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THE PAGES OF HISTORY are searched in vain and the works of science exhausted in tracing the ancestry of the species "Ovis aries," the Anglo-Saxon "scaep," or German "schaf." All records of antiquity picture the shepherd and his flock. In Asia and Europe they were domesticated before the dawn of history. On this continent they were introduced at Jamestown in 1609, and were first taken to Boston in 1633, while in 1910 there were in the United States 51,809,000, being some 10,000,000 less than in 1900.

THE SHEEP. In central Asia, on the Pamir Plateau, at an elevation of 16,000 feet, are to be found the largest wild specimens; one, the Ovis Poli, being remarkable for its huge horns. On the west coast of Africa are two distinct breeds of hairy sheep, and in the Cameroons is to be found an extremely diminutive family, the ram standing only nineteen inches at the withers.

In Great Britain the sheep has been brought to its greatest perfection as a producer of mutton as well as wool, but the climate of Australia is enabling that country to rival the old country, if not to excel it.

Of the best English breeds may be mentioned the Southdown, Shropshire, Lincoln and Cotswold. The Merino is the most widely distributed of all breeds and produces the finest wool for all purposes. Great endeavors being made by judiciously crossing this breed with the best mutton breeds, it is likely that there will soon be a race more profitable than any now known.

The Merino seems to thrive well in almost all countries, having existed in England for more than 100 years, and is the foundation of flocks all over the world.

The Merinos are a product of Spain and enabled that country to excel in the production of fine fabrics until the Peninsular war; they were introduced into Saxony in 1765 and developed into a famous race, carried to Hungary in 1775 and France in 1776, and by Danburton to Rambouillet in 1786, there developed into a celebrated race. In 1802 the first Merinos were brought into the United States and in 1810 there were 4,000 imported; in 1842 Merinos were first sheared in Buenos Aires, coming from the celebrated Rambouillet family, and were there crossed with the Lincolns in 1885, introduced into the Falkland Islands in 1867 and from there have passed over to Punta Arenas, where there is unlimited pasturage.

AS OF THE SHEEP, the use of wool for clothing far antedates any historical record in our possession. Owing to the ease with which it may be spun into thread and its comfort as clothing it would be naturally one of the first fabrics used by man. Different kinds of wool fabrics were spoken of by Pliny Wool. A. D. 23-79 and no doubt the magnificent robes of the Queen of Sheba worn on her visit to Solomon were of wool. When Sardanapalus collected his family and wealth within the confines of his magnificent palace and destroyed all with fire, it is probable that they were clad in gorgeous costumes made from the product of the flocks.

The Romans introduced the art of spinning into the British Isles and erected mills for manufacturing cloth with which to clothe the army, and later the production of the Winchester looms established the reputation of producing a fabric "spun so fine as to be in a manner comparable with the spider's thread."

In the time of William the Conqueror, Flemish weavers were carried over to England, as well as many more at a later date. Edward III made special efforts to encourage the wool industries, though the production of English looms were always inferior to the fabrics produced by Spain.

Charles II. in order to reduce the over-production of wools, ordered all dead to be buried in woollen shrouds.

In the United States the first fulling mill was established by the Rowley family at Rowley, Mass., in 1643, and the first carding machine put in operation by John and Arthur Schofield in 1794.

The progress of the industry may be best shown through statistics gathered by the U. S. Government: In 1850, the production of wool in the United States was 52,000,000 lbs., in 1880, 222,000,000 lbs., in 1900, 288,000,000 lbs., and in 1910, 321,000,000 lbs. The percentage of foreign wool imported and used in the United States was, in 1897, 46.84 percent., in 1899 1.25 percent., in 1900, 14.20 percent., in 1902, 18.65 percent., in 1905, 31.54 percent., and in 1910, 29.90 percent.

There were in the United States in 1889, 1,414 establishments manufacturing woollen fabrics and 1,126 in 1909, employing, in 1889, 159,108 people and 201,751 in 1909, who received \$64,000,000 in 1889 and \$100,000,000 in 1909, the value of the product being \$297,000,000 in 1889 and \$507,000,000 in 1909.

It is interesting to note that the number of establishments decreased 25 percent. in 20 years while the number of employes increased 30 percent. and the value of the product increased 74 percent. in the same time.

The value added by the manufacturers was, in 1889, 39 percent. and 36 percent. in 1909.

Of the total value, the wage-earner received 21.6 percent. in 1889 and 19.7 percent. in 1909. Thus is exemplified the ability of the combinations to increase values and at the same time decrease

the share of the wage-earner in his labor.

Oregon manufacturing of woolsens is shown by the census returns to be as follows: In 1889 there were eleven establishments manufacturing woollen goods and eight in 1909, employing 672 people in 1889 and 469 in 1909, who received wages in 1889 amounting to \$209,000 and \$202,000 in 1909, producing values of \$898,000 in 1889 and \$929,000 in 1909.

In 1889 the manufacturers added a value amounting to 48 percent. and in 1909 added 42 percent., as compared with 39 percent. added by the eastern manufacturers in 1889 and 36 percent. in 1909. Of the total value the wage-earner received 23.2 percent. in 1889 and 21.7 percent. in 1909.

IN ALL OREGON in 1910 there were 2,699,135 sheep, producing wool to the value of \$3,434,409, and a consumption of mutton aggregating 1,047,960 carcasses. Of the counties, Malheur came first with 360,000 sheep valued at \$1,719,232, followed by Umatilla with 242,287 head, Wallowa with 224,161. Morrow MALHEUR with 209,057, Grant with 202,073 and Harney 195,000. SHEEP. Malheur county has easily 5,000,000 acres of grazing land which can, should and will be supplemented by the development of hundreds of opportunities for impounding water in quantities sufficient to irrigate a few hundred acres of land and which will, when so developed, support countless thousands of sheep in excess of those we now have, bringing a flow of wealth to the county which will make that now received, large as it is, a negligible quantity. That this can be done has been demonstrated; the tremendous volume of water now permitted to flow unrestricted to the sea has a potential value hardly dreamed by the present generation.

Instead of haphazard methods permitting the climatic conditions to decide whether the grower shall or shall not have a successful year, there will be inaugurated scientific management that will bring results heretofore deemed impossible.

It needs but the determined searchers after homes and home comforts to turn the two counties of Malheur and Harney into one great livestock preserve.

OF THIS SUBJECT, worn threadbare by political economists and would-be statesmen, there is but little to be said; the democratic party stands committed to free wool and the leaders are going to have it if they can. The question is, can those interested bring the proper knowledge before the legislators that will induce them to give us a fair and just settlement of the matter; can they be made to see that any change that fails to give the consumer, the wage-earner, relief is of no benefit to any but the chosen few who are now getting the big profit; any reduction in the tariff on raw material under the present conditions will in no wise affect the price of retailed articles but simply presents these already wealthy manufacturers another slice to add to their already great gains.

WOOL TARIFF. Any tariff reduction that does not include the imported manufactured article is only adding still more to the load already carried by the poor of the country.

However, let the growers of our county anticipate unfavorable action and by scientific preparation and conservation of our waiting resources give the wise plutocratic club members of Boston's crooked streets the merry Ha Ha.

IT IS A PESSIMIST, indeed, and an irrational stickler for definite and pragmatic, or pragmatic, statements, who claims it to be wrong to deceive children with the Santa Claus myth. The children's fairy tales, Mother Goose melodies, folk lore, and traditions of Santa Claus are the most delightful remembrances of childhood, they deceive no one, harm no one and teach nothing but good and the triumph of good over evil. Thus is the fairy princess captured by the wicked Genii and rescued by the prince from his cruel clutches with punishment and destruction for the Genii even as in after life the Genii of wicked thoughts overshadowing the sweet influence of the princess of right and justice in the mind, is later overthrown and swept away by the power of the prince of knowledge.

PESSIMISTIC PRIGS lightful remembrances of childhood, they deceive no one, harm no one and teach nothing but good and the triumph of good over evil. Thus is the fairy princess captured by the wicked Genii and rescued by the prince from his cruel clutches with punishment and destruction for the Genii even as in after life the Genii of wicked thoughts overshadowing the sweet influence of the princess of right and justice in the mind, is later overthrown and swept away by the power of the prince of knowledge.

The delightful deceits of childhood resulting in nothing but good for the child and grown-ups who partake in the loving deception are of no more harm than are the stately imaginations of Milton, the ghoulish and cruel punishment depicted by Dante, the fantastic rhymes of Francois Villon, the grandiloquent words and self abnegations of Rostands Cyrano de Bergerac, the passionate pastorals of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the vivid life pictures shown on the mimic stage through the immortal Shakespeare, or the figurative flights of fantastic fancies put forth in Revelations where the angels lead the stars in chains.

When time is taken for consideration we find that life itself has been and now is a myth of wonderful import: "Each morn a thousand roses brings you say Yea, but where leaves the rose of yesterday?"

CARNEGIE the wise, Carnegie the great quitter, who played the Americans to a standstill through the iron and steel trade and who now proposes to give away, make restitution as it were, all except \$25,000,000, and who now condemns as iniquitous the laws which assisted and enabled him to rob the American people, is out-Carnegied by Mr. Tom W. Lawson.

MORE HYPHENATION After getting away with three or four hundred millions and with the plunder skipping to Skibo, Scotland, Carnegie tells us it's too bad, really and truly too bad to keep the tariff on iron and steel products or in any way lend assistance to the wicked steel trust. Now comes the Boston hyphenating neeromancer telling the "gelatin backed shrimps," as he denominated the public, that he has been robbing them for 215 years, proves it too, and will tell and prove more about himself if the type manufacturers can keep up the supply of hyphens.

As this paper stated in the issue of November 9, and which is admitted and the method explained in the December issue of Everybody, Mr. Lawson helped the system mulet the public of some \$7,500,000 through the medium of Alaska Yukon Gold and received some \$2,000,000 commission for this disreputable transaction.

This hyphenating Hercules has his huge hunk of horrible invective against any "pumpkin headed shrimp" who is so "pin-

pated" as to even "whisper" that he is going to do them again.

He says he will lose money if he succeeds in his present scheme of batchering the many stoek exchanges to make an American holiday, too bad, too bad the poor ignorant hyphenator don't know how to take care of his admittedly stolen money, how sad, how awful it is to think that after 215 years of experience he proposes to climb out on a limb and saw it off at the tree trunk.

In the last Everybody's he gives us five pages of confessions, and what confessions they are, no burglar in the whole world can make a confession of having robbed one per cent. of as many people or to have secured one-tenth of one per cent. as much as he says he has taken from the "gelatin backed shrimps." He tells of the lure of the lucre luckily leading him to follow the business of relieving the people of their hard earned money.

A great man is this epithet-hurling hyphenator, and if he can accomplish anything towards reducing the evils of stock gambling we will thank him, but believe us, the "shrimps" will lose no money by watching him.

Listen to him, read what he says, shout for him, push him along and on and still on, but don't get caught out with money in your purse, for this modern Iago will surely take it away from you.

IT is sincerely to be hoped that the next Noah who is compelled to build an ark, will, when disembarking, drive an iron peg securely into the ground and witness same with at least four bearing monuments, carefully taken and the notes thereof well engraved on lasting stone. The Los Angeles Examiner has resurrected the old speculation about the mountain "Jebel Judi" being the resting place of the ark, and not "Ara-rat," and their story is substantiated by an interview with a lineal descendant who still lives at the foot of the mountain, cultivating the same grape vine which produced the juice that gave Noah such an awful headache.

Mark Twain in Innocents Abroad mentioned these descendants and said it was indeed pleasant to meet with the lineal descendants of so celebrated a personage, and he had their word for the truth of their statement.

A curious idea arises as to the significance of that olive branch brought by the dove, in indicating the subsidence of the waters, the ark being stranded on a mountain far above the line of vegetation it would seem to a casual observer that the dove must have found a floating twig, as in one hundred and fifty days, covered with some thousands of feet of water, most vegetation would fail to put forth buds, leaves and twigs.

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