



THE GRANDEST OF ALL A CLOTHING SALE OF UNPARALLELED MAGNITUDE

A matchless sale—a sensational sale. It's the greatest bargain giving clothing entertainment ever held in the middle west. We have just purchased the entire wholesale clothing stock of men's and young men's suits and overcoats from

"THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER"

The one house in the whole country who have outclassed all competition and stand at the clothing head unequalled. There's character and individuality in every garment—garments that please the young and please the old, the sporty chap or his more conservative brother—the big or little, the slender or the corpulent, will find garments at this colossal sale to fit and please.—This is not a handful of clothing bought to freshen up an old and culled over stock, it's HUNDREDS of swell, handsome Suits and Overcoats fresh and new—It's unquestionably the biggest purchase and the biggest assortment of stylish garments ever placed before you at a SINGLE PRICE. Cassimeres, worsteds, chevots, tweeds and a magnificent line of blue serges, medium and heavy weight—Not one Suit or Overcoat in the whole lot but what is actually worth from \$18.00 to \$35.00.

Saturday, the 23d \$11.75

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Not One Old or Familiar Pattern in the Whole Collection

SEE WINDOWS

The Berg Clothing Co.
15th & DOUGLAS

A Mere Skeleton of a Price
Compared to Their Gigantic Value
YOU NEVER SAW SO MUCH STYLE AND
QUALITY FOR SO LITTLE IN YOUR LIFE
SEE WINDOWS

UNION UNDERWEAR SPECIALS Vassar and Superior

\$5.00 and \$5.50 wool or mercerized union suits	\$3.50
\$4.50 wool or mercerized union suits	\$3.25
\$4.00 wool or mercerized union suits	\$3.00
\$3.50 wool or mercerized union suits	\$2.50
\$3.00 wool or mercerized union suits	\$2.25
\$2.50 wool merino union suits	\$1.90
\$2.00 heavy cotton rib union suits	\$1.40
\$1.50 heavy cotton rib union suits	\$1.15
\$1.00 heavy cotton union suits	80c

Two-Piece Underwear Specials

\$3.00 fine wool garment	\$2.25
\$2.50 fine wool garment	\$1.90
\$2.25 fine wool garment	\$1.60
\$2.00 fine wool garment	\$1.35
\$1.50 fine wool garment	\$1.15
\$1.00 fine wool garment	\$1.00
75c fleeced lined cotton, garment	40c
75c cotton rib, garment	45c
One odd lot of \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 garments, at, garment	50c
Boys' wool underwear, \$1.00 value, garment, for	50c
Boys' fleeced cotton union suits	45c
Boys' 45c fleeced underwear, garment	25c

\$1.75 FOR MEN'S EXTRA TROUSERS WORTH TO \$4—\$1.75

CONSERVING OF RESOURCES

President Roosevelt Sends Message to Congress on National Welfare.

DEMANDS ACTION BY CONGRESS

Declares Future Requirements of People Can Only Be Supplied by Preserving Present Natural Resources to Public.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

citizens, now and hereafter, and to set the ultimate interest of all of us above the temporary interest of any individual, class or group.

Resources for Whole People.

The nation, its government and its resources exist, first of all, for the American citizen, whatever his creed, race or birthplace, whether he be rich or poor, educated or ignorant, provided only that he is a good citizen, recognizing his obligations to the nation for the rights and opportunities which he owes to the nation.

The obligations, and not the rights, of citizenship increase in proportion to the increase of a man's wealth or power. The time is coming when a man will be judged, not by what he has succeeded in getting for himself from the common store, but by how well he has done his duty as a citizen and by what the ordinary citizen has gained in freedom of opportunity because of his service for the common good. The highest value we know is that of the individual citizen, and the highest justice is

to give him fair play in the effort to realize the best there is in him.

The tasks this nation has to do are great tasks. They can only be done at all by our citizens acting together, and they can be done best of all by the direct and simple application of homely common sense. The application of common sense to common problems for the common good, under the guidance of the principles upon which the republic was based, and by virtue of which it exists, spells perpetuity for the nation, civil and industrial liberty for its citizens, and freedom of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness for the plain American, for whom this nation was founded, by whom it was preserved, and through whom alone it can be perpetuated. Upon this platform—larger than party differences, higher than class prejudice, broader than any question of profit and loss—there is room for every American who realizes that the common good stands first.

Report of Commission.

The National Conservation commission wisely confined its report to the statement of facts and principles, leaving the execution to recommend the specific measures to which these facts and principles inevitably lead. Accordingly, I call your attention to some of the larger features of the situation disclosed by the report, and to the action thereby clearly demanded for the general good.

The report says:

Within recent months it has been recognized and demanded by the people, through many thousands of delegates from all states assembled in convention in different sections of the country, that the waterways should and must be improved promptly and effectively as a means of maintaining national prosperity.

The first requisite for waterway improvement is the control of the water in such manner as to reduce floods and regulate the regimen of the navigable rivers. The second requisite is development of fire-minals and connections in such manner as to regulate commerce.

Accordingly, I urge that the broad plan for the development of our waterways recommended by the Inland Waterways commission, be put into effect without delay. It provides for a comprehensive system of waterways improvement extending to all the uses of the waters and benefits to be derived from their control, including navigation, the development of power, the extension of swamp and overflow lands, the prevention of soil wash and the purification of streams for water supply. It proposes to carry out the work by coordinating agencies in the federal departments through the medium of an administrative commission or board, acting in co-operation with the states and other organizations and individual citizens.

Development of Waterways.
The work of waterway development should be undertaken without delay. Meritorious projects in known conformity with the general outlines of any comprehensive plan should proceed at once. The cost of the whole work should be met by direct appropriation if possible, but if necessary by the issue of bonds in small denominations. It is especially important that the development of water power should be guarded

with the utmost care both by the national government and the states in order to protect the people against the upgrowth of monopoly and to insure to them a fair share in the benefits which will follow the development of this great asset which belongs to the people and should be controlled by them.

I urge that provision be made for protection and more rapid development of the national forests. Otherwise, either the increasing use of these forests by the people must be checked or their protection against fire must be dangerously weakened. If we compare the actual fire damage on similar areas on private and national forest lands during the last year the government fire patrol saved commercial timber worth as much as the total cost of caring for all national forests at the present rate for about ten years.

I especially commend to the congress the facts presented by the commission as to the relation between forests and stream flow in its bearing upon the importance of the forest lands in national ownership. Without an understanding of this intimate relation the conservation of both these natural resources must largely fail.

Time to Recognize at Hand.

The time has fully arrived for recognizing in the law the responsibility to the community, the state and the nation which rests upon the private owners of private lands. The ownership of forest land is a public trust. The man who would so handle his forest as to cause erosion and to injure stream flow must be not only educated, but he must be controlled.

The report of the National Conservation commission says:
Forests in private ownership cannot be conserved unless they are protected from fire. We need good fire laws, well enforced. Fire control is impossible without an adequate force of men whose sole duty is fire patrol during the dangerous season. I hold as first among the tasks before the states and the nation in their respective shares in forest conservation the organization of efficient fire patrols and the enactment of good fire laws on the part of the states.

The report says further:
Present tax laws prevent reforestation of cut-over land and the perpetuation of existing forests by use. An annual tax upon the land itself, exclusive of the timber, and a tax upon the timber when cut is well adapted to actual conditions of forest investment and is practicable and certain. It is far better that forest land should pay a moderate tax permanently than that it should pay an excessive revenue temporarily and then cease to yield at all.

Second only in importance to good fire laws well enforced is the enactment of tax laws which will permit the perpetuation of existing forests by use.

Food Problem Important.

With our increasing population the time is not far distant when the problem of supplying our people with food will become pressing. The possible additions to our arable area are not great, and it will become necessary to obtain much larger crops from the land, as is now done in more densely settled countries. To do this we

need better farm practices and better strains of wheat, corn and other crop plants, with a reduction in losses from soil erosion and from insects, animals and other enemies of agriculture. The United States Department of Agriculture is doing excellent work in these directions and it should be liberally supported.

The remaining public lands should be classified and the arable lands disposed of to homesteaders. In their interest the timber and stone act and the commutation clause of the homestead act should be repealed. The surface of the public land should be modified in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Lands commission.

The use of the public grazing lands should be regulated in such ways as to improve and conserve their value.

Rights to the surface of the public land should be separated from rights to forests upon it and to minerals beneath it, and these should be subject to separate disposal.

The coal, oil, gas and phosphate rights still remaining with the government should be withdrawn from entry and leased under conditions favorable for economic development.

Consumption Gains on Population.

The accompanying reports show that the consumption of nearly all of our mineral products is increasing more rapidly than our population. Our mineral waste is about one-sixth of our product, or nearly \$1,000,000 for each working day in the year. The loss of structural materials through fire is about another million a day. The loss of life in the mines is appalling. The larger part of these losses of life and property can be avoided.

Our mineral resources are limited in quantity and cannot be increased or reproduced. With the rapidly increasing rate of consumption the supply will be exhausted while yet the nation is in its infancy, unless better methods are devised by substituting for our product, or nearly \$1,000,000 for each working day in the year, the loss of structural materials through fire is about another million a day. The loss of life in the mines is appalling. The larger part of these losses of life and property can be avoided.

It is of the utmost importance that a bureau of mines be established in accordance with the pending bill to reduce the loss of life in mines and the waste of mineral resources and to investigate the methods and substitutes for prolonging the duration of our mineral supplies. Both the need and the public demand for such a bureau are rapidly becoming more urgent. It should co-operate with the states in supplying data to serve as a basis for state mine regulations. The establishment of this bureau will mean merely the transfer from other bureaus of work which it is agreed should be transferred and slightly enlarged and reorganized for these purposes.

The joint conference already mentioned adopted two resolutions to which I call your special attention. The first was intended to promote co-operation between the states and the nation upon all of the

great questions here discussed. It is as follows:

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed by the chairman, to consist of six members of state conservation commissions and three members of the national conservation commission, whose duty it shall be to prepare and present to the state and national commissions, and through them to the governors and the president, a plan for united action by all organizations concerned with the conservation of natural resources. (On motion of Governor Noel of Mississippi, the chairman and secretary of the conference were added to and constituted a part of this committee.)

Means for Co-operation.

The second resolution of the joint conference to which I refer calls upon the congress to provide the means for such co-operation. The principle of the community of interest among all our people in the great natural resources runs through the report of the National Conservation commission and the proceedings of the joint conference. These resources, which form the common basis of our welfare, can be wisely developed, rightly used, and prudently conserved only by the common action of all the people, acting through their representatives in state and nation. Hence the fundamental necessity for co-operation. Without it we shall accomplish but little, and this little badly. The resolution follows:

We also especially urge on the congress of the United States the high desirability

of maintaining a national commission on the conservation of the resources of the country, empowered to co-operate with state commissions to the end that every sovereign commonwealth and every section of the country may maintain the high degree of prosperity and the sureness of perpetuity naturally arising in the abundant resources and the vigor, intelligence, and patriotism of our people.

In this recommendation I most heartily concur, and I urge that an appropriation of at least \$50,000 be made to cover the expenses of the National Conservation commission for necessary rent, assistance, and traveling expenses. This is very small, I know of no other way in which the appropriation of so small a sum would result in so large a benefit to the whole nation.

TIBBETTS ROOSEVELT.

The White House, January 22, 1909.

ACTOR KILLED BY LIVE WIRE

Frank C. Robinson Grasps Support and is Knocked Lifeless by Shock.

MITCHELL, N. D., Jan. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Frank C. Robinson, a member of the dramatic company playing in "As Told in the Hills," was instantly killed last night about 11 o'clock by coming in contact with a live wire leading from an electric light pole to another pole some forty feet distant. He was walking through an alley

and placed his hand on the live wire to steady himself and received the shock. He was found later by Henry Tripple, the janitor of the theater building. Tripple was also nearly killed by placing his hand on the wire, being rendered unconscious for four or five hours. James Kearney also got hold of the wire and received a severe shock. Robinson was 21 years old and unmarried. The dramatic company will remain here until after the coroner's inquest.

The clocks govern the prices Saturday. Hourly reductions on suits and overcoats, all ages. Benson & Thorne Co.

PENSION FOR ADMIRAL'S WIDOW

Mrs. Coghlan Must Go to Work for Living Unless Amount is Increased.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The widow of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan of Manila bay fame, will have to seek employment unless the government grants her an adequate pension, is the information that has been brought out in connection with the bill granting Mrs. Coghlan a pension of \$100 a month. The house committee on pensions, in accordance with its rules, has reduced the amount to \$50, but Representative Olcott of New York will offer an amendment by which it is hoped the amount will be again increased.

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The better the bread.
The better the baker.

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Vapo-Resolene
(Established 1879)
An Inhalation for
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Coughs, Colds, Catarrh,
Bronchitis, Diphtheria.**
Cresolene is a Boon to Asthmatics.

Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy for diseases of the breathing organs than to take the remedy into the stomach?

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