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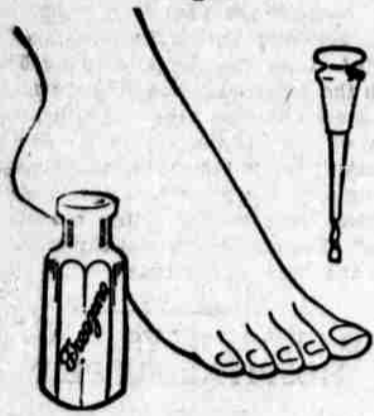
**MEMORIAL FOR GREAT INVENTOR**

ROME, Feb. 26. (By Mail).—Alessandro Volta, the father of experimental electricity, the inventor of the voltaic pile and the man after whom the electric volt was named, is to be honored with a monument in Rome which will probably be unveiled in 1927, the hundredth anniversary of his death. The movement for the recognition of the services of this pioneer Italian electrician to humanity was launched at a recent dinner of the Italian Alpine Club by Luigi Spada, secretary of the Rome branch of the club. Volta was a native of Como and was famous as a professor of physics both at Como and Padua. Although he made many discoveries and inventions in electricity his voltaic

pile is the one upon which his fame rests chiefly. Napoleon I, the Emperor of Austria and the British Royal Society awarded him medals and invited him to demonstrate the pile, which was a series of discs of dissimilar metal, such as copper and zinc, laid up with discs of cloth or paper between them moistened with acid water, for the production of electricity. Upon this discovery the telephone, telegraph, electric lighting, heating and electric power development of all sorts are based. A small marble tablet is the only memorial which Volta has in Rome. On the monument to be erected to his memory it is proposed to engrave the names of Galvani, Pacinotti, Meucci, G. Ferraris and Marconi, all illustrious Italians who have contributed notably to the development of the principles discovered by Volta. Antonio Meucci was from Florence and lived in America with General Garibaldi, on Staten Island, where they supported themselves in poverty by making candles. In discussing Meucci's service to the world, Signor Spada said: "Meucci invented the telephone." Recounting the other important electrical discoveries of Italians, he continued: "Antonio Pacinotti, of Pisa, in 1864 discovered the electrical ring which is the principle of the dynamo developed by Gramme, the Belgian who appropriated Pacinotti's discovery. He declared that Italians invented the barometer, the pendulum, the lens, the telescope, and that the submarine, airplane and asphaltizing was were in embryo set forth in the writings of Leonardo. Signor Spada urged that Italians arouse themselves and develop the discoveries of their own scientists in a broad commercial way."

**LIFT OFF CORNS!**

Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers



Don't suffer! A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store. Apply a few drops on the toughened calluses or "hard skin" on bottom of feet, then lift those painful spots right off with fingers.

When you peel off corns or calluses with Freezone the skin beneath is left pink and healthy, and never sore, tender, or even irritated.

**People's Market**



OUR BREAKFAST BACON is simply irresistible. It is all sugar cured and comes from the finest young pigs. Try some tomorrow morning. Our hams, too, are away above the average. Mild and sweet, they taste just perfect. Eaten either hot or cold, they are toothsome and delicious. All weights to suit your needs.

Phone 83

**TEACHING U. S. CUSTOMS TO ALIEN RACES**

PITTSBURGH, March 12.—More than 200,000 foreigners who live within 20 miles of the Pittsburgh courthouse are being Americanized thru the education of women and children by trained workers who speak their home tongue and are acquainted with their home customs.

These workers are selected by church boards from among the foreign population, and after being educated in cooking, nursing and the essentials of Americanism are sent among the people to carry out a system of which the foreigner may be lifted to the level of his American neighbor. For religious purposes they have the active assistance of clergymen who speak the languages of immigrants from Southern Europe, and who are in sympathy with the people.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Presbyterian church, the pioneer in the movement, has 32 educational stations scattered in all parts of Allegheny county, 42 trained foreign workers and 14 ministers. It also publishes four weekly papers having a combined circulation of almost 100,000, and the leaders of the movement estimate that fully 20,000 foreigners come under the influence of its workers every day.

The plan is simple. Foreigners coming into the district usually collect in groups, each nationality living in its own section of the community where the men are employed. Colporteurs, speaking many languages, are sent among them to spy out the land and inquire into their needs. These men gain the confidence of the people, and in time begin the distribution of literature printed in the language of the particular group. This includes short stories depicting American life and sketches of men who have done much to make America. Gradually, the foreigners show added interest, and when the women and children come over the colony is ready for the woman worker from the Presbyterian training school.

The care of children, how to prepare American meats and vegetables, and the best methods to keep their houses clean are gradually taught the women, who, finding themselves addressed in the speech of their childhood, freely give to the young workers their full confidence.

There is little trouble with the children. They gladly seize upon the opportunity afforded for Americanization, and are eager to learn the language and customs of the country. It often happens that they are not content with the learning they obtain in the public school, but crowd the summer schools conducted by the Presbytery. They learn quickly, and after a few months sewing is taught to the girls and manual training to the boys.

They are surrounded with clean, pleasant and cheerful and made to feel that if they are to become real citizens of the country they must learn and follow the mental and physical lessons taught to them by the young women workers. Results have been most gratifying, say leaders of the movement.

Reaching the man from Southern Europe is perhaps a little more difficult, but when once reached, authorities declare, he seldom goes back either to his former mental state or his native land.

Patriotism is the first theme of the workers, not meaningless platitudes, but practical lessons in the advantages of living in America. Often these lessons are turned to good account, as in the case of a young Russian who recently transformed a Bolshevik society in Pittsburgh into classes which are now engaged in learning English.

**BIG INCREASE IN NORWAY TRADE**

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 20.—(By Mail).—Norway's mercantile shipping business with the United States has received a big impetus since the war by reason of the fact that European markets are no longer able to supply the country's needs. New York and other American ports are now taking the place of Hamburg and London as the principal outlets for the overseas trade of the Scandinavian countries. Moreover, a great many American export firms have established branches and agencies in Norway.

In the Kotzebue sound region, western Alaska, there are asbestos deposits said to rival the richest in the world.

**WAR ON TRADE MARK PIRATES**

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 12. (By Mail).—Dispatches from the United States stating that the American Manufacturers Export Association had launched a fight against "trade mark" pirates in various foreign countries, including Argentina, were read with interest by the American business colony here which is aware of frequent instances of this sort of business meanness.

Americans are far from holding Argentines alone guilty of the practice, for the stealing of trade marks has been done here even by Americans from their own countrymen, it is said, as well as by Europeans from Americans. The remedy against it, business men say, is for the American manufacturer to register his trade mark with the government without delay, otherwise when he attempts to enter this market he may find that some unknown individual, or competitor in the same line of goods has anticipated him.

It is not necessary in Argentina for the person who registers a trade mark to be the actual manufacturer of the goods. That is, anybody can register a trade mark, first come first served. Once registered, the mark can of course be used by no one else, and if it has been pirated, the rightful owner either has to sell his products under a new trade mark or buy off the pirate.

It is known in the office of the United States Commercial attaché that the sum of \$30,000 was paid by one American concern to recover its trade mark from a pirate.

There are reported to be certain individuals who almost make a business of appropriating trade marks of foreign concerns in order to extort a price for surrendering them to the owner. They watch particularly for advertising in newspapers and magazines of foreign concerns whose products they judge are likely to find a market in Argentina; if they find a likely trade mark not registered, they see that it is done in their own names and then wait. They also watch for the expiration of trade marks—the period is ten years. There are known to be instances in which concerns have thus left their trade marks to a pirate as the result of neglecting to have them renewed.

Argentina has yet failed to ratify the Pan-American Trade Mark Convention, under which a central agency for the ten Southern Republics of America would be established in Rio Janeiro for the trade marks. A trade mark registered there will be good in all other South American countries, signatory to the convention and will save time, expense and trouble. The Argentine administration is known to be anxious to have the treaty ratified, but Congress has failed to act. It is reported that President Irigoyen is preparing a special message to Congress urging that there be no further delay in the matter.

**FISHING GROUNDS WILL BE SURVEYED**

VANCOUVER, B. C., Mar. 12.—Formation of an international fisheries council to direct the charting of the great fishing beds, extending from the Arctic to the Bahamas and from the Bering Sea to the fortieth parallel on the Pacific coast, is the aim of the convention here June 3, 4 and 5 of the Canadian Fishers Association.

Experts from the United States, England, Newfoundland, and Canada have been invited to attend.

The international council, according to present plans, will chart the depth of the fishing beds and accumulate data on the breeding and migration of fish.

In addition the convention here will suggest changes in regulations governing the catching and marketing of fish with a view to enlargement of the Canadian export trade.

Captain F. W. Wallace, secretary of the association, said the United States Secretary of Commerce and head of the fisheries bureau will be invited to be present.

**TREES AT COST.**

PULLMAN, Wash., Mar. 12.—Trees suitable for all kinds of planting are to be supplied to people in Washington by the University of Idaho nursery, according to agreement between the forestry department of Washington State college here and the forest department of the University of Idaho.

The trees will be supplied to all at the approximate cost of growing as long as the supply on hand lasts.

THE USE OF these columns will make money for you.

**The Great Saving IN BUYING**

**M·J·B**

"The Quality Coffee of America"

in the FIVE pound vacuum packed can, is realized more and more by the thrifty housewife everywhere.

First in Flavor—Unsurpassed in Quality and Economy.



Also sold in one and three pound vacuum packed cans.

**WHY?**

**TROUT LURE FOUNDERS OF COPPER TOWN**

BUTTE, Mont., Mar. 8.—Lure of the gamey trout in the Deer Lodge river, which took Ooley Humfrey and William Allison out of their way in going home to Alder gulch led to the discovery of Butte, now the greatest copper mining camp and one of the greatest silver producers in the world.

The discovery was made in August, 1866, according to records which have been received by the state historical library from Dennis Leary, thru whose efforts the original locaters were followed over a trail seven days old to their prospect under a big tree where the Gagnon claim was worked afterward. The Gagnon claim, which started from a prospect hole under a big tree, figured later in the mining litigation and mining deals which made Butte history and is now in the heart of the city.

Dennis Leary, writing from his home in Omaha, to Justice W. Y. Pemberton, state librarian, says:

"You want to know who were the first five men who settled in Butte. The names are as follows: Ooley Humfrey, William Allison, Dennis Leary, Henry Porter, and Herb Madison."

"Humfrey and Allison are the discoverers of Butte. I was persuaded to go and track them from Virginia City, Mont., when the trail was seven days old, and Porter and Madison came with me. Porter and another man had been fishing in Deer Lodge river and were coming down to Alder Gulch and camped on Divide creek. Humfrey and Allison came out over the hills from Silver Bow Creek so Doc Warnick, a druggist, in Alder Gulch, got some of the ore and made an assay and was very much excited. He hunted me up and persuaded me to go and find the place where they got the ore and said he had man that saw them come out of the hills to the trail at Divide creek."

"So I went and tracked them to the original lead and found them sinking a prospect hole under a big tree where the Gagnon claim was worked afterwards."

**PREHISTORIC SKELETON IS UNEARTHED**

NEW YORK, Mar. 12.—The skeleton of a prehistoric deinodon, calculated to be 60,000,000 years old, has been installed in Dinosaur hall at the American Museum of Natural History. The deinodon, which is also known as "terrible-tooth," is described as perhaps the most swift and powerful creature of its time.

The skeleton stands eleven feet five inches high and measures twenty feet from the nose to the tip of its tail. It is supposed to have weighed several times as much as the largest lion of today.

Dr. W. D. Matthew, curator of the museum's department of vertebrate paleontology, says that our prehistoric ancestors perhaps did not have to contend with the deinodon, which likely was extinct before the earliest caveman.

The deinodon lived during the cretaceous period of the age of reptiles, according to calculations based on the alteration of radio-active minerals.

The skeleton of the deinodon was found three years ago by Charles H. Sternberg in the canon of the Red Deer river in Alberta, the richest repository of dinosaur skeletons yet discovered. The geography and climate of that region was far different 60,000,000 years ago, perhaps warm and marshy as the broad interior sea, once stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic ocean, was gradually receding and filling up with swamps and tropical growth.

Reptiles roamed the earth in those days, and save for tiny opossum-like creatures in the trees, there was none of the higher quadrupeds or mammals. It has been suggested that the tiny tree-dwellers helped bring about the extinction of gigantic reptiles by sucking the eggs deposited in the swamps.

The manufacture of soap from sewer fats has been begun in Stockholm by a company that will also try to make it from native vegetable fats, including beech mast and horse chestnuts.

**Drug Facts, No. 16**

**Rubber Goods**

Our stores will carry complete lines of rubber sundries, such as hot water bottles, syringes, nipples, etc. Care will be used in their selection as to quality and durability.

Among the nationally known lines of rubber sundries that we shall stock are the Whithall Tatum, Weaver, Goodrich, Miller, United States and others.

Our rubber goods will be bought RIGHT, stored RIGHT, priced RIGHT, and sold RIGHT.

**SQUARE DEAL DRUG STORE, Klamath Falls**  
**RED CROSS DRUG STORE, Merrill**