

See Our Spring Clothing Display in Our Douglas Street Show Windows

Berg-Swanson Co

15th & DOUGLAS

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CORRECT DRESS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

SPRING FASHION DISPLAY

Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothes



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THE RAINCOAT—The utility garment accepted by men of discrimination as one of the greatest triumphs of the tailor's art.



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THE TOP COAT—This season's top coat expresses the skill of the world's master craftsmen. The highest ideal of the foremost tailors manifest themselves in its contour of grace and beauty.

Make your selection from the choicest variety.

THE CLOTHES THAT GENTLEMEN WANT

Men of fashion—gentlemen of discriminating taste—well-groomed men in general—expect more of their clothier than their tailor. ∴ ∴

The Causes of Your Clothes Troubles

Your dress troubles have been caused by cheaply-made, ill-considered clothes, for which you have been mulcted at usury rates. Our Spring Suits and Overcoat at \$15.00 or more are pure wool tested woollens, strengthened by the best findings and workmanship. They will fit and wear.



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THE DOUBLE BREASTED SUIT—The double breasted suit has reached the zenith of its attractiveness as decreed in the spring mode. Its staidness is the result of the highest intelligence exercised by America's finest clothes makers.

The Custom Tailor will find his cleverness taxed and every phase of his craft called into requisition to fashion a suit with the distinctive lines, the graceful appearance and perfect proportions that identify ours—at fifteen dollars or more. We sell the only ready-for service clothing of which we know that has everything (except the price) in common with the finest made-to-order.

Our Styles are distinctive and elegant, yet safely conservative—showing original designs—not too far from conventional lines.

MATERIALS of just the proper quality and pliancy to yield to the deft fingers of the tailor-artisans—which give expression to the grace and shapeliness of the garment, in fact the demands of discriminating men are exacting and the ability to meet them are seldom found.

We cater to those who wish to be well dressed without extra cost. A visit is worth your while—we shall be pleased to see you.



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THE THREE BUTTON SACK SUIT—An always popular model with conservative dressers. The creative genius of the best clothes designers has lent added charm to the spring model.

Clothing Satisfaction Assured if Yours Bear the Berg-Swanson Label

NEW RIFLE FOR THE ARMY

Sends a Bullet Through Six Inches of Wood at 1,500 Yards Distance.

All eyes of the world are turned to the new American rifle, which the government will issue to the army early this coming spring. It is called the "new Springfield," and when equipped with it the troops will have the most powerful military rifle known. Its principle is based on the latest and most up-to-date ideas in small arms construction. In view of this, it may be interesting to compare the "new Springfield" with the rifle now in use by other nations. The new gun embodies the main features of the Mauser model of 1893, having the best magazine system ever introduced. This model is used, with slight modifications, by thirteen governments, but has been greatly improved by United States ordnance experts. There is to a certain extent a similarity in the arms represented. They are all bolt action guns, which means that the bolt is pulled back to load the magazine. The old-fashioned lever action arms are not adapted for military service. With the exception of the Gras rifle of Greece (it being a single loader and thirty years in service), the magazine systems are of three classes—namely, the Mauser, its magazine contained in the stock, and situated below

the receiver; the Lee, or box magazine, in which the mechanism extends below the stock and under the receiver; and the old tubular magazine, such as is used by the French in their Lebel rifle. The first system, used in fourteen of the United States Springfield, employs the magazine introduced by the Lee, which does not form any part of the magazine mechanism, the magazine being wholly within the stock. This is accepted by experts of all countries as the best type of gun. In the Mauser system the bolt is closed at the bottom, thus excluding any sand or grit that might get in to clog the mechanism. The cartridge is loaded away from the box slightly higher than the cartridge itself. This obviates the necessity of the unsightly Lee method as seen in the Mauser rifle models and the rifle used in England and Russia. The Lee system, the second of the three, has been used in England since 1850, and has also been adopted in the United States several years ago in the Remington gun; also the late developed Lee straight pull, caliber 23, of the navy. In the Lee system the cartridges are placed either by clip or singly in the magazine, one directly above the other. This, however, necessitates the projecting box beneath the stock. In the Mannlicher rifles this clip forms

a part of the magazine, a feature discarded in later models. The third and last of the systems is the one used in the famous Henry rifle, model of Civil war fame, and later embodied in the well-known Winchester. It is an interesting fact that in the Turkish Russian war of 1877-78 the American Henry rifle was known as the Martini-Henri, and was the darling weapon of the Bashibazouk tribes and the Turks, especially among the wandering hordes and robber warriors of the Asiatic armies. These rifles did enormous damage. With them the Turks and the bandits enrolled under their flag could kill a man at many times the distance the best of the Russian rifles would carry. The Bashibazouks and the civilian sharpshooters of the nomads along the frontier fought exactly as Indian fighters do in the west. They were scattered in all directions, hidden in ditches and behind rocks, shrubs and mounds of earth, and with these American guns they picked off the most important men in the army and did great damage—far more than batteries of big guns. France used the principle of the gun in the Lebel, a tubular magazine under the barrel and loaded singly through the side of the receiver. In the new Springfield, model 1905, we find the Mauser magazine equipped with a "cut-off," enabling the soldier to use his rifle as a single-loader, holding the full magazine in reserve. The "stumpy" ap-

pearance of the gun is caused by the reduced length of the barrel—being only twenty-four inches long. The complete hand-guard protection is a necessary feature for the safety of the soldier in these days of high-powdered smokeless powders and muzzle velocities of 2,000 feet a second. This is the second model of the 24-inch barrel rifle made in Springfield. The first, 1903, was equipped with a ramrod bayonet. It was the testimony of experts in favor of the great service of the bayonet in the recent Japanese war that caused the knife bayonet to be revived in America. To make up for the 6-inch shortening of the barrel, the new bayonet is sixteen inches long, making the total length of the gun the same as the present regulation Krag-Jorgensen. The arm will be issued to all land and naval forces and the carbines discarded. The muzzle velocity of the gun is 2,300 feet a second, or 30 feet faster than the present Krag. The powder pressure is 69,000 pounds a square inch and the bullet will penetrate 6.30 inches of white pine at 1,500 yards distance. The recoil is greater than in the ordinary gun, but is not to be compared with the kick of the old 4-caliber, famous some years ago for its formidable backward movement when exploded.—St. Louis Republic.

MODERN WAYS OF UNDERTAKER

Great Changes Wrought in the Ancient Industry—Automobile Funerals Promised.

"There was a time," said the undertaker, "when everything about the undertaking business was pretty solemn and somber. In those days we had no such things as burial caskets, but everybody was buried in a coffin, and there wasn't much variety in coffins. "We did make them of mahogany and of oak, to be sure, as well as of pine, but a coffin was a coffin, whatever you made it of, and it was a universal symbol of death. "It had the accumulated terror of ages about it, and it was something that the living, going about their business, didn't want to see. "Now it's different. Fully three-quarters of the people that die now in cities are buried, not in coffins, but in burial caskets, which are as different from the ancient coffin as it is possible for them to be. Seriously, I regard the inventor of the modern burial casket as a benefactor of his race. He has at least robbed the grave of some of its terror. "In the old days the cabinetmaker very likely combined undertaking with his cabinet business, and made coffins in his back

shop. Now in cities few undertakers make their own coffins, and all the caskets are made in great factories, equipped with modern machinery. There are carved caskets of fine wood, caskets of aluminum, caskets plush covered or covered with embossed velvet. "In old times coffins were sometimes made to order for individual requirements, but commonly a stock of coffins was kept on hand, and these the undertaker might keep stored on shelves or displayed standing on end in a row behind the glass doors of a tall vertical showcase along one side of his show room. You might still find such a display as this, but not often. "As a rule, now, the burial receptacles that the undertaker keeps in his show room are most, if not altogether, caskets. They might be contained in cabinets, or they might be secured, in vertical position, to the backs of panels running continuously along the side of the room, and forming, to the eye, a continuous high paneling. Each of these panels, with a casket attached to it, is so pivoted and balanced that without effort it can be pulled forward and down into a horizontal position for the display of the casket at a convenient height from the floor. "When the member of the family or the friend commissioned for this service comes to select a casket, the undertaker can show caskets in various styles, and if he has not, even in his varied stock, a casket

precisely such as may be required, he may sell one from the illustrated catalogue of the manufacturer, or he may take the purchaser to the warehouses of the manufacturer to select from the all but endless variety of caskets there to be found. "All this is very different from the old-time ways. "To come back for a moment to the undertaker's window displays of which we were speaking, we may now see occasionally in them a newer and later feature in displays of burial robes, and the robes thus shown may be both costly and beautiful. Such robes and garments have largely supplanted the old-time shroud. "We have as yet no automobile hearses, but they are sure to come. Sooner or later we shall find automobile carriages in funeral processions, and the automobile hearse will come in due time." **The Troubles Noah Had.** "I suppose, Mr. Noah," said the newspaper reporter, "that you found it a great task to secure pairs of the larger animals, such as the rhinoceros and the elephant?" "No, really; it was the smaller things that gave me the greatest trouble. Imagine the infinite painstaking care necessary to see that no more than one pair of fleas shipped for the voyage. It is things like that that make one gray by the time he's 20 years old."—Washington Times.

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