

The WESTERN COMRADE

VOTE FOR
BENSON &
KIRKPATRICK
LLANO
COLONY
← 20 MI. →

POLITICAL CARD built by Llano Socialists weighs over eighty tons, and is the largest in the world. Kirkpatrick's name is 220 feet long; sign from top to bottom is 190 feet. It is legible for five miles and can be seen for 20 miles with the unaided eye. Estimated that 6000 tourists see it each week. Required 610 hours of labor and 200 gallons of Llano-made white-wash. Builders traveled 1214 miles by auto to and from work while building. Machine and labor donated. Sign constructed under direction of John Shafer, of Llano. The huge sign is one mile from the railroad and can be seen by passengers on both sides of every train.

JUNE-
JULY
1916.

FIVE
CENTS

The Gateway To Freedom Through Co-operative Action

THE name of the Nevada Colony Corporation has been changed to the LLANO DEL RIO COMPANY OF NEVADA. This has been done in order to conform to the name of the only Colony enterprise in which we are interested—the LLANO DEL RIO CO-OPERATIVE COLONY, situated in Los Angeles County, California.

We are not interested in any colonization enterprise in Nevada, or any other state outside of California. Another important change has been made in that we have decided to issue our former contracts instead of the one we offered as the Nevada Colony Corporation. This makes the terms of membership much easier on the members. Instead of asking \$2,500 for memberships, we have decided to continue on the \$2,000 basis. This requires the member to pay \$1,000 as the initial fee, and to work out the remaining 1,000 shares at the Colony, at the rate of only one dollar per day instead of two dollars per day. Outstanding contracts will be changed to conform to this when requested.

The LLANO DEL RIO COMPANY is interested in only one magazine—THE WESTERN COMRADE. This is an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the cause of co-operation and Socialism. It has been issued by the Colony since its inception. Job Harriman, founder of the LLANO DEL RIO COMMUNITY, is the managing editor. The Western Comrade will print stories in each issue covering the activities at the LLANO DEL RIO COMMUNITY. The subscription price is fifty cents a year.

Following is the plan to which we have returned: each share-holder agrees to buy 2,000 shares of capital stock. Each pays in cash or installments, \$1,000. Each pays in labor, \$1,000. Each receives a daily wage of \$4, from which is deducted one dollar for the stock he is working out. From the remainder comes his living expenses. Whatever margin he may have above deduction for stock and living expenses is credited to his individual account, payable out of the surplus profits of the enterprise. If an installment member falls ill, is disabled or disemployed, the Colony gives him every opportunity to recover and resume payments. In no case will he be crowded. If he finds it impossible to resume payments, we will, upon request, issue stock for the full amount he has paid. This is transferable and may be sold to his best advantage. In this we will undertake to assist wherever practicable. Corporations are not allowed by law to deal in their own stock.

The Weekly Newspaper, THE LLANO COLONIST, gives the news of the world, of the Socialist movement and of the Labor movement in condensed form. It carries the colony news, etc. The subscription rate is 50c a year. Both the Western Comrade and the Llano Colonist to one name for 75c.

What The Llano Community Offers You

WE have an abundance of sparkling water from mountain streams sufficient to irrigate thousands of fertile acres where nature's bounty is limitless. We are conducting an agricultural, horticultural, stockraising enterprise. We have a number of industrial plants operating and a number of others projected. We have nearly 800 residents at the new city of Llano and thousands of others are planning to make it their home in the future. There are excellent schools, among them a wonderful Montessori school which takes charge of the children at two years of age. Schools range from this to the high school.

Write today for an application blank, fill it out and send together with a remittance of \$10 or more to secure your membership. You can then arrange to pay \$10 a month or more until you can so adjust your affairs that you can make final payment and join your comrades who have already borne the first brunt of pioneering.

The climate is delightful, the soil fertile, the water pure and the social life grows more ideal as the colony increases in numbers.

SOUND FINANCING NECESSARY

PERSONS cannot be admitted to residence at the colony upon the payment of \$10.00 or any other sum less than the initial payment fee. Hundreds write and suggest they be allowed to pay a small amount, or in some cases, nothing at all, then enter the colony and work out the remainder of their shares. If the colony permitted this there would soon be a hundred thousand applications.

The money derived from these initial payments is used to pay for land, improvements machinery and to carry on the enterprise until it is on a paying basis. It takes considerable time to bring a large agricultural undertaking to a productive point. The colony must proceed along sound financial lines in order to continue its

present success. This fact must be obvious to all. The management of the Llano del Rio Community has never been unmindful of the fact that there is a numberless army that cannot take advantage of this plan of co-operation. Many letters come in that breathe bitter and deep disappointment. No one could regret this more than we do. It is our hope that the day will come when successful co-operative groups can say to their stripped, robbed and exploited brothers: "You who come with willing hands and understanding of comradeship and co-operation are welcome."

The installment plan of payment whereby one pays \$10.00 a month is proving satisfactory. On this plan the absent comrade is providing for the future while his brothers and sisters on the land are bearing the brunt of the pioneering. Families entering the colony begin to draw from the commissary. Some of the food, all the clothing, much of the material they draw, costs money. The initial membership fee goes to offset the support of families until the colony shall be on a paying basis.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWERED

WHEN a member of the colony dies his shares and credits like any other property, go to his heirs. Only Caucasians are admitted. We have had applications from Negroes, Hindus, Mongolians and Malays. The rejection of these applications are not due to race prejudice but because it is not deemed expedient to mix races in these communities.

Llano is twenty miles from Palmdale, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. All household goods and other shipments should be consigned to the name of the owner, Palmdale, California, care Llano Colony. Goods will be stored in the colony's warehouse until ordered moved to Llano. All shipments should be prepaid, otherwise they cannot be moved and storage or demurrage may be charged. Freight transportation between the colony and

the station is by means of auto trucks. Passengers are carried in the colony's auto stages. In shipping household goods, it will be well to ship only lighter goods. Cookstoves, refrigerators and heavy articles should not be shipped from points where freight rates are high.

Individuals may own their own automobiles and many colonists do own them. All livestock, poultry, etc., are kept in the departments devoted to those industries. The aim is to keep the residence portion of the colony clean and sanitary.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

IN conducting the affairs of the Llano del Rio Community it has been found that the fewer inflexible rules and regulations the greater the harmony. Instead of an elaborate constitution and a set of laws the colonists have a Declaration of Principles and they live up to the spirit of them. The declaration follows:

Things which are used productively must be owned collectively.

The rights of the Community shall be paramount over those of any individual.

Liberty of action is only permissible when it does not restrict the liberty of another.

Law is a restriction of liberty and is only just when operating for the benefit of the Community at large.

Values created by the Community shall be vested in the Community alone.

The individual is not justly entitled to more land than is sufficient to satisfy a reasonable desire for peace and rest. Productive land held for profit shall not be held by private ownership.

Talent and intelligence are gifts which should rightly be used in the service of others. The development of these by education is the gift of the Community to the individual, and the exercise of greater ability entitles none to the false rewards of greater possessions, but only to the joy of greater service to others.

Only by identifying his interests and pleasures with those of others can man find real happiness.

The duty of the individual to the Community is to develop ability to the greatest degree possible by availing himself of all educational facilities and to devote the whole extent of that ability to the service of all.

The duty of the Community to the individual is to administer justice, to eliminate greed and selfishness, to educate all and to aid any in time of age or misfortune.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

MANY persons who want to know how the affairs of the Llano del Rio Community are conducted think, in order to get this information, they must secure a copy of a constitution and by-laws. There is no constitution. The Llano Community contents itself with a "declaration of principles" which is printed above. The management of the Colony rests with the board of managers, a member of which is the superintendent and his two assistants. These managers are selected for their fitness and ability. The business and financial affairs of the enterprise are conducted by the board of directors who are elected by the stockholders. The corporation by-laws are the stereotyped corporation by-laws of almost every state. The only innovation is in the restricting of anyone from voting more than 2000 shares of stock, regardless of how many shares are held. As this is to be the ultimate holding of every member, this is considered a strong protective clause. The incorporation charter is also the usual type and gives the corporation the right to transact almost all manner of business. The Nevada corporation laws are liberal, safe, and well construed. There is no disposition on the part of state officials to interfere.

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT

THE LLANO DEL RIO COMMUNITY has a remarkable form of management that is the result of evolution. The management of the affairs of the colony industries are in the hands of the various department managers. There are about twenty-five of these departments and in each department there are divisions. Over some of these divisions are foremen. All these are selected for their experience and fitness for the position. At the managers'

meetings as many persons as can crowd in the room are always present. These meetings are held every night and they are unique in that no motions are ever made, no resolutions adopted and no minutes are kept. The last action on any matter supercedes all former action and this stands until the plans are changed. The plan is working most admirably and smoothly. At these nightly meetings the work for the next day is planned, teams are allotted, workers are shifted to the point where the needs are greatest, and machinery is put on designated work, transportation is arranged, wants are made known and filled as near as practicable. The board of directors, members of which are elected by the stockholders, meets once a week and has charge of the financial and business management of the enterprise. These directors are on the same basis as all their comrades in the colony. At the general assembly all persons over eighteen years of age, residing in the colony, have a voice and vote.

WHAT COLONISTS ESCAPE

THE electric light bill, the water bill, the doctor's bill, the drug bill, the telephone bill, the gas bill, the coal bill, the dentist's bill, the school book supplies bill, the sewer assessment bill, and car fare, the annoyance of the back door peddler and beggar (Henry Dubbs who think the trouble is individual hard luck), the hundred and one greater and smaller burdens on the householder, and the lean weeks caused by disemployment and the consequent fear of the future. There is no landlord and no rent is charged.

While they are charged with living expenses, for food and clothing, the colonists never fear meeting the grocery bill, the milk, the clothing bill, the laundry bill, the butcher's bill, and other inevitable and multitudinous bills that burden the struggling workers in the outside world. For the tax bill he has no fear. The colony officials attend to the details of all overhead. To colonists the amusements, sports, pastimes, dances, entertainments and all educational facilities are free.

The Directors of the company are: Job Harriman, president; Frank E. Wolfe, vice-president; G. P. McCorkle, treasurer; C. M. Cason, auditor; F. P. McMahon, vice-president; W. A. Engle, secretary; D. J. Wilson, vice-president; A. F. Snell and Emma J. Wolfe.

You'll know each week-

just what is being done in Llano. You'll know how the different departments are progressing, about visitors, about new members, all the things you are interested in.

LLANO COLONIST

This is the new weekly newspaper with its news of the world boiled down to a few paragraphs, its news of the doings of the people of the city of Llano, and its editorials on co-operation. Subscribe NOW and get it all.

50c a Year—In Combination with The Western Comrade, to one address, 75c.

Circulation Department
LLANO DEL RIO COLONY
Llano, Cal.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND MAKE ALL PAYMENTS TO THE

Llano del Rio Company of Nevada, Reno, Nevada

Information About The Llano del Rio Co-operative Colony

THIS is the greatest Community Enterprise ever launched in America.

The colony was founded by Job Harriman and is situated in the beautiful Antelope Valley, Los Angeles County, California a few hours' ride from Los Angeles. The community is solving the problem of disemployment and business failure, and offers a way to provide for the future welfare of the workers and their families.

Here is an example of co-operation in action. Llano del Rio Colony is an enterprise unique in the history of community groups.

It was established in an attempt to solve the problem of unemployment by providing steady employment for the workers; assure safety and comfort for the future and for old age; to guarantee education for the children in the best school under personal supervision and to provide a social life amid surroundings better than can be found in the competitive world.

About 800 persons are residents of the new city of Llano, making it the largest town in the Antelope Valley. More than 200 pupils will attend the opening of the schools this year. Plans are under consideration for housing pupils in an economical and very healthful manner. The Montessori school, the largest in California, will be continued as the first step in the school system. Pupils will be taken through the intermediate work and given High School training. During the summer a Vacation School has been conducted in which botany, domestic sciences, agriculture, biology, languages, practical farming and other subjects have been taught in a very successful manner.

Several industries are being operated by the school, such as caring for the chickens, milking goats and gardening. To please the children the school has been named the Sierra Madre colony. The boys build houses, farm and take care of their own live stock. The girls learn sewing and cooking. The children feed and partly cloth themselves. Rabbits, chickens, turkeys, horses, goats, and many pets are owned by the children. They learn co-operation and develop a sense of responsibility, besides having a good time and acquiring an education. They have 65 acres of garden now and next year they expect to have more than 100 acres. Their poultry department will increase the present one thousand or more to 25,000 chickens.

The colony owns a fine herd of 105 Jersey and Holstein cattle, besides about 80 head of young stock ranging from calves to heifers a year and a half of age.

The 75 work horses, large tractor, Caterpillar engine, three trucks, and numerous automobiles do the heavy work and the hauling.

Thoroughbred Berkshires, Duroc-Jerseys, and Poland Chinas are in the hog pens. Experiments will demonstrate which are the best suited to Llano. Stock will be

kept pure and high prices will be commanded. About 200 head are now on hand.

In the rabbitry are about 3000 Belgian and New Zealand Red rabbits. The number will be ultimately multiplied by about ten when quarters are constructed to accommodate the increase.

The nursery shows thousands of grape cuttings in the ground, and thousands of shade and fruit trees, as well as berries.

Honey is a part of each day's food supply. Bee colonies number 668 and are in charge of expert bee men. Several thousand stands will be the number in a few years. They are increasing rapidly.

Among the industries are the laundry, printing plant, cannery, hotel, planing mill, saw mill, machine shop, rug weaving plant, fish hatchery, brick yard, lime kiln, and many others. An ice plant, tannery and shoe factory are expected to be among colony industries soon.

By acquiring the timber on a portion of the San Gabriel Forest reserve from the United States government, the securing of lumber for building is made easy. One million feet will be cut at once, without injuring the forest.

Farming on a large scale by use of modern machinery with experienced farmers in charge of the different activities saves labor and expense and gains quick and satisfactory results.

More garden will be planted each year, and each year's success will become more pronounced as the adaptability of different species and the resources of the soil are better understood. Community gardening is highly satisfactory.

Social life is delightful. The Llano baseball team has been victorious throughout the valley. Dancing, swimming, picnicking, camping, hunting, fishing, are popular. Llano boasts of a brass band and several orchestras. Literary entertainments are an established feature.

The several hundred acres now in alfalfa are to be increased by at least 300 acres more this fall; the land is now being prepared. This year seven cuttings are confidently expected. Two orchards are producing. About 400 acres in all are now planted to trees. All are doing extremely well and are healthy and growing.

More than 26,000 two-year old peach, pear and apple trees were planted last spring.

Six hundred and forty acres have been set aside for the new city to be built. The brick yard and the lime kiln are both running. When it is considered time to go ahead, the construction of the new city will be commenced. It will be different from any other in the world and will be unique, comfortable, sanitary, handsome, home-like, modern, and harmonious with their surroundings.

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Our Next Issue

The Next Issue of The Western Comrade will be dated August-September, and will be Issued about September 10th

In order to make the number of the issue conform with the month, the next issue of THE WESTERN COMRADE will be dated August-September. All names will be advanced two months on the mailing list to make this up for months when the WESTERN COMRADE was not issued.

Now that the COMRADE is housed in its own new home it will be issued regularly each month.

Socialist State Secretary Wishes Colony Success

OFFICE OF
THOMAS W. WILLIAMS
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CALIFORNIA

1307 W. 45TH ST.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

June 29th, 1916

John Van Nuland
Llano, California

Dear Comrade:

Yours with orders for due stamps received. I am enclosing stamps in this letter. I note what you say in regard to the Colony and the Socialist Party and have this to say in reply. I am pleased to know that conditions are improving in the local at Llano and also that conditions are improved in the Colony.

A mistaken notion has obtained in the minds of some of the colonists that I was opposed to the Colony, and that I was fighting it. This is the farthest from the truth. I have never consciously done aught to retard its success. On the contrary I have been very solicitous for its success and would rejoice with you in seeing it realize its full purpose and object.

I realize, both for the interest of the Colony and the Party, the promoters of the Colony made a mistake in not clearly and definitely showing that there was no connection between the party and the Colony. Had this been done it would have been better for both organizations. My reasons for stating this that many people went into the Colony with the idea that it was a Socialist institution and having an exaggerated idea as to what the Colony would accomplish, expecting the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth. They were necessarily disappointed and ready to blame Socialism for their failure to realize the impossible.

I was anxious therefore to make it clear to the public that the Socialist Party as an organization was in no sense connected with this or any other Colony. This was all I cared to accomplish. I did not, neither would I, say or do anything which would or could be used to disparage the effort being made by the Colonists there to realize a certain amount of relief, even under capitalism.

I wish to assure you that I have and will continue to watch with intense interest the progress of the Colony and no one will be more pleased to see it succeed than myself.

Will be pleased to hear from you at any time and will thank you for any information showing the progress and growth of the Colony. 1

Fraternally Yours,

THOS. W. WILLIAMS

Secretary-Treasurer.

The Western Comrade

Devoted to the Cause of the Workers



VOL. IV

LLANO, CALIFORNIA, JUNE-JULY, 1916.

Nos. 2 and 3

Editorials By Job Harriman

WILSON or Hughes—which shall it be? Wilson is the most radical and yet the most substantial of Democrats. His policy is established. He stands for peace. He will not go to war until he is forced. His honesty is not questioned by his party. His ability is not questioned by his enemy. His party is united. His campaign fund is small.

Hughes is the most conservative and yet the most substantial of all Republicans. His policy is known. He will follow and protect American interests in foreign lands. He believes that the rich are divinely entrusted with economic and political power, and that military power should be used with boldness and despatch. His honesty and ability are not questioned. His party is divided. His campaign fund is unlimited.

Peace or war?—this is the issue. Preparedness is not the issue. Prosperity is not the issue.

Hughes starts with an advantage. Taft and Roosevelt received about 1,500,000 votes more than Wilson, but they were so divided that Wilson won.

Will they unite or will Wilson's stand for peace draw them away from their former affiliations.

Will the Progressives go back to wallow in the mire? Can Roosevelt lead them back for his own future political preference?

The Progressive party is dead. Some will backslide to Hughes. Some will slide over to Wilson. Many will progress to Socialism.

BLESSINGS! What are they? Where are they to be found? Have we not looked long enough for them in the skies?

If you would find the blessings of this world, then look to the poor. The heart of nature throbs there. Burns, the Christ of Scotland, arose like a mountain out of that social deep. All the heart-aches and joys found there he knew and felt and was. From this sea of social life come all things—all movements really worth while. The food, the clothing, the houses and palaces and buildings of state, and gold and jewels and costly raiment, pour out in an exhaustless, world-supplying stream, from their poor lives. There, at the mouth of that stream, the rich stand and divert it to their own wicked purpose, and point a finger of scorn at the fountain from which it flowed.

Is it not time that we were learning that human energy is the fountain from which all blessings flow?

Let this energy be conserved in every human being, from his cradle to his grave. Take not one jot nor one tittle of energy from any human being, lest you prevent his growth and development and rob yourselves of the social fruits that would ripen with his greatest possible achievements.

What the world has lost by diverting and wasting this energy can never be known. What will be gained by its conservation is beyond our fondest dreams.

THE rich and the poor! How different their points of view, their lives and their ideas! What a chasm lies between them.

Their camps are hostile. Their negotiations are always conducted under a flag of truce. They are always preparing for a struggle. Each mistrusts the other. They will not mingle socially. The one thinks himself better, more intelligent and of finer quality than the other; one looks down upon the other with contempt, while the other returns the compliment with hatred.

The one is satisfied with his lot. His home is artistically and beautifully adorned. His wants are all supplied with luxuries.

The other is restless and rebellious. He has no home and his wants are met with disappointments.

The one lives without working; the other works without living. The one dwells in fear and the other in despair.

The one makes the law, is protected by it, and finds his liberty within it. The other has little, if any, voice in its making, is caught in its meshes and loses his liberty in its operations.

The one owns the means of production; the other produces all things. The energy of the one is wasted in luxurious living and consumes the energy of the other as a flame of fire.

The one has contempt for the fountain at which he drinks; the other hates the mouth he feeds.

The one rides in the chariot and lashes the other who draws it.

The one is a patriot.

The other is a rebel.

What else could they be?

WOULD you educate your child? What do you mean by education? Would you make him like yourself, or have you some idol after which you would pattern him? Have you made up your mind to mold him in the cast of a preacher, or a lawyer, or a merchant? Then forget your idea, for children are not educated with straight jackets. Your child is already born and in action. He is the man in embryo. The question is not what you can make him, or how you can mould him, but how you can develop him.

The child's brain is all ready to unfold. If it is a rose, it will unfold as a rose; but no amount of pedagogic maneuverings can cause it to unfold into a carnation. You may prevent it from unfolding, but you cannot change its nature nor successfully make it what it is not.

It is our aim at Llano to surround the child with every opportunity to enjoy himself by playing in the industries and arts, and, while he is playing, to observe his likes and tendencies, and then tempt him to continue in the line of his strongest impulses. Under this influence, his mind quickly opens and readily takes the food for which he has a mental aptitude. Under such influences, the brain grows, unfolds and matures as naturally as any flower or fruit or any other living thing in nature. The embryo man is permitted and aided to develop into what his whole being desires and in which he will be happy.

Blessed is the man who is happy in his work, and thrice blessed is he who finds that work in his childhood.

— — —

NOW comes Mary Loy, "secretary of a Socialist local in California" also protesting that the Socialist party has no connection with the Llano del Rio Colony. Of course not. Who said it had? The time, however, is not far distant when the Socialist party will be proud of the achievements of the Socialist comrades at Llano. We are showing the Socialists of the world how to do, right now, what they say the future has in store for mankind.

We are blazing the way from a capitalist state to a socialist society. We are surrounded by capitalism and are subject to all its laws. So, also, is each and every socialist. Arguments do not relieve you of your burdens. Efforts do relieve us. We are demonstrating to the socialists that their theories are correct. What more can we do? What more can you ask?

We need your help and kindly wishes. If you cannot give them will you at least refrain from helping our common enemy? Please do as much as the old negro asked his good Lord to do as the grizzly bear approached him with his jaws open and his claws ready for the fray, "Good Lord," he said, "if you can't help me, for de Lord's sake don't you help dat dar bar; and you'll see one ob de goldarnest fights you eber saw in all yo' life, dat's what you will."

— — —

LITERATURE is being scattered broadcast, containing statements to the effect that Llano is a capitalist proposition. This is not true. The very essence of capitalism

is the wage system, by means of which one makes money out of the labor of another. This fact, which is essential in capitalism, does not obtain at Llano.

Each stockholder agrees to buy two thousand shares of stock, and no more. Each person works for four dollars a day. He consumes what is necessary, and the balance accumulates to his credit. Also, that which he produces, over and above four dollars, goes to the corporation, in which he has an equal share.

It is apparent, therefore, that all stockholders have an equal income, with an equal interest in the surplus product. This colony, for this reason, is fundamentally different from capitalism.

Our schools are in line with our economic views and the children will be trained in the industries of the Colony. Their education will fit them for a community life, founded upon a community interest. From an educational point of view, this is the very antithesis of capitalist schools.

We are organized as a corporation. The advantages of a corporation over an association are so numerous that space will not permit their mention. A few, however, may be mentioned. Already, men have come with the intent to destroy the Colony. Were we an association, we could not get rid of such men, but as a corporation, there is no difficulty. Were we an association, anyone desiring, could go into court and dissolve the partnership; as a corporation, this cannot be done. As an association, it would be almost impossible to conduct the affairs of a community; as a corporation, there is no difficulty.

It goes without saying that we are subject to the laws on taxation, to the criminal laws, to the laws of inheritance, to the laws of domestic relations, to the laws on parent and child, etc., and, for this reason, we are not and cannot be absolutely a socialist colony. Neither can any colony escape the laws of the country within which the colony is located.

But these laws do not weigh upon us any heavier than they do upon other people outside the Colony. While the advantage of an equal income, an equal interest in the surplus product and shorter hours of labor or increase of wages, to eventually consume the surplus product, will place us on an entirely different footing from those who are on the outside, under capitalism.

We feel confident that Llano is as near a socialist colony as can be developed under capitalism.

It is so much better than capitalism that those who have departed are beginning to regret their act, and some are wishing that they might return.

— — —

WE are told by a most remarkable book that the ghost of Cæsar still lives and though it has left the plains of Phillipi, yet it stalks abroad in Russia and Germany; that it has become, at once, the spirit of the Czar and the Kaiser; that both these crowns bear the ancient general's name; that the spirit of this hero of many wars was planted both in Russia and in Germany, much as one would plant a potato, and that,

after twenty centuries, it has ripened into this terrible militarism, which is robbing Europe of its first born and devastating the land.

What a unique theory! It would have required the imagination of a Dante to have shot farther from the truth.

Germany is, and for many centuries has been, surrounded on all sides by bitter and powerful enemies. This fact has developed a German "fatherland," a German solidarity, a German military organization, military equipment, siege guns, shrapnel and forts have developed as naturally as the quills of the porcupine or the fangs of the wolf. These were first means of defense and then of conquest.

And what of England, where Cæsar's legions also visited? Is England's navy the ripe fruit of the canoes in which Cæsar's troops paddled their way across the Channel?

Or did the navy of England arise out of the fact that pirates disturbed her vessels of commerce? And did her commerce not arise out of the fact that England was an island and that the English were forced to put to sea? Did not England's early colonization policy grow out of her commercial necessity? And is her navy not a great winged sea wolf, hovering over and protecting her colonies and her commerce?

Shades of Napoleon and of Cæsar, it is time to roll over.

HAPPY is the man who is inspired by reason and hope; but hope without reason is better than reason without hope.

WE have chosen to locate our Colony in California, because it is the mecca of the homeseeker who has grown sick and tired of the sweltering summer heat, the winter rains, storms, snow and ice of the East. The climate of California needs neither defender nor advocate.

The variety of fruits and crops grown here tell of the richness and fertility of the soil, while the water in the nearby mountains has, with a little labor, converted this country into a land of fruit and flowers, milk and honey.

Whoever visits this district is caught in its mighty grip and held by its delightful charm and splendid possibilities.

While alfalfa and grain matures to perfection, yet it is the home of the almond, the olive, the pear, the cherry, the apple, and all deciduous fruits.

There is no place in the world where a greater variety of staple foods grow and mature to perfection, than at Llano, California.

On this favored spot is arising an ideal city, surrounded with fields, and orchards, and gardens, all ministering to and making possible a social and economic condition for which we have so long yearned, and of which we have dreamed.

MILITARISM, with all its cruelties, is a child of conflicting economic interests. By virtue of its superior power, enemies are overcome; interests are protected; institutions are established; privileges are guaranteed; and the

means by which such ends are gained are accepted by the victors as the right means. Whoever successfully wields such power can no more be persuaded to surrender it than could the tiger be persuaded to surrender its claws or the adder its fangs. The difference between mankind and the beasts and serpents is that one bite and claw and kill and are silent after their victory; while man, conscious of his terrible slaughter, throws a cloak of righteousness about the means of destruction.

If either the Austro-German or the Allies win, their arms will be made glorious, and the "righteousness" of militarism will be established. So far as the victors are concerned, militarism will determine what is right. Whoever questions this, let him go up against it. If he does not see the light, he will, at least, see stars.

FOR the most part we travel backward through this world. We look at the pathway over which we have passed and think we are looking forward. All our kindred experiences blend and compound each with the other, and become composite sensations or groups, which constitute our ideas.

Likewise every group relates itself to every other group, and the ideas thus related constitute one's philosophy of this world and of life. Those who are deeply impressed by their experiences are necessarily possessed of definite ideas and of a more or less positive philosophy. The more positive our philosophy, the more we seem inclined to consider it a forecast or prophesy, whereas it is but the more vivid reflection of the past. The future is and for ever will be a veiled mystery, a land of speculation. It is in the past and present that the treasures have been and always will be found. During the accumulation of our experiences every nerve tingles and vibrates in response to the infinite variety of scenes and sounds and influences ever impinging, while the brain absorbs it all until the day of conscious correlation comes, the curtain seems to rise and the past is lived over again in the memory and in the understanding.

How similar is the philosophy of those who travel similar pathways, and how different from those of different experiences. How uncharitable we are with the brain that has been carried without fault of its own into other surroundings, subjected to different influences, resulting in altogether different sensations and correlations. Instead of being impatient because its story differs from ours, we should be fascinated and delighted to hear the stories and see the pictures that the world has written and painted there.

REJOICE if your enemy deems you a fool; for if it is true no harm can result; but if it is false you have a great advantage.

WE are dreamers of dreams and proud to dream. All our dreams center around our children and their task which will come to them in this wonderful Llano.

A Trip Over The Llano

By R. K. Williams

AN idea was just handed to me to hang this month's ranch story on. It was suggested that we describe the ranch activities by taking you with us over the place, on what is known as the loop route. Suppose we load up the auto with an interested crowd of people and start from the hotel after breakfast.

We are on our way and, whirling through the big gate, we turn to the left and pass with a whiz by the industrial building, and on the right lie 65 acres of alfalfa. Immediately a cool breeze strikes us, and the eye is rested with the undulating motion of green. To the left is part of Llano town, built since last August. A year ago the place where now stand dozens of tents, substantial adobe structures and pretty wooden houses, was a corn field. This is pointed out and explained to show how time and labor has wrought changes, and it always proves of interest.

The nursery to the left next comes in view, and the auto is slowed down a bit while the varieties of berries, trees, grapes and other things being experimented with and grown by horticulturist Dawson are shown and explained. Beyond the nursery can be seen 35 acres of newly planted pears, and between the symmetrical green rows straight furrows of beans, waving in the morning air, give a pleasing tone to the scene. To the north just a little way from the orchard are ten acres of green Soudan grass which is growing finely. This will be used for ensilage and help as a soil builder. Further to the north the fine 4-year old pear orchard, containing 40 acres, always elicits pleased expressions and it is explained that it was not allowed to bear this year but that next year a considerable crop will be grown.

We now cross a little bridge over the rapid stream

rushing to the north. The big 150 by 40 feet cow barn stands right in the road apparently. By its side looms up the 300 ton silo. In front of the silo the auto halts and we all get out and go into the cool barn and look at the neat arrangement for the care of the dairy herd. Contented cows to the number of 65 or 70 at the present time milking, having their heads through stanchions, eating with much relish the alfalfa from the mangers. The place is shadowy and cool.

Back of the barn is a concrete tank to hold the refuse, which is carted to the fields to enrich the ground. A round concrete drinking fountain constantly full of fresh running water awaits the thirsty animal. The cattle may drink around the circle and never touch horns with opposite neighbors. The circular drinking fountain is a success.

The silo, made of 8-inch cement blocks, is banded together by strong iron bands which prevent swelling or bursting of the sides from the tremendous pressure wrought when the ensilage is fermenting within. It is explained that crops are now being grown with which to fill for winter feed. The safest and best feed known made in the silo.

Visitors always remark on the number of fly traps about the ranch. These are placed about the barn and elsewhere.

Now we will cross over to the pig pens. There is nothing particularly romantic about this part of the ranch, nor have the pork family palatial houses; visitors are chiefly interested in the swine themselves. Above the feeding place are several fields of alfalfa, and it is a pretty sight to see the rounded backs and broad shoulders of several hundred hogs as they graze in the succulent feed.

Veterinary Dr. Capron and John Will will explain the difference between the Duroc-Jersey and the Berkshire and the



Partly Cleared Llano Lands—Site for New City

Poland China, and expatiate at considerable length on hog raising much to the edification and enjoyment of those in the party. Very frequently we have hog raisers with us, and they of course, are intensely interested and from them Dr. Capron and Mr. Will have received many suggestions and told of interesting experiments. The hog family is constantly growing, and it is the aim of those in charge of this department to keep it up to standard, increasing it with the finest stock.

Now we will go back to the auto and whirl over to Manager Kilmer's rabbit department. People generally, and especially the children, like to see the cunning little rabbits. There seems to be an irresistible desire on the part of most people to stick their fingers into the tender sides or tickle the pink noses of the baby rabbits.

In the hutches are to be found mothers with litters of young to the number of several hundred. In the rest houses constructed of adobe, rabbits, seemingly in myriads, lie on the floor resting and breathing as fast as their little ribs will let them. At the present time in the hutches, runs and adobe houses are more than two thousand rabbits. Manager Kilmer will increase the number of hutches, increase the number of does to probably 800 or 1000 and from this increased number expects confidently to get a supply of rabbits that will go a long way toward solving the meat problem of the Colony.

In addition to the meat supply furnished by the rabbits, the hides are taken and tanned and then made into several useful articles. The rug department has made several styles of rabbit rugs and automobile robes. It is said by those who understand this sort of work that the usefulness of the rabbit hide is extensive. They can be used for hats, caps, gloves, trimmings, leggings, robes, rugs, etc. When tanned to softness the fur is delightful to handle.

The chicken department is next on the route. However, at present time the odd 900 chickens are being moved to a new location in the pear orchard east of the town. Nevertheless, we will go through the houses and have a look at the up-to-date arrangement for the care of chickens. There are two houses with a connecting cover between them. Each house is 60 feet long divided in ten-foot sections and a long window runs the full length of the house on the eastern exposure. The roosts being on the western side are protected from northeast winds by the partitions. A row of nests along the front of the house are so arranged that the five feet sections can be taken down and readily cleaned.

In the center of the house is an alcove in which are three fountains constantly dripping. Dozens of chickens crowd this place to keep cool and quench their thirst. Two small doors permit of egress and ingress through the alcove. The feeding troughs are fastened to the partitions and filled with dry mash of an approved formula and fixed by two inch mesh wires which permit the heads of the chickens to go into the feed box. Waste is thus eliminated. The prison house for broody chickens is shown consisting of a wire cage with roosts. Broody hens are sentenced for 48 hours to water and green food, and at the end of that time the incubation heat of the breast has been reduced to normal, and they are released and soon go back to the sensible thing of laying eggs.

We will now drive three-quarters of a mile to the Goodwin ranch, where is located the Montessorri school, the second free Montessorri in the state and much the largest in the west. This school was established by Mrs. Prudence Stokes Brown, a pupil of the famous Dr. Montessorri, now in Spain installing her system of child culture for a three-quarter million dollar fee. Between forty and sixty children, ranging from 2½ to 6 years attend this school daily, which is presided over by Mrs.



Montessorri Tots Learn Housekeeping

Masteller, Mrs. Wilhide, Mrs. Buxton, Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Whitzel. Mrs. Brown is now on vacation in San Diego.

The children are carried to the schools in automobiles, and the morning and evening rides start and end the day for the little tots nicely.

It would take more space than this magazine has at its disposal to tell of the things the Montessorri system does for the child. It is admittedly the best system of child culture known. They learn reading, writing, deportment, domestic arts; they learn to dress themselves and in fact learn by example to be perfect little ladies and gentlemen without being conscious of having been taught. They live the thing and learn by discovery. Opportunity is given for individual expression and it is astonishing to see how the children unfold and grow. Little ones of 4 and 5 are frequently more advanced in general practical knowledge of life than grade scholars in average schools. There is no doubt of the utility of the Montessorri system and there is also no doubt that the present exponents now engaged in its teaching here are amply able to carry out the important work given to the educational world by Dr. Montessorri.

We honestly consider that the facilities offered the children for growth and unfoldment should make it incumbent upon every mother and father to make every effort to place their children in such an environment where love, co-operation and mutual help are living, pulsing things.

The school is growing and from time to time additional space will have to be added.

Back of the Montessorri school is the colony tomato patch. A ten or twelve acre space is filled with thriving tomatoes, and everything points to a supply that will more than carry the colony over the winter without importing a can. Several acres of sweet potatoes join the tomato patch to the north. Sweet potatoes grow wonderfully well in the soils at Llano.

Having been interested visitors to the school and looked over the green fields thereabouts, we will ride up a quarter of a mile and see what the children are doing at the Sierra Madre colony. This colony is under the management of George T. Pickett and Mrs. Pickett, and embraces the school proper of Llano. Here are worked out industrially the problems of life and when the child, above the age of six, is finished in this school he will be able to take his proper place in the world

without having to discard a lot of rubbish accumulated from misleading histories, text books, etc.

Feeling that the educational system generally is wrong and teaches things that work to the detriment of the human race, a new and better one has been adopted. The school room usually a prison house for young minds and bodies, will be used more for reference and reading rooms than aught else. The problems in calculation will be taught in the open by actual contact with concrete things. The problem of how much profit Smith makes from a cow will be eliminated.

It would take too long to explain how things are to be brought before the minds of the children, but suffice to say that music, art, literature, history, civics, surveying, language, domestic science, farm problems, cultivating, plowing, planting, irrigating, building, etc., will be taught naturally and by actual practice.

Here are some of the teachers engaged in the work of helping the children to expand: C. W. Hunton, J. J. Banbury, Miss Geister, Oliver Zornes, Wesley Zornes, Miss Gladys Zornes, Miss Miller, Mrs. Williams, Miss Austin, Mrs. George T. Pickett, Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Banbury. Mr. West in the masonry and construction department. Botany, biology elocution, modeling, etc., are among the things to be taught. More teachers will be added from time to time.

The children have plowed and planted and grown vegetables that supply their tables; they have constructed brooder houses, fences, ditches, etc., are taking care of goats, chickens, horses, rabbits, and other animals. They are planning, building and working hard to have here one of the greatest schools in the country, where the boy and girl can get a practical education that will be of real use and last as long as life.

It is hard to break away from the Sierra Madre colony for here is always so much to say and to see, for the citizen of the future can be pictured here. However, we will get into the car and take you on over the loop.

To the right is the old Tighlman place, now the property of the colony, which soon will be headquarters for many men who work on the eighty-acre garden close by. It is a nice place, and the gardens under Knobbs, Newman and others show up nicely and never fail to receive the approval of the visitor.

Turning to the left after crossing the Tighlman ditch, we go to the sawmill, which is almost ready to cut the huge logs for the future needs of Llano. The mill has a 30,000 feet capacity and can be gotten ready to saw within a few days.

We retrace our steps and come back to the townsite where twenty foundations have been dug and some filled with stone ready for houses. The townsite is a mile square and the city is to be circular with six great avenues leading to the center where will be the great buildings contributing to the business and social life of the future city. It takes an architect to explain the beauties of the architecture and draw the proper sort of picture, but the view to be had from the townsite is inspiring. The great Antelope valley lies like a wavering checker board at your feet, and in the distant haze the Tehachapi mountains hang like clouds. Miss Austin, the designer and Mr. Angell, the architect, are busy at work now working out the elevations, etc.

Turning to the left at the center of the townsite we continue onward to the lime kiln in Bob's Gap, two miles beyond, and at an elevation of considerably more than 3,700 feet. A great ledge of lime rock extends to unknown depth and for miles to the east and west. There is a lime kiln there and when running full blast, thirty or more barrels can be turned out daily. Experts say the lime is the best that can be procured. A

granite house affords a place of refuge from the weather and the force there are accommodated with meals and otherwise made comfortable by J. J. Leslie. The lime production is now under the charge of Mr. Stevens.

Leading to the left from the kiln is the log road to Jackson's Lake where the timber is to be procured. However, we will take the right road and continue on. Through rugged scenery we rise to an elevation of nearly 5000 feet and look off in the distance to the west and see the basin of the Big Rock, where the colony intends impounding a tremendous quantity of water. Lying on the hillside is the beautiful Valyermo ranch, where the finest fruit in the valley is grown. To the left lies the Shoemaker ranch, surrounded by trees and green alfalfa fields. Descending the winding hill we cross the Big Rock Creek rushing madly down toward the colony and after crossing its limpid waters we enter a delightfully cool nook and travel for quite a distance in the delicious shade of the trees.

The next point of interest is the dam site proper. We stop here and ascend the cut where the dam is to be made. After a strenuous climb of 300 feet and after regaining our breath, we point out the Big Rock, a bald monument of solid stone with a hole in the center, called the Devil's Punch Bowl. Lying below is the actual basin of the Big Rock. By damming up the narrow neck, less than 300 feet across to a height of 110 feet, thousands of acre feet of water can be conserved. A magnificent view can be had from this elevation. There is no trouble in convincing the most skeptical of the water possibilities of Llano when the dam site is shown and the rushing creek below is seen.

The portal of the tunnel is now visited on the way back to the colony. Here the water, never changing winter and summer, rushes out of a tunnel three-quarters of a mile in length. This work was done years ago by early settlers for the purpose, it is said, of reaching bedrock and thus conserving the known supply that lies on it. It was never commercially utilized, and is now one of the possessions of the colony. This is ideal water for domestic purposes and will be used for that. At present it is mixing with the regular stream of the Big Rock and comes to the colony in ditches. After taking a huge drink and filling our canteens we again get into the auto and cross over the rough, stony wash of the Big Rock, which in winter time is a raging torrent, and pass the upper intake and then begin to ascend a forty rod, winding hill road. At the top an inspiring panorama spreads before one like a great revolving cylinder. To the west, north and east, mile upon mile, and losing themselves in dissolving distances, glimmer mountains, fields, buttes and plains, while below the tented city of the Llano glimmers in the sunlight. Giving a push to the gas throttle we hurry over the hard roads back to the hotel, where dinner awaits, twenty-five miles left behind and a new impression created on the minds of the yearners after industrial freedom.

The Price Of The Western Comrade Will Be 50c a Year

Increase in prices of all materials used in getting out THE WESTERN COMRADE has made it necessary to discontinue the low clubbing rate of 25c a year. Henceforth, the subscription price will be 50c a year, no matter what the number of subscriptions sent in.

Those who have read the COMRADE during the last year know that it is easily worth a dollar a year, compared with other magazines. But because we now have our own printing plant equipped with the latest Intertype machine made, and with a cylinder press that does fast work, the low price of 50c a year can be made.

The LLANO COLONIST will soon be in the mail, and every interested reader of the COMRADE will also want it. Those who renew now and subscribe for the COLONIST at the same time will receive both publications for 75c a year. The regular price of the COLONIST is 50c.



One Year Later—Land Similar To That Shown on Page 10

Llano Bean Culture

By Wesley Zornes

THE bean is grown in widely different climates. It grows in the cold climates of New England and equally well in the sub-tropical climate of Florida. Its ability to produce well in widely different climates and soils has given the bean a place of economic importance in the United States. In many states it has become as much a staple crop as wheat was a quarter of century ago.

In food value the bean is classed with meat, according to the United States department of Agriculture, (bulletin No. 121, page 37, table No. 3) reckoned in energy to the body. The bean has more than twice the value of meat.

Its chief value, however, lies in its importance as a green manure crop.

We have planted this year thirty acres of field beans as a cover crop in our orchards. In this way we are producing a valuable food and increasing the fertility of our soils at the same time.

In selecting the soil best adopted to the culture of the bean, we took into consideration the chemical elements necessary for the production of plant food. Upon investigation we found that its culture was most successful on glaciated soils, which contains the elements of potash, lime and phosphoric acid in large quantities. Our soil contains these elements in abundance. Our next consideration was its physical condition (the arrangement of the soil particles), which in a large measure determines the availability of food found in the soil to the plant. A close compact soil is undesirable, as is a too loose and porous condition. In the first case the free circulation of the air and the proper root development of the plant is hindered; while a porous condition prevents the retention of the soil moisture because of the free circulation of air through it, which accelerates moisture evaporation.

A medium between these two extremes was found in our soils, which is a mixture of sand, silt and clay. The sand and silt acting as a loosening medium; the clay as a water retainer.

The soil was plowed from five to six inches deep, after which it was leveled and pulverized with drag harrow.

The seeds were then drilled in rows thirty inches wide and from four to five inches in the drills.

By the observation of the proper moisture contents of the soil for successful germination, and by testing of the seeds before planting we were able to boast a perfect stand.

Where this legume has been cultivated we have noticed a marked increase in the growth of our young trees. This may be due to the intensive cultivation required for the bean. Our experience does not carry out this conclusion however. We cultivated two orchard tracts of similar soils, one with a bean crop, the other devoid of crops, each receiving the same care. Although the growing season is not over, the trees in the bean cultured soil have made a much better growth.

The experiment shows that the increase in growth is not due to special care, but it is due to the fact that beans are great nitrogen producers (an element necessary to plants not in the pea family, which includes peas, beans, vetches, clover and alfalfa). By the aid of microscopic plants (bacteria) which grow in small nodules on the root of the bean or legume, the plants are able to use the free nitrogen of the air which is converted into nitrates by these bacteria, which in a soluble condition becomes plant food. When these nodules decay in the soil the nitrates are left in the soil which may be used by plants not able to produce their own nitrates. To this we attribute the increased growth of our trees.

Food, in order to be used by the plant, must be in a

soluble condition. We therefore must have a sufficient moisture content in the soils to make the plant food available. This is accomplished by a system of irrigation.

The soil moisture is kept as near constant as is possible. Water is not applied frequently nor in large amounts, the length of time between irrigation varying with the weather and soil. The average period is every twenty days. A large amount of water causes the soluble plant food to become saturated with water, making it too thin. The plant in this way must assimilate large quantities of the plant water in order to get the desired quantity of food necessary to life and drowns itself. On the other hand, if the soil is depleted of moisture there is no medium to make the food soluble, and the plant starves to death. In both of these cases the leaves of the bean plant turn yellow. So the condition of the plant is not a reliable criterion of the time in which to apply the water. We take into consideration both the soil and plant condition. It is a misconception that water should be applied when the leaves turn yellow, for it may be due to the application of water too frequently or in too large quantities.

A large flow of water causes the surface soil particles to cohere in this condition and the soil becomes impervious to both air and water, and the user defeats the purpose for which he uses the water. A small stream of water percolates slowly downward between the soil particles and the impenetrable condition of the surface soil is not reached so soon, allowing a greater length of time for the moisture to go outward and downward. These facts have been demonstrated by actual experiment and the irrigation system is managed so that we may use a very small quantity of water on a large tract of land, which averages a quarter of an inch steady flow to the acre. One man has taken care of five acres all under water at the same time. Irrigation is carried on at night as well as in the day time; the water has been left running twelve hours at a time without care or attention.

After the application of water the soil particles solidify and in this condition becomes so dense as to hinder the circulation of air through the soil and root growth, with disastrous results to the plant. This is prevented by the cultivation of the soil, which breaks up the soil particles allowing the free circulation of air which accelerates chemical changes resulting in plant food compounds. As the bean is able to convert nitrogen into nitrates by bacteria action, and as nitrogen is an element that composes four fifths of the atmosphere, we further see the need of the free circulation of air through the soil. With the circulation of air through the soil evaporation of the soil moisture takes place more rapidly and the soil dries as deeply as it is stirred or cultivated. This serves as a blanket or mulch for the subsoil and prevents to a large extent evaporation from the subsoil. In this way the water is conserved beneath this mulch and with the greater reten-

The Mystery of Death

By GEORGE MAURICIO

We know not what it is dear,
This sleep so deep and still,
The folded hands, the awful calm,
The cheek so pale and chill;
The lids that will not lift again,
Though we may call and call;
The strange, white solitude of peace
That settles over all.
We know not what it means, dear,
This desolate heart-pain,
This dread to take our daily way
And walk in it again;
We know not to what other sphere
The loved who leave us go,
Nor why we're left to wonder still.
Nor why we do not know.
But this we know, our loved and dead,
If they should come this day,
Should come and ask us, "What is life?"
Not one of us could say.
Life is a mystery as deep
As ever death can be;
Yet, oh, how sweet it is to us,
This life we live and see!
Then might they say—these vanished ones—
And powerful is the thought
That "Death is sweet to us, beloved,
Though we may tell you naught;
We may not tell it to the quick—
This mystery of death;
Ye may not tell us if ye would,
The mystery of breath."
The child who enters life comes
Not with knowledge or intent,
So they who enter death
Must go as little children sent.

tion of soil moisture greater tracts of land may be cultivated.

The plants are irrigated up until the time of maturity. They may be grown with three irrigations.

From day to day, we are moving forward and the agriculture possibilities are increased as we increase. Never before in the history of Llano have the prospects been brighter for an abundant harvest.

KEEP INFORMED ABOUT LLANO

These are the only publications which will bring you authentic information about the greatest co-operative enterprise in the world.

They will occupy distinctive fields. Send us your subscription at once for both of them.

THE WESTERN COMRADE 50c a Year

THE LLANO COLONIST 50c a Year

BOTH to one address for One Year for.....

75c



Newly Completed Industrial Building Which Houses the Printing Plant.

Llano Has Own Printing Plant

THE new print shop, latest addition to the industries at Llano, is well equipped, modern and complete. Housed with other industries in the new industrial building, it is now in daily operation. This number of THE WESTERN COMRADE was printed at Llano. As soon as possible the LLANO COLONIST, the new weekly newspaper, will be issued. There are many small jobs for the Llano del Rio Colony to be printed. An effort is already being made to obtain outside printing.

The Intertype machine shown in the lower picture is the most up-to-date style. The cylinder press is fast and does good work. Other machines in the shop are in new models. Few cities of the size of Llano can boast of such modern equipment. That it will shortly outgrow its present quarters is already apparent.

With the establishment of the new print shop, printed matter of all kinds can be put out at a great saving in cost, and the Colony will be independent of all outside influences. It will be operated as a union shop; the right to use the label has been granted.

Llano Offers Aid to "Social Democrat"

Information comes to this office that the "California Social Democrat" is in peril and has suspended publication.

Llano now has a new linotype machine and a splendid printing press... Being anxious to do our part in the political struggle and to assist the party in its hour of need we make the following proposition:

We will print the "Social Democrat" at the same price for which it has previously been printed and will donate the party one half of this price.

We will not lose money by doing this.

We make this proposition:

First, to assist the movement.

Second, to show to the party that the principles of co-operation, that is, Socialism, are correct.



Setting Up THE WESTERN COMRADE on the Intertype Machine.

Llano Manana

By Frank E. Wolfe

First of all, comrade reader of this department, let us give you a little lesson in crude Spanish. Llano means plains. Llano del Rio means plains of the river. Pronounce it as if spelled Yahno dell Reeo. Manana means tomorrow; pronounce it Man-yahna. Hence "Llano Manana"—The Llano of Tomorrow.

THIS department will be devoted to predictions for the future. We of the Llano Community are not afraid to dream because we have dreamed and made our dreams come true. It was all a dream at first. Much of it is very real now.

We started with a dream of fertile acres covered with orchards and crops. We looked out over the expanse of greasewood and chaparral and in the vision that came, the dry plain melted from view and instead we saw vast fields of green alfalfa—it was a dream then. We made that dream come true. Under the iron wheels of the tractors and the sturdy stroke of the workers the dry-plains where jackrabbit and coyote ranged have been transformed into green fields. Arid acres now are flooded with mountain waters and green freshness is everywhere. The dream came true. We looked at our two milk cows standing beneath the shade of the cottonwoods and dreamed of a dairy herd which should grow and grow and furnish products for all our people who were to come. Now we see a splendid herd on our pastures and one hundred more on the ranges. We see the big stone dairy barn and the giant silo beside it. It was first a vision, then a reality. We dreamed it and the dream came true—**WE MADE IT** come true. We saw our four horses making poor headway in the all but hopeless task and we dreamed of teams and trucks and tractors. Now forty sturdy teams, two tractors, three trucks and several automobiles have reinforced old Major and his three companions, Dolly, Dick and Maud. Our dream came true.

We saw our few short ditches with great seepage loss from earthen sides and bottoms and we dreamed of permanent waterways. Now we have fifteen miles of rebuilt ditches, all of which will be cobbled and lined and made leak-proof and permanent in another year. Our dream is coming true.

Sixteen children gathered at our first school. One teacher with inadequate housing, almost no equipment, few books, but a strong heart, assumed the task. She is still at work. She has been joined by nine other teachers. There was our greatest dream. It took us on and up beyond all achievement. To the immortal years belongs that dream. It takes us on and on, up and up to our Parnassus! Sixteen children have been joined by 200 more. Our little ones start to the wonderful Montessori Casa di Bambina (House of the Children) at the age of two and a half. This system will be extended and eventually will go on and on through the entire educational system. Our grammar schools graduate larger classes each year. Our high school grows apace. Our vocational schools take form and will evolve from that remarkable department—the Junior Colony, which has made such a startling showing in a few months. Here our dreams grow and grow. They embrace a great university. Here the scope is boundless, but it will be our care and the care of those who follow us that new dreams come as fast as old ones come true.

Over the washtub our women (and our men) dreamed of a steam laundry and a day of the ending of that drudgery. That dream was fulfilled.

We canned fruit by hand and wondered when our modern cannery would come. It is here, and will soon be putting up vast quantities of fruit and vegetables with scientific machinery.

We had a lonely blacksmith with a few tools. A big machine shop equipped with modern appliances and several forges, is the outgrowth of visions there.

Our first commissary building was eight feet square. Some of the present residents at Llano will smile. We dreamed of a modern store. It grows, and the fulfillment will come in completion when the new city is finished.

When lumber was in such demand, we puzzled over the problem that seemed as knotty as the lumber for which we paid high prices. The dream seemed far away. Now the forest rings with the laughter of our strong men who lay their keen bladed axes to the great trees. Other crews will haul the timber down to the llano below, where our big new saw mill and planing and finishing mills will convert the magnificent white and yellow pines into material for our homes in the new city just taking form. That was some dream, comrades, some dream, but it is rapidly coming true.

A man came to us who saw our housing. He was a dreamer with corns on his palms. Little time he lost in dreaming. Action was his middle name. His parents called him Chancellor. We called him a cyclone. He started brick making. Some said it couldn't be done. He didn't answer in words, he simply did it. It was evolution at work. We dreamed of our new city. It's a big dream—probably our next biggest. It is taking form. Land set aside, surveyed, staked and the vision develops. A great lime kiln roars and sends its ruddy glow against the night sky. A score of men eagerly hurry to keep pace with the whirring machines in the brick yard. Here beneath the hands of the workers on their own soil we find the material for our great city. An architect who is an artist and dreamer daily makes these dreams come true in wonderful drawings and plans for the homes in this new dream city. Others are hauling rock, while other crews are laying foundations and all this great work moves forward, slowly it seems at times, but always towards the day of fulfillment of this dream.

We dream of a mighty dam thrown across the mouth of our great canyon. Every day's progress in development of land, in clearing, in planting, in extensive irrigation, in more comfortable housing, brings us nearer to the fulfillment of our great dream of conservation which will enable us to put many more thousands of acres beneath the ditch and under cultivation.

We dream of a great hydro-electric system, where the water will be borne hundreds of feet down the mountain-side, forming and generating our electricity which will greatly facilitate the handling of our machinery and remove almost all the drudgery from domestic life. We dream of great pumping plants run by this power and of the day when we shall laugh at the ancient and untrue saying that we cannot grind with water once run through the mill.

We dreamed of vast orchards where Juniper and Joshua trees held sway. Now our nurseryman counts his trees in the thousands and our orchards spread over hundreds of acres.

Our dream of gardens, of fruit, of honey, of milk and meat and food of our own making has been fulfilled. We made those dreams come true.

(Continued on Bottom Page 17)

An Art Vocation

UNDER what circumstances should a boy or girl be encouraged to devote his or her life to art?

Many so-called practical people go through the world blind to the wonder and beauty of the manifestations which surround them. The frantic struggle for life which is the condition under which most of us live leaves no time for reflection and observation. The unused faculties atrophy, and the victim of this stultified mentality spends the remainder of his life boasting of his common-sense: "No nonsense about him; he is a plain working man or business man."

But his child, perhaps, has stronger perceptions that will not down, and possibly the father's sacrifice brings the child some leisure. He sees, first the splendor of the sunsets, later as his senses are trained, the delicate grays and browns in the haze and twilight, and the opalescence of late afternoon by the wide sweep of the ocean. The infinite variety and beauty of the mere outlines of things, and the laws that govern line draw his mind on to incessant study. He begins to try to reproduce these things; perhaps he becomes ambitious and undertakes to portray life.

It is generally at this point that his doom is sealed. He makes some more or less striking sketches. The family and neighbors wonder, and he is confronted by two dangers. The stern and practical father may order him to the store or factory, and crush out the spark of vision. When this occurs it is a real disaster to the community. Rather give him an opportunity to draw the veil aside which clouds the sight, deadens the perceptions and narrows and brutalizes the lives

of masses and classes alike; that is, in so far as both masses and classes are governed by the desire for possessions, instead of the will to live abundantly and fruitfully.

If he and the community escape this danger there is another equally grave peril. He is launched on the study of art. His first training, if he is away from any of the great art centers, will be almost wholly bad. It will take him years to overcome the disastrous habits acquired from incompetent teachers. Eventually he will realize the necessity of going to some large school. There he will become imbued with the idea of art for art's sake, and the dream of success, of bursting on the world with some masterpiece.

Now there is just about as much chance of this as there is of becoming president of the United States.

It happens; but if, say ten thousand men (there are probably that many art students in our country) started to train for the presidency and refused to consider any transitional occupation while waiting for the opportunity, the general public would consider this a great waste of energy and raw material.

Yet that is the situation of the great mass of art students. They are focussing all their powers on the one task of producing something really great, and only one or two of them in a decade reach the goal of their endeavor. For the rest of there is no middle course. They fail lamentably, miserably, and bring their great vocation into discredit and contempt.

(A second article will show how all this wasted power can be worked over into joyful accomplishment).



Llano Pear Orchard Makes Wonderful Growth—In Bearing Next Year

LLANO MANANA (continued from page 16)

Other dreams are born, and sometimes slowly and silently they take form and come forth. Our dream of a cannery, of rug making and carpet weaving, of making and handling our own fibres and fabrics has taken form, the looms turning out beautiful finished products, and so it goes.

Of such stuff dreams are made. Of such dreams reality

comes. When they call us dreamers, we laugh. The answer to the sneer of the envious is our achievement in two brief years.

Llano Manana—the Llano of Tomorrow. Who shall limit its possibilities? Who now can say it can't be done? To our comrades who are dreamers of dreams and doers of things, the jeers that were heard in days gone by are to be forgotten.

Blood and Iron

By Gray Harriman

THE rain had poured down incessantly for two days. black. The hills were a dark grayish brown. All The vaulted heaven was a mass of lowering ominous signs of life were gone save where far below the river Marne sparkled and danced on its way to the sea.

The lean-to in which our patrol was located had served its purpose well, but the steady down-pour of rain was gradually filling the trenches and every now and then you could hear splashes as a part of the bank would cave in. For a week we had lived here, high up on the side of the mountain. Our duty was to wait, wait, wait, till the man higher up would say to wait no longer. What we were there for other than waiting, we knew not. Our duty was but to obey and die. Long since we had stopped paying attention to the bursting shell and shrieking shrapnel; the pounding of the heavy ordnance had become but one continuous monotonous mumble and no longer meant death, destruction, blood and carnage to us. The roar of the military machines as they shot with their glaring lights through the night had become a matter of fact.

This night we had all gathered around our little fire which we had kept carefully concealed in our half-cave, half-house quarters. There was Oscar, a fat, little, pompous, genial red-faced personage, such as you could find any day in a New York cafe, festooned by chains of sausages, and barricaded with piles of pumpernickel and barrels of sauerkraut. When he spoke his voice was shrill and squeaky, but he felt deeply of the big things of life and was always pondering. This night of all, he was more philosophical than ever before.

Franz was a wrinkled, leather-faced, placidly quiet spirit such as you might find buried in some musty archive of archæology. Franz looked up from the fire where his sparkling eyes had been pondering, and gazed absently at Oscar.

"Where did you work before the war?" said Franz. "I worked in the iron mills." "What did you work for?" "Why, you fool, I worked so I could eat and enjoy life." "How long did you work?" "All my life." "Did you ever enjoy yourself?" "No." "Did you ever get enough to eat?" "No." "Who owned the mill in which you worked?" "Krupp." "What did he do with the iron you milled?" "He made it into guns for the government." "What did the government want with guns?" "They want them to protect the nation, of course." "What did Krupp want of guns?" "To sell, I presume." "Why doesn't the government give some of her guns to the allies?" "Say, do you think the government is composed of idiots like you?" "Well, why does Krupp receive a royalty upon every shell fired upon us by the allies?" "That is business. He has a right to trade for profit." "Say, what did Krupp do with all that iron?" "He made most of it into bullets and guns." "You mean by 'he' the great class of workers like yourself did it, don't you?" "Yes." "The government had some of that iron made into iron crosses, did it not?" "Yes." "You mean you laborers made crosses for the government, and shells and guns for Krupp, that you might eat and enjoy life?" "Yes, I guess that's it." "What did the government do with the crosses?" "It gave the crosses to those who were injured and died in battle as a sign of appreciation upon the part of the government for the bravery and fidelity of her subjects." "The government of course, buys the iron for its crosses from Krupp?" "Yes." "It buys its bullets and guns from Krupp?" "Yes." "Say, you said some while back that the government got guns to protect the nation?" "Yes, I think so." "What are you

fighting here today for?" "For the fatherland, of course." "Then in reality you are fighting to protect the government, not the government to protect you?" "Yes, I guess that's it." "You say that you work that you may eat and enjoy life, yet you have never enough to eat, and no time to enjoy life, have you?" "No, not yet." "You fight to protect the government so that the government can protect you, so that you can make guns and crosses and starve." "I guess that's about it." "Then you are given crosses so that you will place yourself up as a target?"

Before he had time to answer a shell burst overhead and when the smoke cleared Oscar and Franz were a bloody mass of quivering flesh. The officer of the patrol came along. He took out of his pocket two crosses and pinned them upon the breasts of our two friends. They were carried away by four orderlies, and a little farther down the line we saw their bodies dropped in a hole which by this time was almost full of water. Dirt was immediately thrown in and the hole became a bog of oozing mud. Thus Bismarck's policy of blood and iron goes on.

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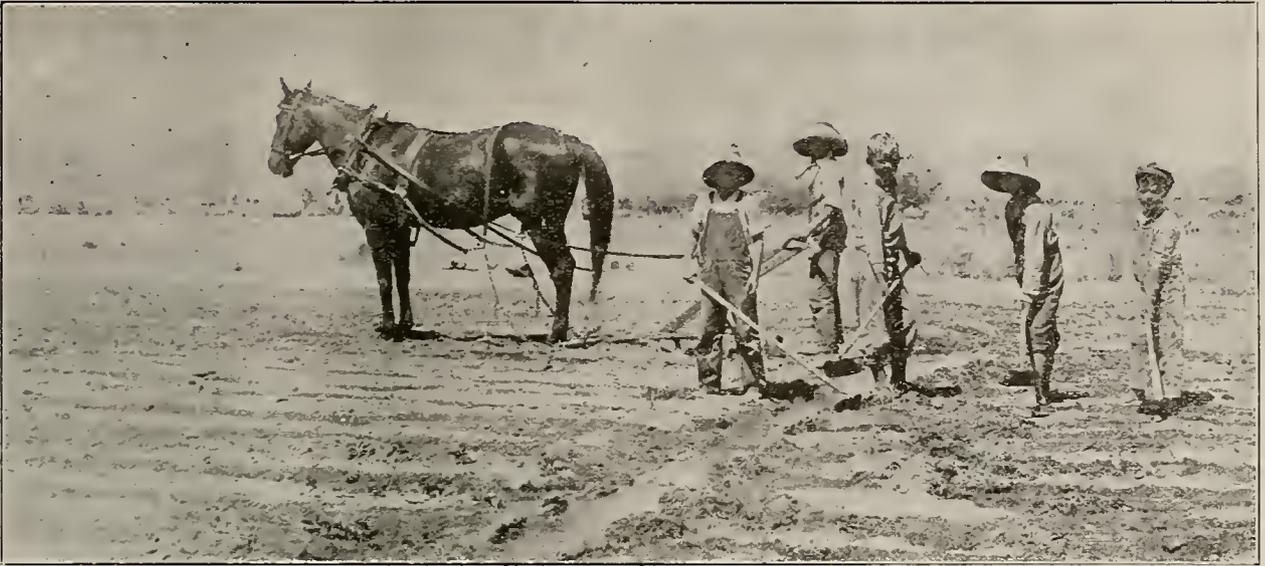
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Work? Not A Bit Of It. Just Fun For These Fellows

Learning by Doing

By Mildred G. Buxton

WHAT is education? Webster defines it as a "process of teaching," as though it were rather an abstract thing and that the "teaching" were the important point instead of the "learning".

Indeed, one might think this the correct point of view from the way in which facts entirely unrelated to life and living have been poured into and impressed upon the minds of the young.

It would scarcely seem necessary to say that the sole value of education should be measured by its bearing upon life: in fact, to consider the question at all we must ask first, What life is? What is the object of it? And what are the best means to attain the desired end?

If the present educational system fails to help us to this end, there must be something radically wrong with it.

We are accustomed to think of education along with school houses and if these are absent we feel that the children must drift until the system is properly established. In other words, we take our children out of life to be educated. That is all wrong. We all learn by doing and that is the only kind of learning we really retain. You hear it said repeatedly, "I learned that by experience", and the accompanying emphasis shows that it made a lasting impression.

How many boys and girls turned out as finished from our schools apply at each and every office or store within a given district for a job—showing how ill-fitted they are to enter life. Why should they have been taken from life at all? How much more rational and natural for a child to have been trained to live first; to develop poise and character and in so doing to discover his own greatest ability and follow it to its own conclusion. How few men and women are poised and steady in their life's work?

Take any group of successful men (from a financial standpoint), ask how they came to follow a certain line of work. Nine times out of ten it will be discovered that chance alone was responsible. It might be concluded from these stories that it were better then to leave these matters to chance, but such

a conclusion is wrong. These men are exceptional as anyone can easily discover by looking about. The wonder is not that so many fail, but that any succeed.

The little chap who finds his life work early and with intelligent direction follows it from youth is bound to succeed in spite of all the facts his teacher can cram into him.

The cramming system would be excellent if we were developed from the outside, but are we? Does the helpless baby grow into a sturdy mischievous child because he is fed on a carefully selected, scientific diet, or is it an inner development that comes from some source we can not control?

Does the child who develops remarkable self-control through disgust at the ungovernable maternal temper, do so as a result of outside stimuli?

I have in mind a boy of sixteen, raised on the desert, who has had but a few weeks of school, yet he wrote a truly wonderful poem on the mystery of death. Where does he get it?

No! Life is apparently much better known to poets than to educators. Otherwise our educational systems would be better calculated to protect and bring out that wonderful something within each of us.

A light is dawning. Here in Llano we have seen the folly of putting all the children through the same mill and turning them out all cut and polished to the same size and degree. We have reached the point of wisdom where we are letting them learn by doing, and the remarkable interest shown and the number who have already found congenial work shows that we are on the right track.

Take the boy who loved to work with the chickens. One day he discovered that if baby chicks were fed grits first, they digested their food better. The fact itself is of little importance but his own discovery by observation is of great value. He knows now that he can find any number of interesting and original facts by his own observation and nothing can prevent him from using the faculties developed in this way. This beginning has sent him to the library regu-

(Continued on Bottom Page 28)

What The Writers Say

The Substance of Instructive Articles In July Magazines

ATLANTIC

THE SYNDICALIST

A beautifully written parallel between the war and labor conditions in America, ending by bringing out the fact that statesmen and pacifists are now using the countersign of the revolution "International" to qualify their arguments, courts of arbitration and palliative measures. The keynote of the poem is the last word, "asleep."

ATLANTIC

SAIFNA AHMAR, YA SULTAN by Alexander Aaronsohn

An account of war conditions in Palestine by an American Zionist. The compulsory enlistment of the men of a progressive and civilized colony; their torture to force them to disclose the hiding place of the weapons which would enable the village to protect itself against pillage and rapine; the collapse of the defense on the threat of the torture and enslavement of the young girls.

ATLANTIC

RED CROSS AND R.A.M.C. by Wilfred T. Grenfell

The Red Cross Society no longer operates at the front in the war zone. The medical work is all done by the Royal Army Medical Corps, whose achievements form a romance as inspiring as anything done by the army or navy. The hygienic revolution resembles that accomplished by Goethals at Panama. There were six thousand cases of typhoid at Ypres. When the English took possession of the trenches, the vermin were a horror; a shirt preserved in glass is said to have come there unattended. Now the Tommies are regularly bathed, and every pump or tap has a certificate attached to it. It is said that for every Englishman killed in war two will be created.

The anæmic, neurotic slum dwellers are being turned by the open air life into tanned-faced giants.

The Red Cross is useful in sudden emergencies, but for steady work one service under one control is the ideal.

ATLANTIC

PARENTS AND SCHOOLS by Abraham Flexner

Schools must be conducted by trained persons, their training, however, is largely antiquated. What can parents do about it?

The parents can assist in introducing a spirit of scientific progress by asking questions. The schools must be made tentative, inquiring, skeptical, and experimental. With regard to the mental discipline of Latin, is it the most effective source of mental discipline? Do formal grammar lessons correct the grammar of, say, newspaper reporters or saleswomen? Has geometry any practical application?

School should be a clinic where children are observed, and failure on the child's part impeaches the school. Perhaps the monotony of the school course depressed all his energies below the level at which he could succeed at anything. Mothers and fathers must require "to be shown." And there is something the matter with a principal who cannot convince them that there is a good reason why.

ATLANTIC

THE INSTINCTIVE BASES OF PACIFISM by Fredk. Wells

Passive acceptance of evil is not compatible with survival in nature. It is sometimes brought about by excessive abuse or excessive coddling. The instinct of self abasement "masochism" and a kind of terror paralysis, which makes the peril seem unreal are other contributing causes. Pleasure seeking, familial and economic instincts conflict with the instincts that involve self-sacrifice for the group, and this is the first cause of the decay of nations.

ATLANTIC

COMMON FOOTING by Seymour Deming

Abandon your automobile and fare forth on your own feet. So shall your fellows discover that you are after all a human being and you will discover the same of them. After which things can begin. You will become alive to the wonder and majesty of the common-place in human life generally. You will find that what your fellow man on foot knows far outweighs in substance and value the cultural trivialities which he does not know. He does not theorize about the art of life, he lives it. His theory may be weak, his life is strong. He puts you instinctively

on your best behavior. You would like your own class to appear as well as it can in comparison to his. And he that would come to this feast must come as a common man, on foot.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

ENGLISH DEMOCRACY IN WAR TIME by Sidney Low

Nothing has been more remarkable than the rapid growth of the cabinet autocracy and the shrinkage of the influence of parliament. The British Prime Minister is in reality the chief of state, in the same sense that the president is in America. In addition, he can do things, otherwise impossible, in the king's name, without subjecting himself to legal penalties. The only check to his power is the "front bench" of the opposition. As there is now a coalition cabinet, the government is able to treat parliamentary criticism with indifference. One curious result of this is the emergence of the house of Lords, which had come to be regarded as a kind of dignified survival. The speeches of the "Elder Statesmen" are followed with close attention by the public, and it is the gilded chamber of the hereditary aristocracy which succeeds in giving expression to public opinion.

WORLD'S WORK

AT WORK IN THE REMNANT OF BELGIUM

Official Belgium is now about twice the size of Philadelphia. The German guns not only command every part of it, but fire across it into France.

The sanitary and relief work is carried on by a group consisting of about forty Belgian nuns and one hundred English and American Quakers, all of whom serve without pay: housing, feeding, clothing, re-establishing industries and caring for the orphans.

WORLD'S WORK

"PROFIT SHARING"—Editorial

An analysis of the experiments being tried by more than 200 American employers. The Unions oppose it as an effort to break up the solidarity of the working classes. In consequence many employers have abandoned the idea as impracticable. Almost none of the concerns take the workmen into their confidence, as to profits and losses, and so the employees suspect the division. A few employers, acting from a sense of duty, are content with a low rate for the interest on capital and the services of management. These men will probably evolve a workable system as a matter of both justice and expediency.

WORLD'S WORK

WHAT CAN A FAT MAN DO? by Charles Phelps Cushing

Cutting out all starch, sugar, and fat is a dangerous experiment. It confines you to meats and green vegetables. This is apt to result in acidosis. Too rapid losing in weight is also a danger. Learn the values of foods and eat them in proportion to your activity, then there will be no opportunity for self-intoxication, either in the form of fat or gout.

WORLD'S WORK

A garden tractor and cultivator carries its own motor and can be adjusted to any depth and to any size rows. A boy or a girl can operate it, steering it like a lawn mower but without pushing.

A pocket fire escape has a steel tape 100 feet long connected with a belt and loop.

A frosted glass cone attached to a hanging electric lamp shade protects the eyes by diffusing the light.

Coupeville, Wash., is lighting the town with electric light by means of an old automobile engine.

A new tire chain consists of a number of small units which can be buckled quickly without jacking up the car.

ILLUSTRATED WORLD

BIDDING AGAINST THE WORLD by Carroll Dean Murphy

A few munition makers are profiting by the great war, but the rest of us are getting ready to pay the bill. Prices are rising on all the necessities of life. For instance, house paint. White lead is one third higher, zinc oxide has risen from 5c to 21c per pound. Varnish brushes and alcohol shellac have gone up. Seeds and bulbs have doubled in price or are entirely off the market. Potash, phosphates, sulphuric acid and nitre are cut off, so the gardens must do without fertilizer; also insecti-

cides and tools. Brass, copper, aluminum and tungsten are soaring beyond sight. Mirrors are beyond price, and ordinary glass and paper are becoming articles of luxury.

PEARSON'S

RICH, HUNGRY AMERICA by Allan L. Benson

United States Health Bulletin No. 76 says: An examination of a number of studies of the budgets of American workingmen's families indicates that the point of adequate subsistence is not reached until the family income is about \$800 a year. Less than half of the wage-earners' families in the United States have an income of that size. Also 250,000 wage-earners are killed and 4,700,000 disabled by preventable disease because of their economic disadvantage. The wealth that labor creates but does not get is the fodder upon which the capitalist system lives. Our forefathers could get land for nothing and exercise their right to work. Competing with each other for jobs we reduce wages to the lowest point upon which we can exist. Thus, after 127 years of progress half the people go hungry in a rich country filled with machinery.

The system of private ownership is wrecking the world. It set Europe aflame and is starving the United States. If the system had a little more intelligence and a little less greed it would not so grind down the geese that lay the golden eggs. When men exist too long on an impoverished diet they become inferior creators of profits. Also they eventually have difficulty in loving the government under which they slowly starve. When in this frame of mind they make poor soldiers. The men who are working on the capitalist theory have voted 127 years and gone backward.

PEARSON'S

RURAL CREDITS by Charles Edward Russell

The American farmer pays as high as 48 per cent for money. Why? There is no answer. These same bankers think it is all right to lend money to business men. In Australia the farmers get money at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent, to the advantage of the interests of the country at large.

PEARSON'S

"KNOCKING" PUBLIC OWNERSHIP by R. G. Collier

The press to live must have advertising. Profitable advertising comes from the strongholds of finance, so the editor meekly takes his orders from the business office and puts his self-respect in cold storage. The Sunday supplements do not describe the municipal plants which in various cities are cutting rates, improving service conditions and playing havoc generally with the old order of vested highbinder. Instead the press represents public ownership as a means of strengthening the "machine." The fact is that it takes the public utility out of politics, whereas private ownership keeps it in politics. Privately owned public service corporations are ever seeking privileges, franchises, and extensions, and do more to control municipalities than municipalities do to control them. Political bosses are never found advocating municipal ownership.

PEARSON'S

WAGES AND LIVING

A very wealthy manufacturer thinks that there is nothing the matter with wages except, perhaps, that they are too high. He has tried living on five dollars a week and finds it ample. Some captious persons have pointed out that this did not include rent, street car fare, clothes, doctor's fees, medicines, anything for amusement or for anyone else's support. Presumably then it would require five dollars for each member of a family, or twenty dollars a week for the average family of four persons.

THE INDEPENDENT

EDUCATION IN THE NEXT GENERATION by G. R. Vincent

The president of the University of Minnesota, formerly president of Chautauqua Institution, sums up the criticisms against the public school system as follows. "Training for occupations has been neglected. Children leave school because they are bored, they drift into blind alley occupations; the studies of the elementary school are too formal and meaningless to hold the interest of the pupils; school children learn nothing thoroughly and well, but have a vague smattering of many things; the rural schools are backward, and country children are slighted. The great mass of teachers are ill-trained, inexperienced, underpaid, ephemeral, a mob of mobile maidens meditating matrimony. The school is not connected closely with the life of the community which it is supposed to serve. Colleges are loafing places for young barbarians without mental interests; even the graduate work of the university is too much a kind of formal and pretentious erudition. Professional schools, for all their efficiency, are sending out lawyers, doctors, engineers, dentists, bent upon personal success and regarding the public as a mine to be worked rather than a community to be served.

"Manual dexterity, minds early automatic in a certain routine, docility and contentment are requirements. The men who half unconsciously are seeking employees . . ."

His suggestions for constructive work are as follows: First, training for occupational efficiency; second, the encouragement of spontaneity and initiative; and third, the fostering of capacity for civic life. Doing seeing, handling things; excursions in the country; study of rocks and soils and plants, trees and animals; visits to stores, postoffices, fire engine houses, farms, creameries, elevators; following up vivid interests; making houses and furniture; finding out about familiar things like food, clothing and shelter; using weights and measures figuring because one wants to know results; listening to stories, retelling them, learning to read them; playing and working with one's mates; learning the need for rules and respect for others' rights—these are the materials and methods which in the earlier years will almost wholly take the place of books. Arithmetic, reading, grammar, and nature study will emerge much later as conscious tasks.

ILLUSTRATED WORLD

ARE YOU PAID FOR WHAT YOU ARE WORTH?

By George R. Cushing

"If I could only sell my services as well as I can sell the other man's goods, I would get along all right."

You see no one ever locked you in your room and lectured you about the value of yourself. Your father did not do it, because he was afraid he might make a "smart aleck" out of you. Your competitor has not done it and never will because he fears that if you once learn your power you will extend yourself and beat him out. Your employer has not done it and never will, because he is afraid you will ask for more money. Try and keep enough capital on hand to enable you to make a stand for proper consideration.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Alice Paul, chairman of the Woman's Congressional Union has gained her position by her habit of accumulating definite and opposite facts. She is entirely impersonal in her treatment of her followers, and by sheer moral devotion dominates and charms not the minds but the souls of people. She leads by being—not by being for—the cause.

THE MID-PACIFIC

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA by Julian H. Arnold

The Chinese are extremely set in their tastes and habits. They have traditions and prejudices and superstitions that entirely outweigh all practical considerations. The American manufacturer must get representatives who are familiar with the language and customs and then manufacture expressly for the trade.

THE OUTLOOK

ENGLISH AND FRENCH WOMEN AT WAR

By Harriet Stanton Blatch

The self-effacing spinster of former days has disappeared. Women are enjoying, even dissipating in their sudden freedom. This is taken philosophically. She can be trained in wisdom only by freedom to err. She soon gets herself in hand and the children have never been so well cared for. In France, the government appreciates and co-operates generously with the women's work. Are the women whose splendid efficiency has been demonstrated on the largest scale going to allow themselves to be relegated to the utilities which usually fill the lives of the well-to-do, or the helpless destitution which is commonly the lot of the lower class woman?

POPULAR MECHANICS

By means of what is believed to be a new scientific discovery in connection with sunspots, it is claimed that weather forecasts may be made with reasonable accuracy two weeks in advance.

A new screw driver has a device which holds the screw firmly while it is being set.

Operators of cut-off saws, or other machinery on which rough wood is handled, will find a block fitted with a number of sharp steel points convenient in preventing splinters from entering the hands. In addition to the pain and annoyance of troublesome bits of wood which lodge in the flesh, there is the danger of infection. Such a block should be made to fit the hand, and a size of 2 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 in. will be found convenient. The steel points on one of the flat faces grip the lumber to be handled and the sawyer need not touch it with the hands except when stock is to be lifted.

A new steam engine somewhat resembles the steam turbine. There is

(Continued on Page 28)

Industries, Institutions, Recreations

MORE than fifty industries, institutions, and recreations are already established at Llano. Even the residents had no idea of the astonishing number of them until a count was made a few days ago. Few visitors get a complete idea of the multitudinous activities of this thriving, growing community.

Under the head of industries may be listed the following, all of which are in active operation, or which are assured within a short time. Count 'em—they are substantial and remunerative and many of them are to be extensively developed. Here's the list:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Print Shop | Paint Shop | Hog Raising |
| Shoe Shop | Lime Kiln | Brick Yard |
| Laundry | Saw Mill | Lumbering |
| Cannery | Dairy | Magazine |
| Cleaning and Dyeing | Cabinet Shop | Newspaper |
| Garage | Nursery | Flour Mill |
| Warehouse | Alfalfa | Bakery |
| Machine Shop | Orchards | Fish Hatchery |
| Blacksmith Shop | Poultry Yards | Transportation |
| Rug Works | Gardens | Barber Shop |
| Planing Mill | Rabbitry | Dairy Goats |

The newly opened shower baths, with separate departments for men and women, are equipped for both hot and cold showers.

Along Big Rock Creek are inviting camp grounds, where many of the colonists camp. Higher up in the Sierra Madres are even more beautiful resorts.

Our Montesorri school, largest in California, is the nucleus of an industrial school which will be the only free school of this kind in the state. The largest Socialist Local in California is Llano Local. In these things, as in all others, we shall ever struggle to excel.

The Children's Dance on Thursday night, and the regular dance on Saturday night; the entertainment on Sunday night, and the frequent speeches by noted visitors all contribute to our social life. A war correspondent for a magazine of national interest, and well-known Socialist speaker from Chicago addressed audiences last week. Llano people have the time; admission fees are unknown.

Llano, city of municipal ownership, outstrips the world. Nowhere else is there a city that owns all of its institutions and industries. Private property in our homes, public property everywhere else—this is the practice in Llano.

Do you think Llano is thriving?



Preparedness? No. Just a Llano Drive Against Brer Rabbit

In addition to the industries are many institutions that are almost industries, and which might be classed as such. There are also the recreations which deserve special mention.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Baths | Industrial School | Menagerie |
| Swimming Pool | Grammar School | Brass Band |
| Studios | Montesorri School | Mandolin Club |
| Hotel | Commercial Classes | Orchestras (two) |
| Drafting Room | Fishing and Hunting | Quartets |
| Post Office | Library | Socialist Local |
| Commissary | Souvenir Club | Baseball |
| Camping Grounds | Two Weekly Dances | Lectures by Visitors |

This list will be out of date in a month. New features are added constantly. A move is on foot to install an ice plant. Another project being agitated is the electrifying of Llano. Both are nebulous yet, but both are as certain as the coming of another day. A score of practical undertakings are planned for the future, to be taken up when more pressing work is disposed of.

Important Notice

Because of the increases in the costs of the high-grade paper used in THE WESTERN COMRADE and the other increased costs of materials, the price must be raised to FIFTY CENTS A YEAR STRAIGHT. This will make club rates impossible except for our two publications to one address.

WESTERN COMRADE, 50c a year
LLANO COLONIST, 50c a year
BOTH to one person 75c

You should read THE WESTERN COMRADE and the LLANO COLONIST both. Send in your subscriptions at once and get as many other subscribers as you can.

Circulation Department
LLANO DEL RIO COLONY
 Llano, Cal.

HEALTH

Therapeutics

By Dr. Dequer

A MAGAZINE devoted to a greater economic security and a larger social life, as well as a more perfect system of education for the young, would hardly be complete, should it neglect to consider the physical welfare of man as a vastly important factor. In attaining the first mentioned blessings, a vibrantly healthy body gives tone and character to the mind and courage for the struggle. The healthy are invincible. Poverty and want, weakness and woe, come seldom to those who are endowed with robust health and aggressive vitality. It is wicked to become weakened through ignorance. It is a sin to suffer needlessly. To have good health and hold it is life's greatest conquest.

Up to a century ago, the problem of health and vitality was considered entirely an individual matter. Today we recognize it as, to a great extent, a social conquest. Man is his brother's keeper. Under modern conditions, the life-destroying vices are the social and economic maladjustment incident to this period of transition from individualistic to socialistic life—from chaos to brotherhood.

It is, therefore, fitting that the WESTERN COMRADE should carry on a discussion of the possible advantages of collective activity for physical welfare.

To struggle individually against great masses of organized capital, is a prodigious expenditure of energy—a monstrously unequal struggle. It exhausts the physical resources of the combatant and makes him an easy victim for the myriad diseases of bacterial nature—those microdemons of the air. Only as he combines his efforts with his fellows, does he conserve his energy; does he become more powerful in the struggle. And thus fortified against disease, as he combines with his fellows, he conserves his nervous force and sharpens his brain activity, resulting in greater comfort at a smaller expenditure of vitality, thus furnishing another bulwark against the encroachment of sickness.

Disease is not always an individual curse but is usually a social curse. Remember, it is seldom that we suffer alone. Disease is, to a large extent, social in its consequences, although it is not generally recognized. When we say "social menace" the idea of contagion is immediately associated with the remark. That is true. But it is also true of non-contagious diseases, of all physical maladjustment, in fact. Behold the effect upon children, under the care of an over-worked, neurasthenic mother. Behold the effect upon a family of a broken-down father; just think of the economic waste, of the domestic agony, of the social depression, due to illness in any form. I repeat, we are our brother's keeper. I maintain that when we understand the cause of pain and sorrow and do naught to remove it, that we are guilty of the greatest of social sins.

In Llano, we are combining our efforts. We are evolving not independence so much as interdependence. We endeavor rather to beautify, to spiritualize, than to individualize and strengthen the ego. Our beauty is in ourselves—our strength in unity. We are learning to enjoy life with, instead of at the expense of, one another. We are laying a foundation that may recall the glories of ancient Greece—that will bring forth a race of Godlike humanity. With this aim in mind, the co-operator works; works not for bread alone, but beyond that for beauty, for grace, for intellect, and, above all for health.

With this idea in mind, it shall be my purpose to take the therapeutic side of the socialist statement—food, clothing and shelter—and in subsequent issues of the COMRADE, show how these can be used not only for physical sustenance, but also for spiritual unfoldment, which simply means the bloom and fragrance of human life.

(This department will regularly carry articles on health by different writers.)

Outline Plan of Work To Be Followed This Year.

A DEFINITE plan of work has been adopted and will be carried out during the fall and winter. After a careful consideration of all of the advantages of different lines of work, it has been decided to direct the first activity toward clearing and preparing land for alfalfa. All available land will be planted this fall. Following this work will come the improving of the irrigation system to handle water with the least loss and the highest efficiency. Many miles of main ditches and laterals will be cobbled, making them almost impervious to water.

Preparations for a garden larger than ever are already being systematized. Orchard work, too, will be planned months in advance of the time to go to work. This is co-operative efficiency.

The ever-present building problem will be simplified when the milling of logs commences. Many homes must be built. As the colony progresses, the homes become larger and more commodious. Scores of families are expected this fall, and immediate attention to the problem of housing is imperative.

Many improvements will be made in all departments, and new ones will be added, but the greatest activity will be directed to those above noted.

What Did They Do Last Week In Llano?

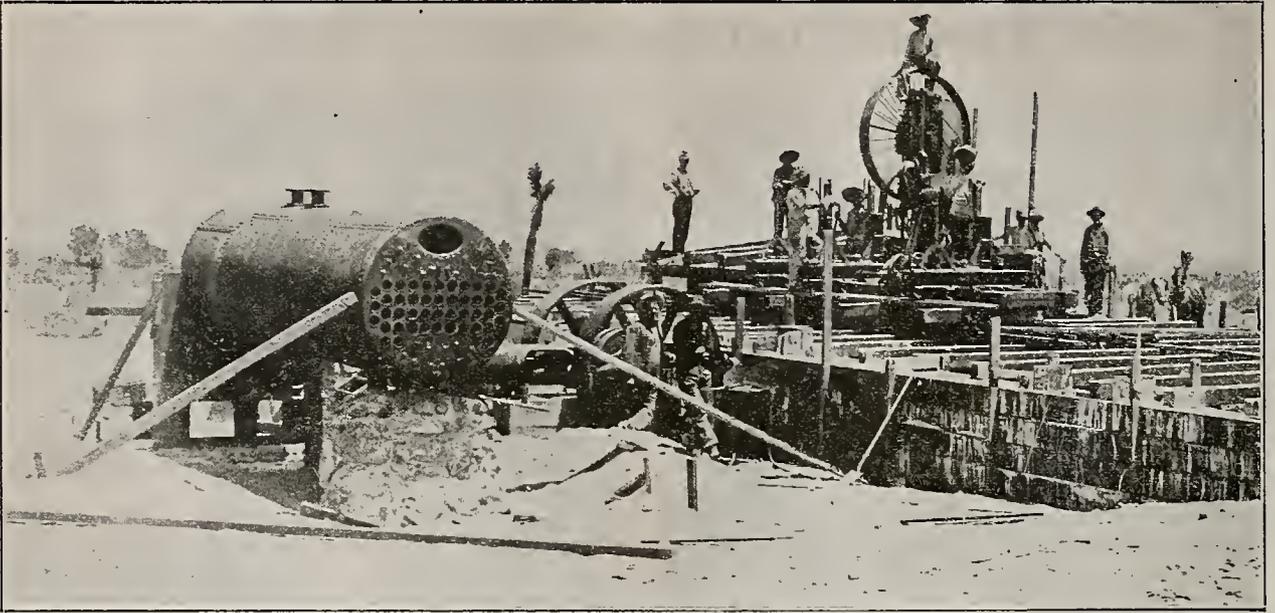
You've wondered that a thousand times this last month. You want to know every move that is being made in this great co-operative enterprise. You'll get it fresh each week in the

LLANO COLONIST

almost as well as though you were right here on the ground. Subscribe NOW so you can say you have seen every copy.

50c a Year—In Combination with The Western Comrade, to one address, 75c.

Circulation Department
LLANO DEL RIO COLONY
Llano, Cal.



Installing the Big Saw Mill—It Is Now Ready To Operate.

What Llano Women Do

MANY requests have come to the Colony asking what the women of Llano are doing and what there is to do.

The opportunities here for women are better than most places. There are so many things for women with initiative to start and do. Help for all worthy projects in every case is forthcoming. Any success will attract willing supporters. It's the starting of a thing that's hard. People generally are conservative; it is characteristic and perhaps wholesome for them to wait till a success is assured before help is given. This condition, of course, prevails here more or less, but, after all, a liberal hearing and trial is always afforded for the reasonable idea.

Women are strongly represented in the schools. They are doing perhaps the most important work of life, that of training the young minds into channels beneficial in after life. Beginning with the Montessori school we find interested and painstaking teachers in the persons of Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Willhide, Mrs. Buxton, Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Whitzel. These women are ardently devoted to the cause of education and no one can say that this is not useful work.

In the school, Mrs. Minnie Pickett, the wife of Comrade George Pickett, manager of the colony, associated with Mrs. J. J. Banbury, are constantly on the job in the domestic science department. They work unusually long hours and are faithfully devoted to the calling.

Miss Austin, who speaks five languages fluently and reads seven, is taking time from her other work to teach languages in the schools.

Mrs. Robert K. Williams, manageress of the hotel, takes two mornings off each week and goes to the school to instruct pupils in elocution and æsthetic gymnastics.

Mrs. Fox, an artist and sculptor all her life, devotes several days weekly in giving the children modeling and art lessons in the studio and schools in addition to attending to her daily work in the studio, and classes for grown people in the evenings.

Miss Katherine Miller, a recent graduate of the Utah University, is teaching music at the Sierra Madre colony and has an enthusiastic class.

Miss Gladys Zornes, a student of biology and botany, will teach these branches in the schools here. She is amply qualified for this work.

Miss Geister has been given charge of mathematics because of her particular training for that thing.

Mrs. Bertha Landon, a trained nurse, has acted in this capacity when occasion demanded, and through her efficiency has won a warm place in the hearts of grateful patients.

Mrs. Kane, a practical nurse, has officiated on several occasions in emergencies.

In addition to the above there have been many kind hearted and practical women come forward and volunteered their services for this necessary and laborious work in the past.

Mrs. Harper, the wife of F. O. Harper, for a time acted as clerk in the Commissary department. The work, though hard and tedious, was cheerfully followed.

Miss Alberta Fread also did clerkship in the trying situation. Mrs. Beeman Wallace and several other women have volunteered and worked in the commissary.

Miss Ida Barney is employed in the transportation department and keeps the accounts correctly.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Foreman Thomas of the laundry, has charge of the mending and the exacting work of keeping account of the laundry.

Mrs. Floyd Gallup is engaged daily in the bookkeeping department.

Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. Page and several other women are conducting the Souvenir club, which occupies a neat little club house tent, and where visitors are always welcome and shown some of the handicraft of the women of the colony.

In the rug shop we find Mrs. J. J. Leslie who enjoys making rugs, and in addition to this daily occupation, writes, draws

What Our Visitors Say

I have had the pleasure of investigating the Llano Colony and found that it was a success beyond any reasonable doubt. During my visit there I was surprised to find seven or eight hundred of the most broadminded and happiest people I ever met.

This Colony is surrounded by all natural resources which are necessary to the development of any country, has a good location, a very delightful climate, good soil and an abundance of fine water second to none in the state; and, above all, each and every colonist has a home and an equal right to earn a living. I certainly think it is advisable for anyone who is a loyal believer in co-operation to investigate the Llano Colony.

O— F—, Corning, Cal.

WILL QUALIFY, THEN COME IN

Why did I visit Llano? I read in THE WESTERN COMRADE about it and I wanted to know if such a plan could be worked out successfully. As the result of my observations and inquiries during my visit I can confidently say that I honestly believe it can, and more than this, I am just as forcibly convinced that it is being so worked out and that sooner or later the Llano Colony will be an abiding monument to the unpretentious but none the less wonderful man who has been instrumental in conceiving, starting and developing the co-operative commonwealth of the Llano del Rio.

Yours for the Colony just as soon as I can arrange to qualify, always provided, of course, that I may be one of the eligibles in the estimation of the governing board.

J— N—

To Our Comrades:

We have been visiting for the past two days in the Llano Colony and I would suggest to any prospective investor to come here and see for himself what those 800 people have accomplished in two years. Starting with five people, 308 acres, 120 acres in pears, 40 acres in French prunes, 100 acres in garden of vegetables, a wonderful rabbitry containing 2000 rabbits, 2000 hens, 85 cows and a splendid barn, and we are told there are 85 head on the range; also 30 head of colts.

There are 73 working horses; a large industrial building, in which is contained all departments of mechanical machinery including a fine weaving department for carpets, etc., a splendid up-to-date printing establishment, with modern linotype, a steam laundry, new public bathhouses and swimming pool. The cannery is now ready for operation. Colony also owns farm machinery and implements of all kinds.

A library of 1800 books and magazines, hotel of 14 rooms with public dining room.

Three musical bands of which two I heard play and their music was excellent.

The above I have seen with my own eyes, and I know it is here as related.

IRENE M. SMITH

HUGGINS INVESTIGATES LLANO

Walter Huggins, of Chicago, for more than thirty years identified with the co-operative movement, addressed the residents of Llano on the eve of his departure to report to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party and the persons who delegated him to come to Llano to investigate for them. He said in part:

"It is far better than I anticipated. Your literature and your illustrations do not do it justice. I shall most heartily recommend my friends to come to Llano. The town is several times larger than I expected to find and the prospects are magnificent. It is ideal co-operation for it goes back to the first principle—the land. I shall unhesitatingly advise those who ask me about it to come to Llano. You will have a veritable Garden of Eden here in a few years."

Comrade Huggins informed his audience that they might expect to see many Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Ohio families here within a year. As a member of the Committee on Co-operatives of the Socialist Party, Comrade Huggins' word carries confidence with it.

Quotations from letter from W. E. C., colonist who is away for a few months making a tour of the East.

"Spent day at Niagara Falls. . . my mind went Llano-wards, comparing the conditions of the workers who are building Llano and the workers who have built the power plants at the Falls.

"I have worked at places of pleasure belonging to owners of the plants and have visited the homes and places of pleasure of the builders, and you, as a Socialist, know what I found. Llano will do away with both.

"It will do away with the idle rich and give work to the idle worker; which means doing away with some of these rotten living places have seen.

"Still, I think a great deal more of the owners than I do of the slaves.

Why? For the simple reason that the slaves are contented. Believe me or not, I have met and talked to many about Llano, (and except for a few so well along in years no other hope is left), I found a great many who were afraid of being robbed, and still every morning they go to work for wages. Oh! Boneheads!

"I find that there are a great many unpleasant things in life and they are not all in Llano. Think of the heat here this month; in Cleveland 62 babies died the first 23 days.

"In all my travels I have never seen a place where children have as nice a time as at Llano."

The hotel register for July reads like the mailing list. It includes visitors from twelve states besides California, as far away as Boston on the east, Texas on the south, and Montana on the north. Among those who were here and a large number of whom will doubtless take up their residence here within the next year, are: Mrs. Lydia Ledwith and Miss Hildebrand, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Theo. D. Linden, Mrs. A. Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hulton and Mrs. Fritz Shallstrom of Kingsburg; Walter Huggins, Chicago; Albert Williams, Boston; Prince Hopkins, Santa Barbara; Frederick Rhead, Santa Barbara; Irene Smith, Mrs. Frances N. Noel, Los Angeles; Miss Katharine Schmidt, Chicago; and Mr. H. Stenzel, San Simon, Ariz.

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is the only magazine
of its kind

This Is Why:—

Three years ago Pearson's decided to be a FREE MAGAZINE.

This was the purpose:—

A plain form would enable the magazine to live on its income from subscriptions and monthly sales. It would not have to consider the effect on advertisers when it wanted to print the truth about any public question.

This was the result:—

Pearson's NOW prints the truth about some question which affects your welfare in every issue.

It Prints Facts Which No Magazine That Depends On Advertising Could "Afford" To Print.

And, with all this, Pearson's still prints as much fiction and entertainment articles as other magazines. If you want plain facts, buy a copy on the news stand for 15 cents, or subscribe by the year for \$1.50.

By special arrangement with Pearson's we are able to make you the following clubbing offer until November 1st.

You can get both PEARSON'S MAGAZINE and THE WESTERN COMRADE for One Year by sending One Dollar to

THE WESTERN COMRADE
LLANO, CAL.

After November 1st this rate will be raised to \$1.50

Jottings Of Julius

By Emanuel Julius

MODERN governments are not crime-preventing institutions, but mere strong-arm committees organized to protect the exploiters in the game of robbing the people.

We often hear that the world doesn't know how the other half lives. There is less than one per cent (the Wall street gang) that knows, but doesn't care.



Emanuel Julius

The deadlier the guns made by any country the higher the state of civilization. Do you accept that dope?

I'd rather see a man with chains on his wrists than shackles on his mind. You can break material chains, but it's impossible to break the chains on the mind of a spiritless, mealy-mouthed, lackey-minded wage slave who is ready to die for his dear little capitalists.

In the eyes of a capitalist the worst crime a workingman can commit is to be true to the working class.

A fat capitalist says: "The world wants the fit man." For what is the fat capitalist fit?

Work like a dray horse—and get nothing. Do nothing—and get every possible luxury. That's capitalism in a nutshell. Do nothing—for non-consumers and parasites. Work like a human being—and get what you produce. That's Socialism in a nutshell. Which system hits you in the right place?

"Save for a rainy day," says the parasite's platitudinarian. Think of a penniless wage slave who is caught in a blizzard worrying about what he is going to do when it begins to rain.

A pretty good patriot was asked if he would fight for his country. "Yes," said he, "I'd lick any rascal that tried to get my country into a war."

From Oklahoma comes the report that a Democratic politician, who was mistaken for a burglar, was presented with a bullet. I have been told there is some slight difference.

The average workingman has nothing but his labor power and his vote; he sells the former when he can find a buyer and for what he can get, but he gives his vote away to those who keep him in poverty.

What, oh! Would you have a good argument against woman suffrage? A real, live pippin of a reason? One that makes a noise like logic? One that just drips with eloquent disdain? Well, here it is: In China men frequently have cancer in the back of the throat from eating rice that is very hot. Women do not suffer from this because they eat at the second table where their rice is cold. Rice for women!

The capitalists are liberal when it comes to politics—they let you take your choice between the two old parties.

Capitalism is a nery old pelican. The crusty bird sends us a lot of vultures, and after they get through with us she wonders why we don't welcome the stork. The wrinkled old pelican is always happy when both the vultures and the storks are working hard.

Militarism is the right arm of capitalism—the arm that swings the bludgeon when the workers become restless and discontented over the evils of wage slavery.

(Continued on page 27)

The "Llano System"

By Scott Lewis

A NEW era in education is dawning—its signs are on every hand. We are coming to have a new conception of the place of the school in the child's life, to break away from old ideas and ideals and to reach out for the new. This has led to the development of various educational "systems," some of them widely discussed, bringing fame to their originators.

At Llano a new educational system is being developed that departs so radically from that followed at the ordinary school as to practically mark the beginning of an educational revolution. When we start to compare it with others we at once see how great and fundamental is the difference. The old way of teaching was to use the child's head as a storehouse of facts, most of them exceedingly uninteresting and nine-tenths of them absolutely valueless when it came to making one a more useful member of society. As a matter of fact, the word education is a misnomer when applied to this method of teaching, for it means literally to draw forth from, while our "educators" have all too often made it a hammering-in process. Under the Llano system all this changed. The child no longer has "learning" forced into a protesting brain with the aid of a ruler applied to the opposite end of his anatomy. On the contrary, he is given an opportunity to acquire knowledge

about the world in which he lives and its relation to himself, in a natural manner and is encouraged, not forced, to make the best possible use of this opportunity.

The Llano system assumes that each child is to become a useful member of society, and he is therefore given the chance to acquire useful knowledge. Greek and Latin are dropped from the curriculum. If he wishes to study them he can do so later in life after more important facts are learned. Our common sense, if we are blessed with any of this rare virtue, should tell us that for the average person a knowledge of chickens is more useful than the ability to conjugate amo, and that it is better to know how to saw a board off straight than to read Homer. It seems so perfectly obvious that a child should be taught, or rather allowed to learn, the most about those things that will be of the greatest use to him later in life that when we really stop to think of it we wonder that any other method of teaching is tolerated for a moment by an enlightened public. Yet it has remained for the socialists of Llano to introduce in the most practical way this commonsense idea.

Under the Llano system the children who like gardening are taught gardening by being allowed, not compelled, to

(Continued on page 27)

The Cooks' Corner

Edited by Chef Robert

The coupon must be used in asking questions and must be mailed to the Culinary Editor, Western Comrade, Llano, Cal.

Cut it out and pin it to your letter.

Any recipe will be given, also translations of French or German menu terms.

This department is not confined to American cookery; it is international—French, German, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, etc.,

Culinary Editor, The Western Comrade

.....

Name

You are at liberty to ask any questions you desire, and they will be answered by Chef Robert. This department is instituted for the benefit of the housewives who read **THE WESTERN COMRADE**, and they are urged to make good use of it.

Will you tell me why it is better to cut off both ends of a potato before baking it? I have been told that it is to take out some oil that makes it bitter.

I enclose one coupon from the **WESTERN COMRADE** to entitle me to a reply.

Adelaide Benson.

No 1.—Baked potatoes are better when the ends are cut off as it permits greater evaporation of moisture. That is the only reason.

Llano Special Rugs As Premiums

27x54 RUGS, Red, Blue, Green or other Trimming

Each person sending in a club of 25 Subscriptions at 50c each to **THE WESTERN COMRADE** or the **LLANO COLONIST**, or **20 Combinations of the Two** at 75c each will be given a beautiful **Llano Made RUG FREE.**

Circulation Department

LLANO DEL RIO COLONY

Llano, Cal.

JOTTINGS OF JULIUS (continued from page 26)

Great is the spirit of self-sacrifice! Glorious is the feeling of undying patriotism! For instance, consider, the House of Lords. The titled aristocrats were anxious to convince the people that they would gladly "do their bit," so they decided to practice economy. As a result, envelopes much less substantial and ornate than those hitherto in use have been introduced. What a lovely demonstration of patriotism. Let the millions of workers die, while a handful of parasites decide to use less expensive stationery! Can you beat it?

There can be no real independence for labor until the people own the means of wealth production and distribution.

"The Path of Glory" is the title of a new book by a French author. The English poet, Gray, was right when he said: "The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Karl Marx used some mighty vigorous language. The great socialist economist was not interested merely in dry facts. He was not a master of the theories of the dustinax. He could land his solar plexus in a manner that made one forget that he was a doctor of philosophy. He could express his ideas in a forceful, vigorous, dramatic manner. Here is a line that appeals to me: "Capitalism comes into the world dripping from head to foot, from pore to pore, with blood and dirt."

What is capitalism? In a sentence: It is a system that enables one class to do nothing and get all and another class to do everything and get nothing.

Du Pont, the powder king, trumpets: "Millions for defense; not one cent for aggression." Oh, you powder peddler!

THE LLANO SYSTEM (continued from page 26)

perform all of its operations under the guidance of expert gardeners. The children that like chickens are allowed to raise chickens, do everything themselves mind you, with the result that they had 1200 little fluffy balls running about, and every one a pet. Under the same commonsense plan, others are actually building houses, and good ones too, and so on with all the multitudinous variety of operations carried on at the colony. It certainly takes no prophet to foresee the outcome.

Square pegs will no longer be found in round holes. The child that is forced to do work that he dislikes makes a poor workman, a failure in life. The children of Llano will do the work they like best and as a result become experts in their chosen line—successes in the struggle for existence. Have you studied the law of evolution? Do you know the average difference between the children of successes and the children of failures? If you do you can read the future of a community that trains for success. I do not need to prophecy.

The fellow who chatters about war "prosperity" forgets about war prices.

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Subscription Price Fifty Cents a Year

JOB HARRIMAN, Managing Editor
FRANK E. WOLFE, Editor

VOL. IV

JUNE-JULY, 1916

Nos. 2 and 3

Llano Girls Perform

One of the most engaging entertainments yet given in Llano was the "Magic Mirror, presented the last Sunday in July, and voted by the large audience as the most elaborate effort yet attempted. Thirteen Llano beauties representing young women contending for the hand of an eligible young man were successively framed where the spotlight made each a picture. Mrs. Cecil Williams read the lines; the playlet was in pantomime. The young women taking part were: Estelle Allen, Minnie Eldredge, Floy Hill, Vera Warriner, Gladys Zornes, Miss Barnes, Vernie Allen, Jennie Leslie, Mary Moulton, Katherine Miller, Dorothy Mathewson, Myrtle Kemp and Daphne White. Mr. George Grazier was the eligible young man.

MAGAZINE RESUMES (continued from page 21)

no cranking, no dead center and very little vibration. Simplicity, compactness, power, and low water consumption make it particularly efficient.

An ordinary jack-screw can be used to bend bars or rails by rigging it between posts set in the ground.

A funnel for pouring gasoline into an automobile can be quickly made by breaking off a glass bottle near the bottom.

A piece of gauze bandage can be shaped like a gas mantel and then soaked in a strong solution of Epsom salts repeatedly until it is stiff. This makes a satisfactory substitute for the commercial article.

An electric organ is now being made which transmits wireless music.

A life preserver has been invented with a small hood and mask and a periscope attachment, which supplies air in a rough sea and water to drink.

A new dental cement has the appearance of porcelain and the durability of gold.

An electric light placed in a recess at the point where the corners of three or four rooms meet, can be made to light them all.

The sunshine treatment is being tried in Buffalo for tuberculous children. They are kept out-of-doors with practically all the body exposed to the rays of the sun. They generally show marked improvement in a short time.

By a simplified process of color photography, which differs only slightly from a system devised a couple of years ago, as many pictures as desired may be produced from the original negatives.

LEARNING BY DOING (continued from page 19)

larly since then; does any one doubt that he is on the way to obtain the kind of an education that will make a four square, useful individual?

This is but one case out of some two hundred possibilities and we cite it to show you the small beginnings that will some of these days mark a great change and show us that there is no such thing as a lazy man or a stupid child. Each will find his own place.

The persistent stupidity of miserable hypocrisy of the British government in its attitude of pretending to believe the Irish uprising was of a semi-religious character, and the seceded silken cord hangings, bring to mind that delightful old Orangeman's ditty:

"Up a long ladder and down a short rope,
Hurrah for King William; to Hell with the Pope."

Frank E. Wolfe.

Subscription Offers

\$1.50 value -- \$1

American Socialist, one year50c

1914 Socialist Campaign Book.....50c

Western Comrade or
Llano Colonist, one year50c

Total \$1.50

Combination Offer\$1.00

Campaign Book, American Socialist, Western
Comrade and Llano Colonist—Total value of
all Four, \$2.—Our **Combination Offer, \$1.25**

National Rip-Saw and Western Comrade or
Llano Colonist, 75c—All Three for \$1.00.

Circulation Dept., Western Comrade,
Llano, Cal.

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With The Hustlers

GOT 38 SUBS. WANTS TO MAKE IT EVEN HALF HUNDRED

A—K— is one of the hustling kind of members who does not believe in waiting until he gets to Llano to do his hustling. He is an installment member from Salt Lake City. He says in part:

Dear Comrade Wolfe:

My 38 subscribers (and I hope to make it half a hundred this month) are only plain, average workmen. However, there is not a scab among them. I know that. Some of them may take some deeper interest in the Llano Co-operative Colony after he has read THE WESTERN COMRADE (the catalog of our firm as I look on it) for several months.

Fraternally Yours
A—K—

(Comrade K— went out to distribute a few of the COMRADES among his friends. He got subscriptions as he went. What would happen if 150 other members did the same each month?)

Centralia, Wash., July 12, 1916

Comrades: Enclosed find money order for three dollars and fifty cents for which please send THE WESTERN COMRADE to the enclosed list of names. We have watched the growth and success of the Llano del Rio Colony, and would like to be more familiar with your project. We are convinced that with the good start you have made and with the loyalty of comradeship you cannot fail.

Wishing you all success,

I am, Yours in red,
R— G—, Washington

Burley, Idaho, July 22, 1916

Mr. R. K. Williams, Llano, Cal.

Dear Comrade: I received your welcome letter sometime ago, but was busy of late, so excuse any delay of answering sooner.

I am still in the ring and am doing good work for Llano. I am sending in quite a lot of applications and am expecting before this fall to have quite a few more added to my list. I expect to leave for Llano after the November election, and if all goes well I will take quite a few with me overland by auto. So you can be prepared to look out for quite a few from Idaho.

Hoping to hear from you again, I remain as ever,
Your friend and comrade,

A. S. L.—

The mailing list of THE WESTERN COMRADE reads like an advanced and thoroughly up-to-date geography these days. And as we read Alaska, Panama, Vancouver, B. C., Montreal, and Quebec, Costa Rico, A. C., Scotland, sandwiched in between every state in the Union, from Florida to Maine on the eastern coast, then in a straight line west as far as the Hawaiian Islands, we feel that we are covering considerable ground.

The hearty goodwill and earnest wishes expressed for the success of the COMRADE in its mission of spreading good news of the practical working out of co-operation among those who have not had a chance to try it in the capitalist world, are a constant spur to our best endeavors in building it up to be the finest magazine to be found anywhere. The feeling that exists among our subscribers is bound to spread a network of thought across the world that will surely have a tremendous effect towards bringing about that freedom we are all striving to attain.

PEARSON'S WILL BE ILLUSTRATED

Beginning with the September number Pearson's will become an illustrated magazine. Cost of production will necessary be increased as the magazine is improved.

In view of these facts the management has decided to withdraw on November 1st the fifty cent certificates by means of which Pearson's has been subscribed for at the rate of \$1.00 a year.

The withdrawal of these certificates also means that on and after November 1st all clubbing rates will be raised.

Subscribe NOW and get THE WESTERN COMRADE and PEARSON'S both for \$1.00 a year.



EMANUEL JULIUS

"THE PEST"

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Gives you a laugh and an idea tied up in the same package.

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Something to smile at when you read, or to roar at when you see them played—yet they'll give you something to ponder over, too.

Eugene V. Debs says of Emanuel Julius:

He has a most interesting style and all of his matter has life in it and pith, and appeals strongly to the reader.

You'll make it a great deal stronger than that when you've read "THE PEST," one of the most lucid, straight-from-the-shoulder things ever put into print. The others are just as good and they all come in the same little booklet. They are all one-act productions and can be put on by ordinary people with good effect.

Anyway, it is worth having in the house just as propaganda.

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Emanuel Julius and The Comrade

ALL who know of the writings of Emanuel Julius will be glad to know that he is now to write for the WESTERN COMRADE.

Everyone who has read Emanuel Julius short sketches which appeared in The Sunday Call and other publications recognizes in him a masterful satirist whose originality in phrasing cuts like a two edged sword the thing he is exposing to ridicule.

In this little volume of plays Julius excels himself. Julius never did like modern made-to-order fiction and much less did he like their guilty perpetrators who turn out novels on a piece work basis at so much a word. And in "The Pest" he takes this type of novelist whom he quite appropriately names Mr. Ten-Cents-A-Word and keeps him on the gridiron for quite a while to the utter delight of his readers.

The booklet contains two other amusing playlets entitled "Slumming" and "Adolescence." In the first of these, Julius makes the wealthy pampered lady who believes it her social duty to go "slumming" take a dose of her own medicine. The tables are turned. Instead of her doing the "slumming" one of the slum proletarians comes into her house on a "slumming" expedition. And the dialogue that takes place provokes roaring laughter. In the latter playlet Julius with stiletto-like satire pierces the melodramists who write the "Broadway" plays.

This little volume can be secured from The Western Comrade, Llano, Cal., for Ten Cents.

Remarkable Remarks

Co-operation, if it means anything, means the most perfect and comprehensive organization of industries, the most precise and business-like methods in their operation, and the most adequate policing and control of the powers so organized and operated, to the end that none may be oppressed, and that the final result may be a co-sharing by the workers.
—Clinton Bancroft.

A Matter of Taste.—Someone asked Mr. Kilmer about the rabbits the other day. He has several varieties there, and the questioner wanted to know which variety is considered best. Before he had time to reply one of the boys from the Sierra Madre school piped up with "We like fried rabbit best up at our colony."

NOT A SQUATTER

Bert Engle slowly dictated to a stenographer:
"Grantor's description of the lands by metes and bounds is not sufficient."
This is what she wrote:
"Grantor's description of the land by leaps and bounds is not sufficient."

A SOLID FOUNDATION

It has been said that armies march on their bellies. Doubtless this is a metaphor and can readily be understood. It may be true. The famous Squib case, much quoted by lawyers, seemed to have depended on the same foundation.

In his plea the attorney said: "Likewise in this instance the explosion of the blast naturally produced the mental state of fright, the fright the faint, the faint the fall, the fall the fracture of the abdominal wall upon which the plaintiff rests her cause for action."

What Llano Women Do (continued from page 24)

and models remarkably well. Mrs. Burwell also keeps busy in the rug shop, filling orders for rugs for which there is a constant demand.

One of the important branches of our municipal life, the library, a branch of the Los Angeles County Library, containing more than 1800 volumes, is efficiently presided over by Mrs. Mathewson. Under her direction the library has increased in size and importance. The library reading room is ever popular. Occasional assistance is required and help is eagerly proffered by young women willing to engage in this work.

We now come to the backbone of the ranch, the eating establishment or hotel. From 80 to 125 meals are served three times a day. The culinary department is presided over by Mrs. Julia Forrest, assisted by Mrs. Clara Robinson and Miss Louise Valek. Frequently additions to this force by women of the colony is given. Mrs. Allen, in addition to the work of running a cleaning and repairing establishment for the colony, volunteers her services in the kitchen and relieves those in charge of much tedious and hard work. Mrs. Newman, now on vacation in the south, presided over the kitchen for a long time. In addition to the women in the kitchen, several men assist in preparing and serving meals.

The hotel dining room, where meals are served has a full corps of young women of the colony, who set the tables, preside at the cafeteria, serve the tables, and wait on the ten tables which seat eight people each. Those now on duty are: Mrs. R. K. Williams in charge, Jeanette Gilbert, Lillian Gilbert, Estella Allen, Adeleen Forrest, Minnie Forrest, Agnes Smith, with Jimmie Ratchiff and Vernie Allen as substitutes, and Minnie Musselman now on a vacation.

The upstairs department of the hotel is under Mrs. L. O. Wright and Mrs. Margaret Saunders, who are taking care of

the rooms and see that everything is in order within the rooms and in the hall.

The ladies who play in the orchestra are: Mrs. M. G. Buxton, Mrs. F. Gallup, Miss Floy Hill, and Miss Miller; also others.

Mrs. John E. Shafer, in addition to her duties as stenographer in the office, has a big class of young women as pupils, the Misses Mathewson, Warriner, Hill, Richardson, Alice Nestler and Mrs. Whitzel. These young women when finished, will be able to take their part in the ever increasing office work and assist in many ways the upbuilding of the colony.

The two Mrs. Pearceys are actively engaged in garden work, in which they are interested and get much enjoyment therefrom.

The kitchen at the Tilghman ranch, now the property of the colony will be soon opened and in readiness to accommodate the men employed in that vicinity. It will be under the care and direction of Mrs. Irwin, who will have several women to help in the work.

All know that getting three regular meals daily and the thousand attentions to household duties are exacting beyond expression. Women are our best optimists.

A visitor can stop at homes in the colony and receive a welcome, an explanation of the colony's activities, and an expression of confidence in the future of this, the greatest co-operative effort.

Not all the women have been mentioned who are engaged in necessary work about the ranch. The keeping of the home and caring for children and keeping up an optimistic frame of mind are just as important as some of the more public work. The housewife is seldom given consideration, because her work is routine and not generally seen.

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These are things for you to consider. If you have a family, they are the all-important consideration. Do you want your boys and girls to go through the same uncertainty, the same unnecessary trials and tribulations that you have gone through?

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