

BLAKE'S GOOD-BYE SALE A WHIRLWIND

We Never Saw Such Crowds Before
RUSH RUSH RUSH

This has Been the Order Ever Since the Opening of This Great Closing-Out Sale

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS AT HALF PRICE	
\$35.00 Spring Suits	\$17.00
\$30.00 Spring Suits	\$14.98
\$25.00 Spring Suits	\$12.48
\$22.50 Spring Suits	\$11.43
\$20.00 Spring Suits	\$9.98
\$17.50 Spring Suits	\$8.75

Sorosis \$3.50 Shoes	75c
Children's \$1.00 and \$1.25 Shoes	69c
Boys' and Girls' \$2.00 Shoes	\$1.23
Easter stock of Men's Women's and Children's Shoes at a liberal reduction	

Best American Prints, yard	4c
12 1/2c Dress Ginghams yard	9c
75c to \$1.25 Dress Goods yard	37c
Entire stock of Underwear at less than cost;	
Bedding, Towels, Lace Curtains, Notions,	
Rugs—in fact every article in the house greatly reduced.	

MEN'S SUITS FOR HALF	
Men's \$25.00 Suits	\$12.50
Men's \$22.50 Suits	\$11.25
Men's \$20.00 Suits	\$10.50
Men's \$17.50 Suits	\$8.75
Men's \$15.00 Suits	\$7.50
Men's \$12.50 Suits	\$6.25
Men's \$10.00 Suits	\$5.00
MEN'S PANTS AT COST BOYS' SUITS, HALF PRICE	

Only a Few Days More

Don't Let This Chance Pass, and Remember, You Will Pay a Whole Lot More When Blake Is Gone

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or constitutional action. He works, not through any Parliamentary group, but through class war, waged by the direct action of workmen, grouped in industrial unions, and employing the triple weapon of the multiplied strike, the sympathetic strike, the general strike. "The pivot of syndicalism is the general strike."
The workman is assured that, once he adopts syndicalistic policy, industrial capital will inevitably be transferred from its present owners to himself. The abolition of wages is to form the basis of the unions of the future. The workman is to control his own labor, producing the necessities and luxuries of life for himself. Both the Utopia and the methods of syndicalism are closely allied with the Utopia and the methods of anarchism.
Syndicalism preaches ownership of each industry by the laborers employed in that industry after the capitalist has been forced to abandon it by successive strikes the workmen receiving the profits and paying out only the sum necessary for executive management. Socialism preaches ownership of all industry by the state and employment of both managers and laborers by the state.
The Industrial Workers of the World have incurred the enmity of the American Federation of Labor ever since their organization, seven years ago. The arrest for dynamiting of fifty-four officers of the Structural Ironworkers' union is hailed by Debs as evidence "that the old unionism is dying and that a new and vital one is springing into life." Of this new unionism Debs says:
"The new unionism is absolutely bomb-proof against the detectives and the dynamiters of the corporations. It is the unionism that united all the workers, teaches them to strike together, vote together and make common cause together in the world-wide struggle to emancipate themselves from industrial-slavery."
William D. Haywood, whose name is associated with dynamite in connection with the Miners' Federation, and who later became known as a socialist lecturer, has become a leader of the I. W. W. and as such managed the Lawrence strike. He made open war on the Textile Workers' union.
That the Syndicalists will not wage a bloodless war need not be expected when they have such leaders as Haywood. We have exchanged the secret resort to "direct action" by such men as the McNamara's for its open advocacy and use by this new revolutionary force.—Portland Oregonian.

THE SWINEHERD.
Old sows farrow heavier pigs than young sows.
Feeds rich in protein are necessary for the brood sow.
The young pigs should be out on the pasture as soon as possible.
Alfalfa is a great feed for a brood sow in summer and winter.
Provide plenty of pure water, sunshine, range and green forage crops for the growing pigs.
Scattering oats on the ground for the little pigs to pick up is a good way to encourage them to quick exercise.
Do not allow newly acquired animals to mix with the herd. Keep them in separate quarters for three or four weeks.

SMALL OR LARGE SHEEP.
An Argument in Favor of Handling the Lighter Breeds.
The question often arises as to which proves itself the more profitable to the breeder and feeder of sheep, a heavy sheep or a small but better quality one, writes W. H. Underwood. Let us, for example, take the Oxford and Hampshire cross as a type of big sheep, it being a favorite cross, and the Shropshire as an example of a smaller and, it may be said with all due respect to the before mentioned cross, a better quality sheep.
It is well known that big sheep are big consumers and consequently cannot be so thick on the land as small sheep can, and, for instance, where 100 breeding ewes of the Oxford-Hampshire type can be kept 140 Shropshires could be run on the same given quantity of land. Then, too, the Shropshire is more prolific than any other short woolled breed, and, whereas one and one-fourth lambs per ewe is considered quite a satisfactory average in the Oxford and Hampshire flocks or the cross between the two above named, one and three-fourths is quite common and one and a half the usual average in Shropshire flocks, so that, taking the example before mentioned on the same given quantity of land, 100 cross Oxford-Hampshires would produce 125 lambs, and the 140 Shropshires in all probability would produce 220, mortality being about the same in both cases. And again, when the time comes for the lambs to go on grain there is no comparison between the amount that an Oxford-Hampshire will consume as against the Shropshire. One and one-half pounds of grain per day is about the average quantity given to the first mentioned sheep, whereas half that allowance is ample and is all that is generally allowed to a Shropshire. Therefore the quantity of grain consumed by the Shropshires, although nearly 100 more, would be considerably less per day than consumed by the Oxford-Hampshires and in five or six months' feeding would amount to a pretty substantial difference.
Also a Shropshire will clip as great a weight of wool as any other short woolled breed and generally realizes more, and when draft ewes come to be sold in the autumn those of the Shropshire or more compact type are far better to sell, as appearances often go against the sale of big, unshapely old ewes. The mutton 'so is of

quality and makes more per pound in the market than any save the South-down.
An Iowa Sow Ration.
The Iowa experiment station is using a ration for brood sows and sucking pigs that is made up of seventy pounds of cornmeal, ten pounds of middlings, ten pounds of 60 per cent meat meal or tankage, five pounds of bran, two pounds of oilmeal, one pound of feeding quality of bone flour, one pound of limestone dust and a pound of salt. These feeds are thoroughly mixed and given in a thick slop, the aim being to feed just enough to enable the sow to produce enough milk for her pigs.
This ration looks like an old fashioned doctor's prescription—a little of everything—but there is a reason for it, says Kansas Farmer. In the first place it has proved to be the best and cheapest combination of feeds for the purpose, and in the second place it produces results.
It is well understood that the sow must have flesh and bone forming feed or the pigs will not develop properly. The tankage, bone flour and limestone dust are added to supply these elements which are not present in sufficient quantities in the others.
Ventilate Your Barns.
Farmers who are going to build barns next summer should make arrangements now to put in the King system of ventilation in their stables. It is not expensive if you make calculations in time.
The Washington Agricultural college has the following to say on the necessity of such ventilation:
Dairy barns are very frequently poorly ventilated. The dairy cow is then not only required to live, but to work, under unfavorable influences, and she often falls a victim to such diseases as tuberculosis, pneumonia, bronchitis and colds. Foul air is one of the prime factors in the production of such diseases. Since the advent of sanitary science in connection with ventilation the air space allowed for each animal has been increased and a number of methods of ventilation have been devised. The exercise of a little care in such matters will protect the health of animals, prevent premature death and also make possible the highest working efficiency of the herd.

THE OLD CRY.

I consider the present tariff rates necessary to the prosperity of the steel business.—Charles M. Schwab Before Senate Committee.
—Spencer in Omaha World-Herald.

What It Really Means.
Syndicalism is the latest thing in the labor controversy. It is the guiding principle of the Industrial Workers of the World in the United States and Canada. That organization displayed its methods of bringing about the realization of its ideal by the strikes in the Gray's Harbor mills and on the Canadian railroads. The Lawrence strike was an outcome of syndicalism. The same principle dictated the French railroad strike, which the government broke only by manning the railroad corps of the army; also the British coal strike and the simultaneous coal strikes in Germany and France, the purpose of the latter being to prevent imported coal from breaking the British strike.
Syndicalism was first on capital but it also wars on labor unionism, of the old style and even on socialism which it is designed to supplant. It is a French word, describing a theory first propounded by the French philosopher Sorel, and the principle was first applied in France. It is defined in the following paragraph from an article by an anonymous writer in the Fortnightly Review:
"What, then, is this new force in the labor world? Briefly, the aim of syndicalism is the overthrow of the capitalist society, and the substitution of unions of workmen, controlling the whole of industry. The syndicalist advances beyond political

Mr. Wickersham's Wit.
Attorney General Wickersham is not an easy man to make answer a question that he does not wish to answer. Not long ago one of the newspaper correspondents said to him:
"Since you dissolved the oil trust the price of kerosene has advanced 4 cents a gallon. What have you got to say about that?"
"It may be true," remarked Wickersham. "But I haven't bought any kerosene for a week."—New York Press.

THE CREAM SEPARATOR.
Aside from saving practically all of the butter fat contained in the milk, the centrifugal hand cream separator has other advantages over other methods of separating. Some of these are:
It gives better and more uniform quality of cream.
The richness of cream can easily be regulated as desired.
It saves labor in washing and handling utensils.
The skim milk is in the best possible condition for feeding purposes.
Regarding the value of centrifugal hand separator skim milk for feeding Professor G. L. McKay, formerly of Ames college, Ia., in a bulletin says:
"No invention of recent years has benefited the dairy farmer so much as the little hand separator. By its use a saving of at least 25 cents per hundred is made over the whole milk delivery or gravity skimming system."

Among the Chickens.
If you would have an egg to hatch make the mother of that egg scratch, for the light of life in the egg will pale if the hen gets lazy and fat and stale.—Rural New Yorker.
Drinking vessels placed in the hen houses should be put on a shelf that is raised at least six inches from the ground or the fowls will scratch a lot of dirt into the water.
Ducks are fond of a mash, and it usually constitutes the bulk of the food given to them. When grown, however, except in the egg laying season, they thrive and do well on a mixed grain diet, fed dry, if access to a stream is given.
There is nothing better than soda water for fowls whose droppings are not in normal condition. The soda water is made as follows: Use three heaping teaspoonfuls of soda (bicarbonate) to one pint of water; shake well. Dose, teaspoonful to each afflicted fowl. Follow with a one grain quinine pill each night for three nights in succession.—Farm Progress.

The Duroc-Jersey breed of swine is noted for early maturity and excellence of pork produced. The sows are good milkers and mothers and are very prolific. They are among the best grazers of any swine and are strong and active, ranging over large areas. In color they should be cherry red, the back should be broad, straight or slightly arching, carrying even breadth to the hips; the face should be slightly dished and broad between the eyes; shoulders broad, smooth and nearly level on top, and the hams large, full, well rounded, extending to the hock joint.

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