly choked out by the heavy blanket of carbonic acid gas formed by the burning sawdust and sodium carbonate.

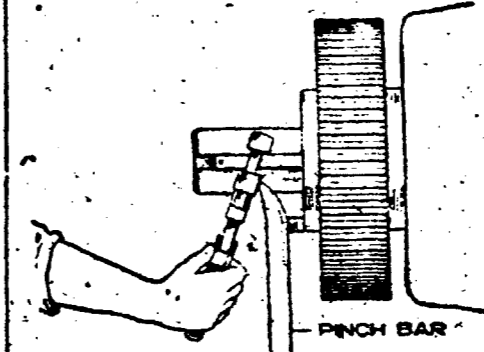
After the fire is out and the tank has cooled the charred sawdust dirt may be skimmed off the top, and the paint underneath will be found free from dirt and in as good condition as before the fire.

When Iron is Inflammable.

Iron burns freely under favorable conditions; though such a metal is not commonly thought of as combustible. A piece of soft iron when whittled into a flame burns brilliantly. A recently discovered process, termed by its inventor "colorization," said to protect combustible metals from atmospheric action at high temperatures and make them available for a much wider range of usefulness than is now the case, was recently described in the American Machinist. The metals are heated in revolving drums containing, among other things, finely divided aluminum, by which a surface alloy containing aluminum is produced. Pieces which because of their shape and size are not adapted for tumbling may be colorized by packing them in or painting them with a suitable mixture and heating them. After iron is colorized the effect of heating is slight. Instead of burning and the scale falling off, as in the case of untreated iron, practically no effect can be detected.

Removing Plain Keys.

Considerable skill is frequently required to remove plain keys fitted in places where it is impossible to get at them with a drift, says Popular Mechanics. One of the simplest successful methods of obtaining the desired result is the use of a monkey wrench and pinch bar, as shown in the illustration.



METHOD OF USING WRENCH AND BAR. For this purpose a wrench should be used that has sharp edges on its jaws, so these can get a good grip on the key. To further improve the method grooves may be cut on opposite sides of the key, so the jaws will fit better when straddling the key at a slight angle with the face of the keyed machine part. By using a pinch bar against the movable jaw sufficient force can be applied to remove the key unless it is so tightly driven or rusted in place that it will have to be drilled out before it can be released.

Repairing Marble.

With a little practice any mechanic can repair holes, cracks or chipped places on marble slabs, so that the patched place cannot be detected from the natural marble, says Popular Mechanics. Use the following mixture as a base filler: Water glass, ten parts; calcined magnesite, two parts, and powdered marble, four parts. These should be mixed thoroughly to a semi-fluid paste. Fill the crack or hole and smooth off level; then, with a camel's hair brush and colors made of aniline in alcohol, work out the veins, body colors, etc., as near to the natural marble as possible. It will depend on the application of the colors whether the repair can be seen or not. Artificial marble slabs can be formed from this mixture.

Cleaning Before Painting.

The proper cleaning of the surface of iron and steel parts before paint or other protective materials are applied is of the utmost importance. Paint which is put on a surface covered with grease or dirt does not come into good contact with the metal and consequently does not adhere to it. Sooner or later the dirt will fall or be knocked off and the paint will come with it. Beams and other parts which are coated with heavy oil or which have been allowed to lie on the ground until they are covered with mud and dirt should be thoroughly cleaned before painting if it is desired that protection of any permanence is to be secured.—Engineering Magazine.

Walnut Filler Ingredients.

A walnut filler is made of three pounds burnt Turkey umber, one pound of burnt Italian Venetian, both ground in oil, then mixed to a paste with one quart of turpentine and one pint of Japan drier.

A Mother's Mistake

By MARGARET C. DEVEREAUX

Farmer Perks called his son Thomas to him one bright spring morning and said to him, "Thomas, I wish you to go to town and sell the calf." Thomas got himself ready to go to town, putting on his store clothes and brushing himself up so that he looked very well. He was a handsome youth, and his mother dreaded that some girl on the way might fancy him and get away with him. It occurred to her to so handicap him that he would be in no condition to respond to such advances. So she said to him:

"Tom, dear, since you are going to the city to sell the calf I think you had better take some other farm produce."

Tom expressed a willingness to do as his mother said, and when he had taken the calf from the barn he led it by the rope about its neck to the house, where she was waiting for him. She gave him a basketful of eggs and a live turkey. Since he must use one hand to lead the calf and could not carry the turkey and the eggs in the other his mother made a sort of turban of a towel for his head and balanced the basket of eggs on it. Then she placed the turkey under the arm not in use for leading the calf.

"Mother," said Tom, "I fear that if I stumble the eggs will fall and be broken."

"The distance to the city is short," was the reply. "You may walk slowly and carefully and yet reach the market in half an hour. And, Tom," she added, "if a girl offers to relieve you of a part of your burden refuse her."

Tom, who was a very obliging youth, suffered his mother to kiss him goodbye, for he could not kiss her loaded as he was, and set forth on his journey. The calf did not lead easily, and the turkey tried to get away, so that between the two difficulties he was in constant dread lest he drop the eggs. He had made but half the journey when Annie Pixley came out of a wood and, seeing Tom trying to balance the eggs on his head while hampered by the calf and the turkey, began to laugh at him. Annie was just fifteen years old, a very attractive girl with girlish, and had a little figure that showed to advantage in her scant costume. Moreover, her eyes were full of mischief, and her lips were a rosy red. Tom cast a reproachful glance at her, whereupon her heart softened to him, and she said:

"Your fellow! You are surely having a hard time of it with so much to attend to. Let me carry some portion of your burden."

Tom remembered his mother's warning and declined the offer, telling Annie the reason for his refusal.

"And why did your mother do that?" asked Annie, who jumped at the true cause at once.

"I don't know," replied Tom. "She simply warned me. Then she kissed me goodby and sent me off."

"And did you not kiss her goodbye?" asked the girl.

"How could I, loaded as I am?" "I see," said Annie. "You can't kiss any one. If there is any kissing between you and a girl she must do it, all."

"Certainly!" said Tom. "But you might set down a part of your load if you won't let me carry it."

"What can I set down? If I release the turkey he will not come back to me; if the calf he will scamper back to the farm. As for the eggs, I must use one hand or the other to remove them from my head, and I have shown you that is impossible without losing either the turkey or the calf."

"I might take the eggs off your head and set them on the ground. That would not be carrying them for you."

"That would not help matters. I would still have my hands full."

"I see. You can't kiss any one. If you are kissed one must kiss you. Your mother has arranged that she is the only one to kiss you."

"How is that?" "It would not be modest for a girl to kiss you."

Tom stood still in order that he might do some thinking. Something was denied him. Had he been at liberty to take it he would not have thought of doing so. But now that he was prevented he pined for it. Annie stood before him, looking up into his eyes with hers, and her red lips were very tantalizing. The longer he thought the nearer she drew to him. Presently her lips were so close to his that he bent his head and kissed her. Down came the basket of eggs and every one was broken. Tom let go the calf and the turkey to catch it, and the calf ran back to the farm, while the turkey scurried off into the woods.

"There," said Tom. "See what you have done!"

"I have done! I have done nothing. I offered to carry a part of your load, and you would not let me do so. You attempted to take a kiss without my consent. It seems to me that you are alone to blame."

Later Tom appeared at home without any of his load, but with Annie Pixley. When his mother asked him what it all meant he said:

"Dear mother, you made a terrible mistake. You filled my hands and put a burden on my head so that I could kiss no one. The girl was so modest that she would not kiss me, so I was obliged to kiss her. I dropped the eggs, and to catch them I let go the turkey and the calf!"

"I see," said his mother.