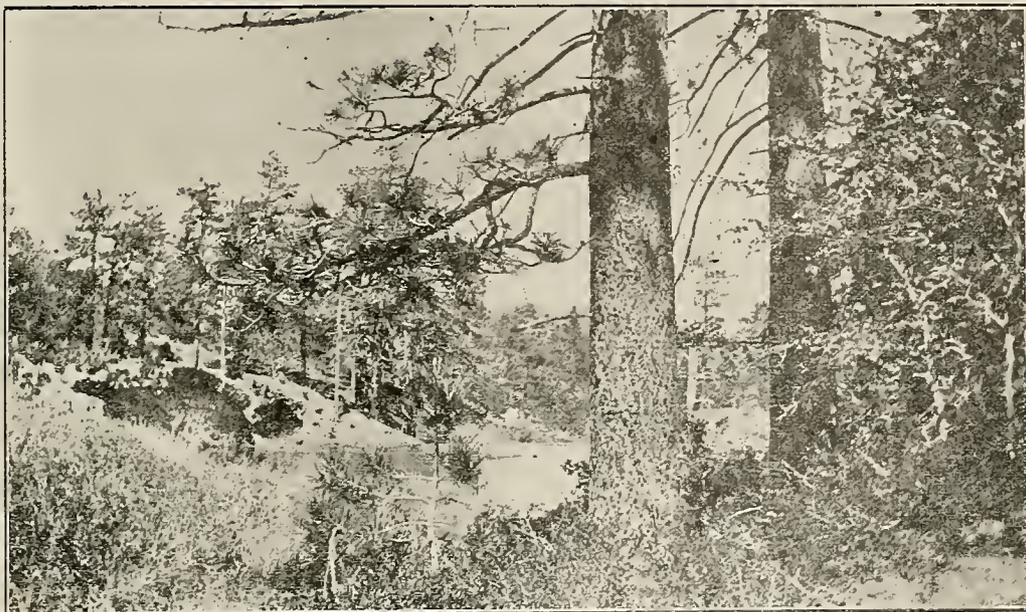


The Western Comrade

August-September, 1916

Price Five Cents



— IN THIS ISSUE —

Victor Berger on His Recall

Natural Law in the Home

By A. CONSTANCE AUSTIN

A Trip to Llano Springs

By R. K. WILLIAMS

The Co-operative Commonwealth

By CLINTON BANCROFT

The Air We Breathe

By DR. JOHN DEQUER

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 pre-paid, 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 and assistant secretary; G. P. McCorkle, treasurer; F. P. McMahon, vice-president; W. A. Engle, secretary; D. J. Wilson, vice-president; J. E. Beum; A. F. Snell, and Emma J. Wolfe.

Llano Industries and Institutions Already Established

New Ones are Constantly Being Added

Print shop	Orchards	Drafting room
Shoe shop	Poultry yards	Post office
Laundry	Rabbitry	Commissary
Cannery	Gardens	Camping grounds
Cleaning and Dyeing	Hog raising	Industrial school
Garage	Brick yard	Grammar school
Warehouse	Lumbering	Montessori school
Machine shop	Magazine	Commercial classes
Blacksmith shop	Newspaper	Library
Rug works	Flour mill	Souvenir club
Planing mill	Bakery	Two weekly dances
Paint shop	Fish hatchery	Brass band
Lime kiln	Barber shop	Mandolin club
Saw mill	Dairy goats	Orchestras (two)
Dairy	Baths	Quartets
Cabinet shop	Swimming pool	Socialist local
Nursery	Studios	Baseball
Alfalfa	Hotel	Lectures by visitors

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 Number of The Western Comrade will be Issued about October 10th

☐ Since the WESTERN COMRADE is now established in its own home at Llano, it is hoped to issue each number on time, and in future you may look for your magazine about the tenth of each month.

☐ You will also notice an improvement in the quality and get-up of its contents from month to month that will please you. NOW is the time to subscribe for yourself or friend.

The WESTERN COMRADE

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

The Arrow Points Your Road to Freedom

At Llano, 800 Socialists are building the commonwealth of economic freedom.

They own their industries, their land and its resources.

They are succeeding.

They offer you the opportunity to become a member in the greatest of all co-operative enterprises, the most complete ever established.

THIS PICTURE

run on the cover page of the last issue of the WESTERN COMRADE gained the approval of Socialists for the builders of the sign.

LLANO SOCIALISTS

Built this 82-ton permanent political card of rocks and boulders.

200 gallons of Llano-made whitewash makes it visible for twenty

Dimensions: 220 feet long, 190 feet deep.

miles, and legible for five miles.

Time required to build, 610 hours.

Seen each week by 6000 tourists on the Southern Pacific railroad.

**FIVE
CENTS**

The Western Comrade

Devoted to the Cause of the Workers



VOL. IV

LLANO, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Nos. 4 and 5

Editorials By Job Harriman

THERE is nothing to arbitrate." "We have no proposal to make." We demand our pound of flesh.

We must have ten hours of energy from three hundred thousand men each and every day. This is our rightful tribute. Nothing short of this will sufficiently multiply our power and supply our luxuries.

We demand the police, the militia, and the standing army for our protection.

The law, the law — we demand our rights under the law.

What is the matter with a new law? Are billions of dollars of property more sacred than hundreds of thousands of human lives? Is property more sacred than the lives that produce it?

The police, the militia, the army to enforce the law.

Why not a new law? The owners are few. The producers are many.

Make a new law — Congress! Put all transportation under government ownership. The few have had enough, they will go their way.

The many will rejoice in the fruits of their labor.

The armed force of the nation, free from the stain of a blood sacrifice, will rest in peace.

—o—

OF all the ridiculous notions that ever ran rampant in the Socialist Party, the most ridiculous is the demand that Victor L. Berger be recalled.

Recalled for what?

Recalled for advocating the "Preparedness of the working class".

The shades of Marx and Engels have often had reason to turn over and groan, but today heaven is resounding with screams of "Vas ist."

—o—

ABOUT one year ago the Commissioner of corporations got out a report against the Llano del Rio Colony which was unprecedented in the history of corporate experience. Probably no other company in the state of California could have withstood the blow. Had the report been true we could not have lived three months. The fact that we have lived and are thriving should be sufficient to open the eyes of all our comrades and cause them to rally to the work with a determination to make this colony a great winner.

We are here working out the principles of co-operation with such success that all comers marvel at our work.

The Commissioner's report is being secretly sent broadcast all over the country. Who furnishes the money and who are the culprits we are unable to learn. This much is true, that there are capitalists interested in the ruin of this colony. They may as well abandon such hope.

Those who have been deceived have waited and waited for our demise until the report has become as tedious as a twice-told tale, and no longer inspires fear and apprehension, but only disgust for its author. The reaction has set in and more letters of inquiry are being received, and more prospects are coming than ever before in the history of Llano.

—o—

OUR social problems are as important, as far-reaching and as vital as those pertaining to our economic welfare. Under capitalism we possess all characteristics that are developed by the constant clashing of ever-conflicting interests.

We are forced to fight each other for the opportunity to struggle with nature. The struggle with our fellows becomes so keen that every conceivable advantage is taken. Honor ceases to play a part; deception, fraud and trickery become the rule of action; the successful become arrogant and feel a social superiority; and the normal, humane and affectionate impulses are transformed, first into feelings of aversion and repugnance, and finally into jealousy, hatred and revenge.

Out of this maelstrom spring such characteristics as are found necessary for survival. Under this brutal and relentless struggle these traits have become more or less ingrained in our characters and dispositions. Under this influence man oft-times becomes so hard and brutal to his fellows that his heart ceases to play any part in the affairs of his life.

In order that our lives may be normal, that our minds and hearts may act naturally in all our affairs, two fundamental propositions are necessary.

First: An equal ownership in all the social means of production.

Second: an equal income.

From these two conditions, if established, an entirely different civilization would arise.

The first proposition would eliminate all conflicting interests.

The second would eliminate all unequal social and educational advantages.

Both propositions would develop a community interest, unify the public force, permit a united and unrestricted

struggle with nature, establish a bond of sympathy between all, and open a way for the heart to function in the affairs of man.

As conditions now are, each is for himself. His power in the community is measured by what he takes and holds from the community and uses for the gratification of his whims and his ambitions.

Under the latter state, his power would be measured by the service he rendered to the community and to individuals.

One condition develops selfishness, greed, hatred, jealousy, ambition and all the animal characteristics.

The other develops generosity, affection, mercy, gentleness, love, moral courage and all the characteristics of a citizen inspired by a social passion and an aspiration to serve the community and his fellow men.

Do you question this deduction? Come to Llano and see.

—o—

THE failure of the American farmer to co-operate, as they do in Europe, is being sorely lamented.

Do not fear; be patient. Nature is relentless, co-operation among the farmers will follow their hardships and financial distresses as naturally and as certainly as wolves assemble in packs after the falling of heavy snows. The small animals are covered and concealed by the snow and the wolves are compelled to band together and jointly attack and devour more powerful prey.

The manipulators of the markets and of finance are snatching from the farmers the fruits of their labors as effectually as the snow conceals the food from the wolves. The farmers are thus forced to unite, not only in co-operative production, but also for the joint control of their markets and of their finance.

Necessity knows no sentiment.

It speaks to men and wolves alike.

Unite—become efficient—or die. This is nature's mandate. Time is given. The pressure comes slowly but irresistibly. The mandate is decisive.

—o—

IN the days of the Revolution, Jefferson was the man of the hour. Hamilton was a theorist born out of due season.

The one stood for states rights, the other for the concentration of power in a highly centralized government.

The theory of the one conformed to, and was consistent with, the interests of practically the entire population, who were engaged in an infinite variety of widely diversified and undeveloped industries.

The theory of the other was inconsistent with the popular interests of that period, but gradually became practicable as the industries grew from handicraft into machine production and passed from individual control, first into partnership, then into corporate, and lastly into trust control.

In those days there was no interdependent relation nor vital connection between the industries, or commercial interests of the various states; hence states rights and local self-government.

Today all the states are bound together, both by railroads

and by the centralization of all the large industries under corporate or trust control; hence interstate commerce laws.

It is the industries of a country, their magnitude, their uses and abuses that determine what the laws of that country shall be.

As the industries and interests become national, the laws become national.

The laws always follow but do not precede the industry.

Power, whether industrial or otherwise, is most efficient when concentrated. Hence the ever-present, irresistible tendency toward centralization. The laws of a country merely describe the operation of this power. The development of law therefore, is determined by the industrial development.

In those days Congress had only such power as was granted by the Constitution, while the state legislatures had all power except as far as it was restricted by the respective state Constitutions. These Constitutional provisions were founded upon the theory that the people in each state possessed all power and that the state legislature was, in fact, the people in mass assembled, except where power was withheld, for actual popular vote. Congress had no inherent power, but was compelled to acquire all its power by grant from the people.

In those days this theory was true in fact, because the industries were small and local in character, and were controlled by the individual in each locality.

Today that theory does not apply. The energy of the people is being absorbed by and exerted through national industries. Hence Congress in its legislation does not wait for new grants of power, but unconsciously assumes the power, when it defines by law how the energy of the people is being directed by means of the national industries.

In those days Jefferson's theories were right: today they are wrong.

In those days Hamilton's theories were wrong: today they are right.

Shall we then say that Hughes is right and Wilson wrong?

It would be far nearer the truth to say that they are both wrong.

It is true that states rights are being forced out, and a highly centralized government is being forced in, by the urge of industrial development. But we must not forget that this industrial power still flows from the muscles of the people, and is generated in the blood of each individual.

In times of peace this industrial power of the people is static, and its operation through industries, is defined by our civil laws.

In times of civil war this power becomes dynamic and ceases to flow from man to the industries, but is directed against both the industries and their manipulators. This change of attitude by the people arises out of the abuse, by the manipulators, of the industrial power.

Such a struggle is now on in the railroad industry. The clash of interest will force the railroads to function more for the popular interest than they have perviously done. This will

be defined by law. Thus the public force operates finally to the end that the energy of the producing public be conserved. Failing in this, revolutions follow.

It is apparent, therefore, that the centralization of power will irresistibly persist; that its operations will become manifest in a highly centralized government; that our national laws will follow, describing its operations; that the abuses, together with the manipulators will be eradicated, and the fruits of the industry will be used to conserve the energy of the people from which the industry draws all its power.

Concentration of power and centralization of government, result in efficiency.

Distribution of benefits and conservation of the energy of the producers, result in solidarity and peace.

Whichever party follows these fundamental tendencies will win permanent and abiding victories.

ROOSEVELT has gone into the "silence." May its joys comfort, console and sustain him there forever.

CRIME! What is crime? Is it not the extreme infringement on human rights? Is not the taking of human life, regardless of how it is taken, the most heinous of all crimes?

What a familiar word is crime, what divergence of opinion regarding its meaning!

What crowns of glory rest upon the brows of the powerful, and how many hearts are broken and lives crushed beneath their iron heel.

Whoever wins the crown by committing a crime will always interpret the act as a virtue. Every added jewel confirms him in his interpretation, until finally it becomes a conviction.

The dazzling gold and sparkling jewels, with all the power they represent, charm the thoughtless among the multitude, until they, too, accept the criminal act as a matter of necessity. With their eyes rivetted on the pomp and pride of power, they overlook the trail of human gore and forget that the dead along that trail, literally starved to death because of robbery and violence. The fruits of these criminal acts are seen in the palaces and mansions and castles of the rich, appointed with ebony and pearl, with tapestry and costly jewels.

The development of each fortune leaves a trail strewn with the dead and dying. Each mansion is a tombstone in the midst of a potter's field. Look as far as you may, you will see in every direction the little grave slabs sticking up with skull and crossbones looking from them, each glaring at the mansion.

By the side of the little graves are standing another multitude of helpless human beings bowed down and submitting to the magnificent splendor, and brilliant display of power.

There they stand—hungry, starving, withering, crying for bread—dying.

Look—the Standard Oil company is now in the midst of an act of piracy, by which it will rob the state of California of five million acres of rich oil land. Senator Phelan has prepared the bill by which the title will pass.

As a public domain it would feed men, women and children

in untold thousands for generations to come. Now it will build palaces and glut the greed of the billionaire, while human beings starve.

Why do the masses not revolt against this wholesale slaughter? Ah! the crime is so stupendous, its ostentation so magnificent, its ever-present pomp and power so overwhelming, that we do not comprehend it, and hence we think it virtue.

THE world war has made world women. It has snatched her from domestic dependence and submission, and placed her in the field of production, and in the affairs of state. She no longer eats out of the hands of man, but feeds him while he is in the field of battle.

When entirely dependent she looked up to him in fear and trembling, and almost always lived a life of submission, too often to brutal, unconscionable and vicious demands. Never again will she crouch and tremble. She will stand on her own feet, look him square in the face, and command him with her love, instead of being commanded by a rod of iron.

Never again will she return to the old domestic cage. It is crushed and cast aside forever. The bird has flown. The heart of the "war bride" is broken. She is looking down upon a "man-made world" with grief and sorrow, but also with visions of hope and love.

Out of this cataclysm of blood and destruction will arise the angel of peace, the woman's heart, the world's heart, and by its inspiration, its tender and loving influence, we will be lifted from the depths into a new life, where each will live for all, and all for each.

MAN may be a brute to the woman when she eats out of his hand. Man must be gallant to the woman who lives by her own hand.

FROM our very beginning the feelings seem to be the birthplace of our intellectual processes and the source from which life's urge proceeds.

When the babe becomes uncomfortable it cries. The mother relieves it and it coos. Again it becomes uncomfortable and again the process is repeated. Thus life continues from pain to pleasure until conscious wants develop, persisting ever toward their gratification.

Between these two poles, pain and relief, desire and gratification lie all our hopes, our happiness, our accomplishment, our failures and our disappointments.

Without relief from pain, death must come; hence the terrible effects of prolonged poverty.

Without discomfort, correcting virtues do not develop, but only greed, ambition and passion impel men; hence the baneful effects of great wealth.

The middle ground only is good. Where pain is met with power to relieve; where wants are met with power to gratify them reasonably; then hope is inspired, the mental processes become normal, wants become sane, the head clear, the heart sweet, and the man is saved and made whole.

A Trip To Llano Springs

By Robert K. Williams

NOW that the possessions of the Llano del Rio Colony extend far and wide, and development work is going on at so many different places, we will have to introduce a sort of itinerary so that when friends come, they will be acquainted with the trips, the things to be seen and the progress of development on the way.

Mountain trips are always interesting, especially if the road is good and the scenery inspiring.

This month let us take you over what I shall call the Mountain trip, or the trip to Llano Springs, to the headwaters of the Big Rock, the source of irrigation and domestic waters for the colony lands.

Montessori School

We take the automobile from the hotel porch at Llano, after breakfast and having remarked on the beautiful morning, the sunrise and the mysterious mirages, which come at this time of year, enter the chugging car and speed out the gate, and soon arrive at the Goodwin ranch, the Home of the Children, or the Montessori school, perhaps the largest in the state. As the school has been frequently described in more or less detail, but always imperfectly because to understand the Montessori method it has to be lived and observed, we will pass it by with the observation that the Goodwin ranch was the first headquarters of the Colony. It was here that great plans for the future now so beautifully fructifying were laid, and those that lived and dreamed there always think and speak of "when I lived at the Goodwin ranch," etc. We pass through life nonchalantly and do not as a rule think that we are building up experiences till a comparison is demanded. Thus it is in regard to the Goodwin place; the memories it recalls are deeply graven in the hearts of the first settlers.

Sierra Madre Colony

We now come to the boys' and girls' colony, called the Sierra Madre colony, where so many things are doing and so much hoped for. It is here that the first absolutely free industrial school in this country has been established. The boys and girls, under George T. Pickett's able management, are working out the farming and industrial problems incident to ranch and civic life. They have elected foremen and managers of the various departments, and are succeeding admirably. Pickett says it is easy to get boys and girls to co-operate. Their minds are in a pliable condition and readily receive impressions and will follow a suggestion until they make a new discovery. This new type of education is one of discovery continuously performed—very different from the old method.

Old Tighlman Place

Hurrying on past the Sierra Madre colony, with its groups of tents, adobe structures, rabbits, chickens, horses, turkeys, wild cats, road runners, and coiling snakes (all in pens), we reach the old Tighlman place, now valuable property of the Colony. Recently

a new addition has been made and dinner is now served to the men who work on the upper part of the ranch. About twenty or thirty take their mid-day meals there. Also, tired guests, tramping through the orchards and gardens, can be served at a charge of thirty-five cents per meal. A goodly number of big shade trees hide the building and three tents adorn the front yard.

Site for Permanent Homes

Crossing the Tighlman ditch, we enter the townsite, which has been described many times. It is here that our ideal city is to be built. At the present time twenty odd foundations have been dug and rock are laid in some, while four foundations of sand, lime and rock are down. From here a fine view of the sweeping valley can be secured. When the day is clear, as is usually the case, the site of Mojave city can be seen, forty-five miles to the north, the green trees at Willow Springs, also the line of trees at Lancaster, thirty miles away, and the mound indicating Palmdale.

On past the waving flag indicating the center of the mile-square city, we swerve to the right and soon come to the colony of bees, the first and original co-operators, which the colonists here are trying to emulate in their human way. We measure the output of the bees by the ton, and tell the eager visitors that the Colony now consumes about a ton a month.

Upper Intake

Soon we come to the declivity approaching the "upper intake" and when that is reached the clear waters of the Big Rock, now at its lowest, is crossed with a flying spume on each side of the auto. The clearness of the Big Rock waters never fails to elicit delighted exclamations.

Important Work

A short distance above the ford a very important work is going on in the development of bed rock water which will add materially to the present stream. A sump has been dug to bed rock and pumps are installed which throw a constant flow into the Big Rock ditch.

Sump Waters—Tunnel Portal

After answering numerous questions relative to the depth to bed rock, the amount of water submerged and possible of development, etc., we hasten on to the tunnel and quench our thirst with limpid water. The tunnel is a constant surprise to the visitor. So it is mentioned that the tunnel is three-quarters of a mile in length and was dug for the purpose of developing more water and possibly for the avoidance of seepage and

evaporation from a stream they planned to divert from a dam, three-quarters of a mile higher up. This work was done by the early German settlers twenty-five years ago, at a cost of \$65,000.

Dam Site Inspires Questions

The dam site proper is the next point of interest and the curious



Llano Is a Town That Is Different

ideas of how a dam should be constructed are interesting and amusing. One woman wanted to know how the water should be dammed, below or above the dam. One man was disgusted to learn that we contemplated putting in a concrete core and then washing dirt down against it on a long slope so that the weight of water would be on the bottom of the dam instead of against the core. After thinking it over for a considerable length of time he said: "If you people think a dirt dam will hold you're badly fooled." It was explained that concrete probably would be used. All to no purpose, he positively said: "Nothing but cement will hold that body of water."

Dam Basin and Shady Road

Entering the auto, we proceed up the winding stream over the basin of the Big Rock. The road is good and the early morning odors from the thick vegetation intimately recall other scenes. Soon we are riding under and along the umbrageous alders of the Valyermo ditch and cross the Big Rock again and plunge into another overgrown road and pass the old Shoemaker ranch on the left, and continue up the swiftly rushing waters of the Big Rock. Turns and ragged rocks loom up every few rods and it takes the entire attention of the chauffeur to pilot the car around the narrow ledges. At times the grandeur of the towering mountains is almost lost in fear that the car will plunge into the waters below, but as nothing like this ever happens we continue to enjoy the up-hill, twisting ride. Numerous camping places are seen and during the summer dozens of camps are established by people from Los Angeles and elsewhere.

Punch Bowl Spirits

Just before reaching Old Point Comfort, a mining camp club house established years ago for the accommodation of the men working in the Big Horn mine on North Baldy, the Devil's Punch Bowl looms into view. This is a giant rock about five-eighths of a mile in height, one and three-quarters of a mile long. It stands in solitary majesty against the green of the tall Sierra Madre behind. On the top is a circular hole, fantastically called the Devil's Punch Bowl. It is here at midnight elves, wraiths and spirits come and go. Their swishing sounds as they rush about can be heard by the timorous. The dark of the moon is propitious for them and each tree and shrub speaks softly of their mysterious presence.

Gold Was Packed

Once the Hatchery road was used by burros to carry gold-bearing rock across the plains to the railroad. Since better transportation has been made in the San Gabriel Valley, the Big Horn shunts its gold that way.

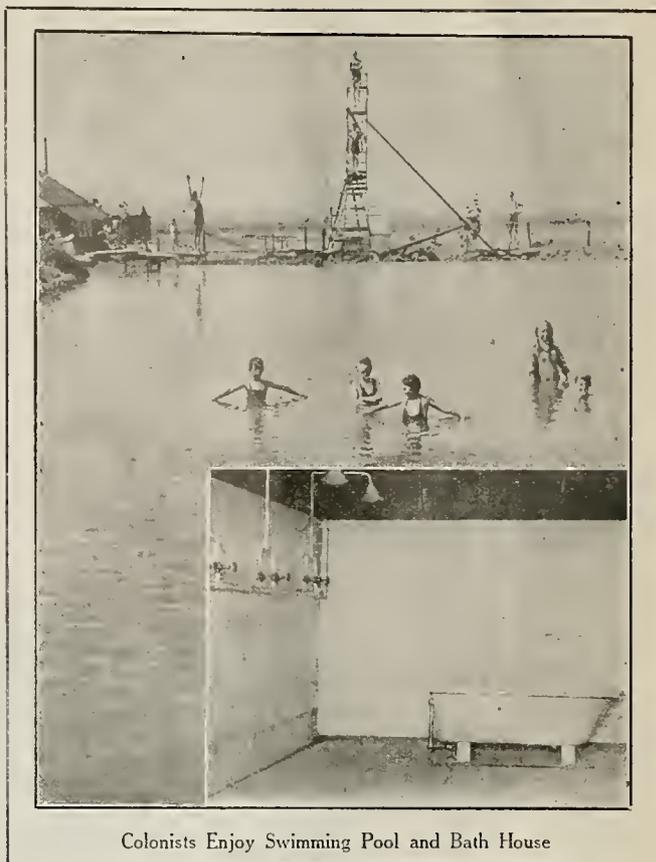
New Scenic Road

There has been talk for a long time that a road will pass by the Devil's Punch Bowl into the San Gabriel Valley and thence to Los Angeles, which will cut the distance from Llano to the latter place some forty miles. Should this road be put in one of the most picturesque and senic driveways in America will have been made. The views from the craggy heights are magnificent and the rugged canyons awe one into silence.

Hard On Tires

From Old Point Comfort camp to the springs is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is a continuous, up-hill pull and very rough. Few drivers care to make the trip. It is ferociously biting on tires. For the passengers, however, the trip is worth while.

Soon a great red rock looms up and below its shadow stands the Hatchery Inn, so-called, in a condition of disrepair due to the violence of a twister tearing down the gulch last year.



Colonists Enjoy Swimming Pool and Bath House

Mr. and Mrs. Eddy always greet the visitor cordially and extend hospitality and the party alights and begins a tour of inspection.

Possessions at The Springs

The Colony owns 160 acres at the Springs. Agriculturally it doesn't amount to much, but from a scenic point of view and as a water source, it is remarkable. In a basin covering about thirty acres water bubbles up in many places and flows into a common stream. The tangled mass of vegetation and trees is bewildering, and without a path progress through it would be impossible. Here is an ideal spot for a summer resort, which Robert Mandel, one of our members now in San Francisco, is very anxious to establish.

Begins Fish Industry

Mr. Eddy is establishing a real fish hatchery. At the present time he is at work on a stone structure 26x36 feet, for hatching purposes, and the work on six or eight 4x10 feet pools for the little fish will soon be started. There are but a few hundred ten-inch trout now in the pool. Other pools will be built on a terrace to take care of the finny tribe. Eddy's experience in raising fish warrants me in saying that he will be able to solve the fish problem for the Colony as well as establish a commercial proposition.

Climate Salubrious

The climate at the Springs is even and the scenery rugged and grand. One can sit on the benches placed in the shrubbery here and there and drink in the beauty of the soft green haze of verdure. So entrancing is the spell, it is hard to tear away and start on the return trip to the Colony, which is negotiated in much quicker time that the up trip.

The trip to the springs is rough and rugged but never fails to leave a pleasant memory in the mind of the visitor.

Llano Grows in Attraction

By R. K. Williams

LLANO continues to be the mecca of visitors. Without exception they are impressed with what they see. Very few fail to say that it is bigger and better than they have been led to believe. The broad sweep of the valley is, of course, impressive; the spaciousness here impresses those from the east and middle west; the mountains to the south, towering and majestic, grip the mind. However, it is not these things that hold the practical visitor. He sees tilled fields, orchards growing, and industries in operation. Further he sees and constantly remarks on the absence of facial marks of worry.

Distinguished Visitor

It was gratifying to have an experienced man like Walter Huggins of Chicago visit us and actually marvel at the things done at Llano. He went over and over the things accomplished and asked question upon question as to how it was done. Walter Huggins is a past master of co-operation and can see as far into the complex problems of such an effort as any man in the country. Llano is proud of having the endorsement and friendship of Comrade Huggins.

Co-operation Succeeds

Llano is putting into effect the principles of Socialism—that is co-operation. Whether the outside world admits it or not, we are succeeding on a scale more magnificent than heretofore attempted. The time is more propitious, of course, than ever before.

Only the weight of mortgages and the shackles of bills hold the sturdy farmer, mechanic and professional man to the farm, factory and office. We know from correspondence with comrades in desperation, in all parts of the country, that the lands of Llano would be quickly covered with people, working to a common end, were it physically possible to break away from the old ties—the ties that bind indeed.

Speak Well — A Duty

It behooves every comrade loyal to the cause of co-operation to speak well and, if possible, become interested in the men and women here who are setting the beacon light upon the hills.

Practical? — Yes

Llano represents the most practical thing in the world—co-operation. Every war proves it. The present cataclysm proves it a thousand times. No such mass could be handled

were it not for the principle that the Socialists have long sought to establish—co-operation.

One-Sided

The trouble with the present system is that it is one-sided. We have social production and absolute anarchy and selfishness in distribution. We are trying to emulate the capitalists in production, that is, by increasing the efficiency in social production, and at the same time trying to teach the trenchant lesson that we can distribute what we produce with fairness.

Future Bright

Any thinking man or woman will realize the utter impossibility of introducing a thorough system of co-operation until conditions elsewhere are equal. Outside conditions are contributing to Llano's success. We have started something that cannot be stopped; we have gone too far for that.

Happiness Object

The aim of life is happiness, or ought to be. All our efforts are directed to that end and the effort is joy in itself. The colonists of Llano are not working for today, but for tomorrow, and when tomorrow comes a new task and a new joy awaits us.

Service is Test

Contentment is not found in possession or acquisition. Capitalism has taught this code for ages. China fought in the throes of profit systems for thousands of years, and the happiest man

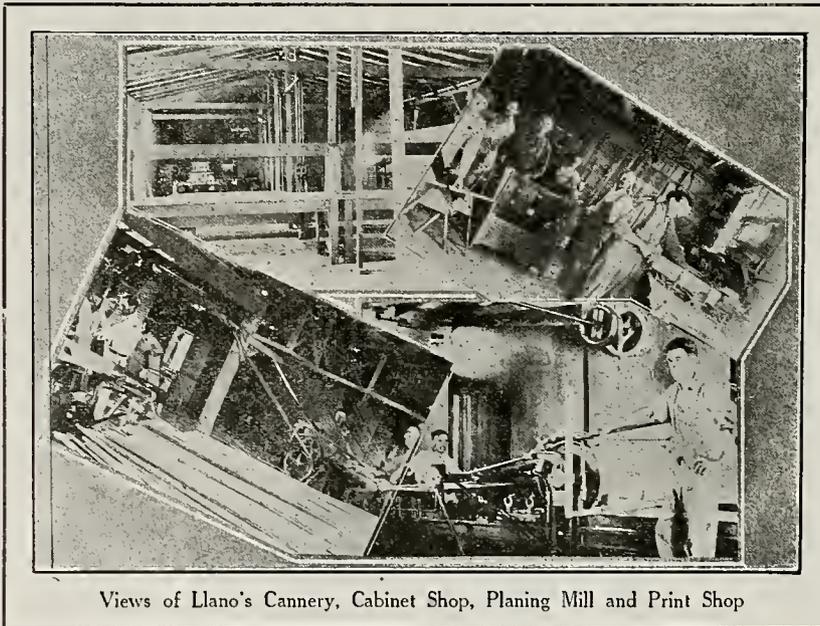
who emerged was Confucius. His life was one of giving, continually giving. The givers stand like Himalayas down the vista of history. Thus Llano as a whole, is giving to the world something great that will be recognized as time chisels the lesson into relief. The happiest man is he who serves. Unselfish service is the test of character.

Llano stands unafraid and faces the future with visions and hopes that cannot be swerved.

Plans for Ranch

Each department of the ranch has agreed upon a policy in regard to future constructive work. The policy was endorsed at a joint session of the board of directors and the board of managers, and later the general assembly was apprised of the things under contemplation and general satisfaction and approval was manifested. This program as announced, will bear repetition.

All the land which is available is to be planted to alfalfa this year.



Views of Llano's Cannery, Cabinet Shop, Planing Mill and Print Shop

Ditches

Subject to the engineers' approval, water is to be taken into the tunnel at the damsite, and from its portal to the intake of the Hubbard ditch and east to the townsite, in a practical ditch carrying 2000 inches. From there in cobblestone ditches, north past the Tighman place, also past the Wicklein ranch to the hotel at the present townsite and from the dairy barn west to the Dawson eighty, and thence north to the north Dawson eighty. Also such other ditches as are necessary to connect land to be irrigated with the main ditches.

It takes but a glance to see the wisdom of this practical program. Seepage will be largely eliminated. Permanent ditches are a definite asset. More than 2200 feet of excellent ditch has been constructed on the Hubbard place. With no untoward circumstances intervening, several miles of lime cemented cobble ditches will have been completed by spring.

Enriching Crops

As a ground enriching and food value crop, vetch and peas are to be planted on the Kidd place.

The planting of beets for general utility on the Bixby and Young orchards has been endorsed. It is also agreed to seed to vetch, peas, and red oats the land where beans are now growing.

Hogs and Cattle

For reasons given by practical dairymen and stockmen, it is agreed that the Holstein breed of cows can be developed from the present dairy herd, and that also a Shorthorn breed be sought for if the expected start can be secured.

It was the consensus of opinion that the hog department be left in the hands of those now in charge, and that the Duroc-Jersey breed be developed as rapidly as possible.

Excellent results have been obtained in the hog department under John Will and Dr. Capron, the veterinary. Plenty of pure water and carefully selected scraps from the kitchens contribute largely to keeping the hogs healthy.

Dances Popular

Probably more good dancers can be found in Llano than in any town of similar size in the country. The dancing school started on Thursday evenings several months ago has been the means of making almost every youngster in the colony a graceful dancer. These dances continue popular and are a constant source of surprise to the visitor. The Saturday night dances have not waned in interest. The populace turns out en masse, and trips the "light fantastic" till near midnight.

Sunday Evening Exercises

Sunday evening is devoted to literary and musical exhibitions. News of the world, developments on the ranch, and reports of the managers are read from the platform. This will continue until the regular weekly, the LLANO COLONIST, is published. Surprising talent has been shown by contributors to the programs, and a large audience is always assured.

Changes at Rabbitry

A great change is going on in the rabbit department under Manager Kilmer. He became so crowded for space, that it became impossible to do justice to the rapidly increasing rabbit family. From a total of over 3000 rabbits, he has gradually reduced to 1600, and has refrained from breeding them. Carefully selected young does will fill the hutches of the new pens, which are being constructed out of the two chicken houses close to his present quarters. About 600 new and up to date hutches will contain the does, which, in addition to the present quarters, will enable Kilmer to rear and care for several thousand. Comment on the prolific nature of the rabbit is unnecessary.

Experience has taught that it is impracticable to allow the does to breed more than four times a year, as vitality is depleted rapidly by consecutive rearing of young.

Apiary is Important

One of the little thought about, but most important, departments of the ranch is the apiary, under Comrade B. G. Burdick. As has been frequently remarked, we measure our honey by

the ton, which is served in bulk to the commissary. The colony has used for some time about a ton a month. Starting with 150 hives less than two years ago, he has increased to more than 700 hives and made them self-supporting.

The bulk of the bees are at Riverside and Redlands, in order to get the perennial bloom of those places. Only a small colony is here. During the early year a wide variety of flowers and bloom offer succulent feed for these active workers. Mr. Burdick's little auto truck is continually in use

carrying supplies to, and products from, his colonies.

More Vegetables

The colony will go over the winter with considerably more vegetables and fruit than last year. Contracts with old and established orchards nearby have given us many tons of pears, apples and peaches.

Cannery Working

The cannery is now actively at work canning fruit. The garden stuff has not yet begun to arrive. Judging from the amount of fruit on hand, and that to come, the cannery will be a very busy place for some time.

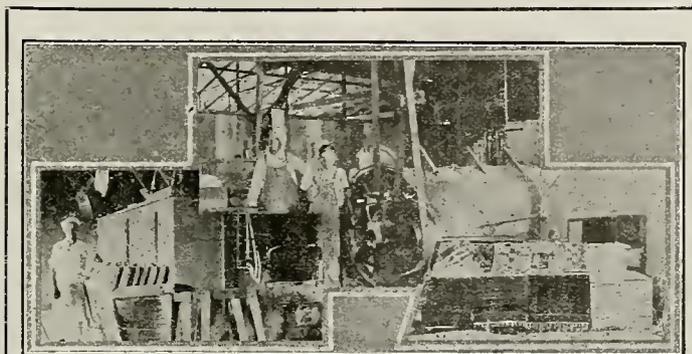
Milk Supply

About seventy cows are being milked. Between 840 and 1100 gallons of milk is turned into the creamery weekly.

About 100 head are on the range in the mountains.

Sierra Madre Colony

The Sierra Madre colony, composed of the boys and girls, is under the management of George T. Pickett. More than sixty acres of garden has been turned over to the school for cultivation and the work done is excellent. The boys and girls are rapidly learning how to plow, harrow, cultivate and irrigate, plant, sow and gather. Injurious bugs, insects and worms are gathered and studied, much to the edification of the children. Competent instructors attend the classes and great interest is being manifested in the work.



Llano's Laundry, Bakery, and Rug Shop Are Efficient.

With Montessorians at San Diego

In a remote and quiet corner of Exposition park, in a pretty, irregular clearing in a dense grove of eucalyptus trees, with leaves as their only window curtains and under a ceiling of deep, unpainted blue, a band of twenty-five San Diego youngsters—from 2½ to 6 years old—play five days a week at the fascinating, fanciful game of self-education.

Almost in the midst of tremendous activities, but as thoroughly removed from all distracting influences as though they were, as they seem, in the heart of a wide, dense forest, the twenty-five young pupils play at work or work at play for six hours a day under the Montessori system of child education.

The unwallled, unroofed school room is almost a magical place. It is situated at the end of a pretty, winding path that vanishes there. Only those who are searching for this school can find it and when they do find it they are awed and inspired as at a glimpse into fairyland.

Nap time after luncheon. From one o'clock to two the little ones all rest. At that time, if one does not know the place and its surroundings, it will appear as if bewitched. Silence broods over everything except the birds in the trees. For that is the time when school "rests" or "takes its nap."

On their work tables and benches, for an hour in the middle of their school day, every pupil rests noiselessly, whether asleep or not, for a solid hour. That is an important part of the curriculum and is strictly observed. When the visitor happens along at that time, true, a curly and sleepless head or two will raise ever so slightly and peer about, but there is never a sound until a little one having finished his nap, rises and begins silently folding his blanket. Others soon follow his example, while some sleep on.

The Montessori school has been in session at the Exposition, under the auspices of the San Diego Montessori Educational Association since June 1st, with Mrs. Prudence Stokes Brown as directress. It started with fourteen children from the Llano Montessori school, who went with Mrs. Brown to San Diego, and helped, by their physical and mental poise and self-control, to attract a great deal of intelligent attention to the Montessori method and to Mrs. Brown's project—the open air Exposition school that should demonstrate the Montessori system of education.

A Word About the Llano Children

After the long auto ride from Llano to San Diego, these little ones, none over six years of age, entered a strange house, looked about and were shown their respective beds, dresser

drawers, places at table, etc. They then adjusted themselves without one cry or tear for mother and home. Fourteen small children without the previous eight months of Montessori training would have provided a large problem for Mrs. Brown and her competent house mother, but the fourteen Llano children assisted at every turn in working out the problem of settling themselves in the new home and in the daily and hourly care of themselves, with such intelligence and efficiency as to win for themselves the admiration of all the neighbors round about. They inspire these same neighbors with a determination to study and observe the Montessori method, as it is now being demonstrated.

Begins at 9 a. m.

Physical exercise is first on the program of the day. It has been found that this prevents and cures colds and similar ailments. Secondly, each pupil, armed with a dust cloth of bright color, goes over the study materials and puts them in proper shape for the day. Then, with didactic materials of varied kinds, the whole school "studies" for an hour and a half. Any posture, any method, within certain wide limits, is allowed. Comfort and interest are aimed at by the instructors. Thereafter, there is "work" of muscular nature, designed to rest bodies and minds that might possibly be fatigued from the didactic studies.

Balance and Poise Taught

To the music of a violin the bare-headed "babes in the wood" march around an oval path, keeping always at the edge of a scantling imbedded therein. For balance and poise they carry drinking glasses with colored waters. The object is not to spill a drop. It is not to drink. There is good training in this exercise, according to Montessori.

A luncheon of soup, sandwiches and salads comes at noon. Each tot visits the kitchen where etiquette, not rigorous, but not lax, is observed.

Few Rules for Pupils

There are as few "musts" and "must nots" as possible in Montessori training. There are many "will yous" and "pleases" and "wouldn't you like tos."

Learning to read is not a part of the Montessori training. If the pupil learns it is all right; if not, all right. They play with letters and sound them and draw them until some day they just start to read.

The school is a success and has been from the first day that Llano's sturdy little band of Montessorians arrived in San Diego. Mrs. Brown declares that she has never spent such a delightful summer and that she credits this wonderful success to the freedom given her in working out the method in Llano.



One of Llano's Greatest Achievements—Its Montessori School.

Llano Montessori School

By Florence Pier Griffith

A REPRESENTATION of the Los Angeles chapter of the Montessori Alumnæ met with Mrs. Prudence Stokes Brown, at Llano, for the purpose of visiting the Montessori school. As one of those who enjoyed Mrs. Brown's hospitality, I desire to express in the Western Comrade our interest in all that we saw, and our appreciation of the courtesies shown us by all whom we met.

Also, as a Montessori teacher and a mother, I cannot forbear to speak of the profound interest I feel in Llano's educational experiments.

I have had, and still have, problems to solve, or leave unsolved, in the education of a boy. Girls and boys must have other girls and boys to work and play with; that certainly is the first fundamental in the organized environment which Dr. Montessori says we must give our children, if their development is to be sound and beautiful. How fortunate are the fathers and mothers of Llano, in meeting this first requirement of putting their boys and girls to school, to have a system of education there provided that aims at individuality, not conformity, for each child and which meets, in the practical needs of their community life, each soul's need for responsibility, service and helpfulness. I can think of nothing that would so make for character building and good citizenship as the cooking, sewing, building, gardening and live-stock raising, all immediately applied to the use of the child community.

The Montessori school is less of an experiment, because it has been so beautifully conducted, along the lines laid out by Dr. Montessori; but it is none the less interesting on that

account. Perhaps no one who has not experienced at some time the hardships of pioneering and also the difficulties of applying the Montessori principles, can quite appreciate the wonders that Mrs. Brown and her assistants have wrought. As both of those experiences have been mine, I cannot adequately express my surprise and admiration over what has been accomplished in the Montessori school. The quiet order and industry of the children, their mastery of their work, their gentleness and obedience—these, together with their beautiful writing and their mental development, are delightful to behold.

But the pinnacle of achievement was reached when, after their quiet luncheon, their dishes washed and put away and the room made neat, they all—twenty of them, from less than three to six years old—went into the room they had darkened, climbed up on to the tables they had, with blankets and pillows, converted into couches, and went to sleep. One attendant only stayed in this room, silently reading, getting up now and then to quiet some restless little one, rearrange a pillow or smooth a blanket. Not a pillow was thrown and there was not a sign or sound of disorder; just a little interrupted humming, like nothing I have ever heard before, for it was twenty little children humming themselves to sleep. And Mrs. Brown says that, when all the sixty are there, the order is even more perfect. That is to me the most wonderful degree of order and self discipline that I have ever heard of any body of children manifesting, outside of Rome and Dr. Montessori's own schools.

Character

By Robert K. Williams

P EOPLE are only relatively good; a great deal depends on the state of your digestion, whether I am good or not. I am valued at the estimate you place upon me up to your limitations. The more experience you have the wider latitude you'll give me. Many people imagine that others do not live until they have met them. Earmarks to distinguish the calibre of the individual are immediately looked for; and if you do not come up to a prejudged condition, you are therefore lacking. Then you go down or up. The judge always loses, because usually judgment is a criticism.

You ask for a criticism. It's not criticism you want but approbation. You say you want the truth? Really is it? Truth is a blunt fact and a condition. If I tell you the truth about yourself, I immediately gain an enemy.

"How do you like my dancing?" You don't care so much what I think, but you do want to know that I approve your particular style of dancing. If I say, "Oh, quite well," you bristle up and demand to know, belligerently, what's the trouble.

My opinion is not good. I can't give you an opinion that will help you unless you have had comparative experience. You can't understand unless you've studied. Study yourself and live yourself; my judgments would destroy you, because I would change you to my way of thinking.

The comet goes on forever. The kingly of thought and generous of mien live in the spaces. To go serenely along is the test of strength; to bend and incline is the weakness of dissolution.

Thoughts are things. Buildings and monuments are brain

throbs. Before the chisel of Phideas carved the gorgeous life-like thing, ages of thought culminated and drove the chisel in its delicate tracings.

Think meanly and it is written deeply and even death will not erase the lines. Dour and sour souls die daily; the process of destruction is continuous. The heart thumps blood surcharged with dead cells to still deader tissue. The brain is a tissue. Fill it with envies, jealousies and personalities and the tomb's portal approaches at double speed. Man should know that perverted nature is rapid in her work and life's journey at best is but a pendulum swing from shore to shore.

What concern is it of yours what I do? I do the things that please me and I think I am right. Would you change me to your way of doing? You may be wrong. Who is to judge? If I do not encroach upon your liberties, why worry? Isn't it difficult to live your own life? Live the best you can and the satisfaction derived from it will make you happy in seeing me go on, even in my sinfulness. Sinfulness is only relative. It is the outcome of miseducation, and standards are the result of a composite of age-long experiences. Their interpretation depends on your largeness. Capitalists have one code; the workers another. Both are right from particular points of view.

But, what's the use? Live and let live. Do not judge, for your judgments will be more often wrong than right; you can't know the pressure that wrought the act.

The hardest thing one can do is to take care of himself. Try it and the world will be flower-strewn and a roseate heaven awaits that soul,

Natural Law In the Home

AS a matter of statistics it is known that the sexes are about equally divided on the earth. The distribution in certain localities is irregular, but taking the world as a whole there is one man for every woman everywhere.

Man, as an animal, has always contended against this situation. As the most powerful animal he has attained his end in various ways. The commonest one has been to kill off the males of another tribe and appropriate their women. Another system has been to enslave and unsex the males, and so secure the prey. These two systems are becoming unpopular, but another plan which has always subsisted alongside the two first, that of setting aside a certain number of women as sacrifices to preserve and protect the normal womanhood of a comparatively small group, still persists. It is dawning on the social consciousness quite recently that there may be something wrong about this, but we all know men of whom it may be truly said that they consider helpless and unprotected woman as fair game, and her pursuit a manly sport.

From the woman's side, however, the whole subject takes on another aspect. The woman's real sphere in life is that of motherhood. It is not her only sphere. For one reason, motherhood can only cover about a third of her existence. For another, a woman with wide interests will produce more highly organized offspring, and train them to higher service than a mere breeding machine.

But from a sex point of view woman is primarily a mother. The best women exercise the instincts of motherhood towards their husbands as well as their children. They protect, support, and comfort the man as they would the child in and through every adversity. The mother presupposes the home, the shelter where the brood can be reared in safety. This home at its best is the finest tradition of the race, the universe of the child, the refuge of the aged and infirm, the resting place for the toil-worn man, the one institution without which the world ceases to be livable, without it men, women and children become outcasts among enemies.

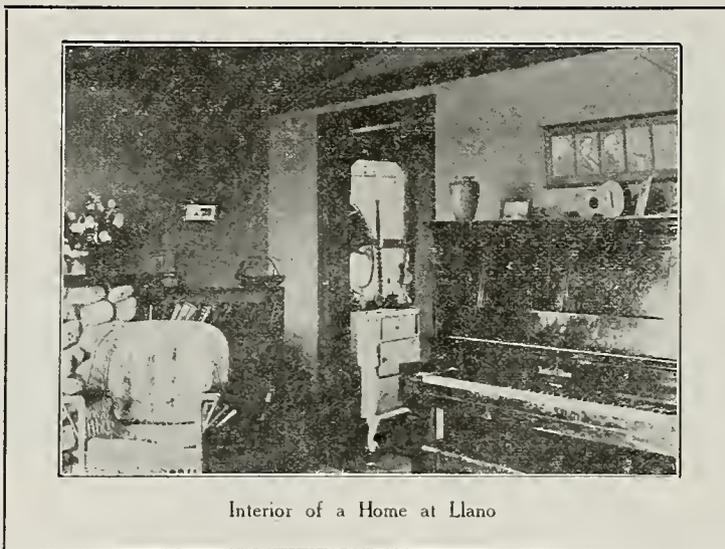
We all know the expression, "What is home without a mother?" but how true is also "What is home without a father?" The father's return at night is the period about which the home focuses. The wife and children wait and prepare for this return, and if the father is absent for any length of time his homecoming is made a holiday. But can one imagine four or five fathers of as many children coming back in this way? Why is this thought so impossible? Because motherhood calls for monogamy. The one responsible head who will protect her brood has always been a mother's first need. It is a need of all mothers, but especially of the mothers whose children take the longest time to develop. So it has

come about that a woman practically never loves two men at the same time, generally speaking. Man, having been able by violence to indulge his passions to excess, has not yet developed to the point of obeying the fundamental natural law of one man one wife, and sometimes seems to be equally attached to several women, but a woman never loses touch with nature to that extent. There is always just one person in the world for her—however many she may be dallying with.

Unfortunately until now marriage has been a necessity for protection and as a means of existence, and women have been forced into alliances which were uncongenial, and which quickly resolved into a sort of slavery. Besides this, but few men or women are wise, and capable of making a wise choice of companions for life. Hence endless suffering and a constant source of corruption for society. For all these cases there should be release—new adjustments must be made possible.

But free love is not the natural or human solution. To be free to follow every impulse of erratic passion puts the higher type of individual at the mercy of the unstable, selfish and debased type. The home without a father and the home with many fathers are both monstrous. The woman's fundamental instinct of monogamy is outraged.

But, you say, the man's instincts are as fundamentally natural as the woman's. No! woman is the type, man the exception—woman the conservative element, man the destructive. And the man-type is gradually developing in the direction of conformity. The intellectual and spiritual side is developing at the expense of



Interior of a Home at Llano

the animal side. The wild excesses of gluttony which were possible even a century ago—not to speak of earlier ages—are merely shocking to the average person nowadays. The universally accepted supremacy of might over right of the middle ages is called into question very severely in our time, and particularly is the absolute indifference to the rights of woman a thing of the past.

Man, as he rises to the intellectual plane, is learning self-control. His superiority to the cave man is almost wholly one of control. It is from the study and recognition of the laws of nature that he gets the power of controlling nature by means of which he is making over his environment.

Self control is power on the spiritual plane. As he learns to recognize the right of his neighbor to the home which his license would destroy, and the right of the mother to the home which his license would render unnatural and fictitious, then he will be strong indeed—and happy.

"Man, the victim of nature, having spent the past in first blindly worshipping and then blindly serving the powers that controlled him will, at last, find the strength and faculty to control himself and them."—Century.

Of Interest to Women

More than 4,000,000 women in the United States are eligible to vote at the November election, if they qualify.

Two women have been nominated for parliament in Denmark.

Women are engaged in all but forty-four of the 400 trades enumerated in the United States.

Five of the eleven suffrage states—Washington, California, Arizona, Colorado, and Wyoming—have the eight hour work day for women.

One third of the wage earners in New York City are women.

There are fifty-seven women instructors in the University of Nebraska.

More than 56,000 women are employed in the textile mills in Pennsylvania.

The Colorado State School of Mines has three women students who are preparing themselves to become prospectors.

A woman is employed to demonstrate for a large auto truck concern in the West.

An attempt was made to prohibit women from driving automobiles of more than thirty horse-power in Massachusetts. The bill was withdrawn.

General Smith-Dorrien, commander of the British forces in East Africa, employs a woman to drive his auto to inspect the troops.

Women hold 159 of the 1680 county and township positions in Kansas.

Champion auto driver in Australia is a woman, Miss Edna Kelly.

Many women are employed in the petroleum works in Austria at all kinds of work. Filling cans, loading them on wagons and delivering.

Women are getting out nearly all the newspapers in Paris.

Women in Politics

"Speaking of women's solidarity and co-operation along constructive lines, I wish I could take you to

The pick of our practical club women are there and they refuse to let the . . . people get the best of them. It is certainly interesting to watch their clever campaigning; there is not much noise, but heaps of fine general and statesmanship, and most men look like thirty cents beside them. I dare say that our women are responsible for the biggest progress made in this state along advanced legislation issues. They are not dreamers. They like to go to the very limit but they know how far the mass will follow and they let off when the mass gets alarmed."

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"Speaking again on the solidarity of women you will, with others, no doubt, be shocked if I declare myself for candidates through which we women expect quickest results for the general enfranchisement of women. I am not lured, however, into the belief that Hughes is the man to bring it. He is fooling the Congressional Union women and they'll soon find it out. But it will do them a lot of good."

Hit or Miss An Echo From The Rug Shop

By ALBERTA LESLIE

Ho! weary weaver at the loom of life,
What weavest thou?

'Tis shreds of the past I am fashioning
Into the web of the now
With bungling hand and slow.

What the design, weaver, what the design?
Alas! design have I none.

As they come must I weave them, these rags of mine;
And cast aside not one
'Till my task is done, till my task is done.

They've been dipped in the dark vats of sorrow
Dyed with regret and fears,
Stained with the red lees of sinning,
Set with the salt of tears
These rags of yester years.

The piece will be dull and sombre,
But finish it I shall!

Just plain hit or miss I'll make it,
And weave in the rags as they fall—
In the past I chose them all.

And when Azrael unwinds from the loosen'd beam
The fabric I've wrought me here;

May my hands have acquired some meed of skill
For the task set some other where
And the stuff for my future weaving
Be chosen with greater care.

And for greater skill shall I ever strive
Tho' thru ages the task may run;

Whatever the loom may be set for me,
From star to star, from sun to sun,
However intricate the web
However fine the thread be spun,

'Till the Gods who sit to judge my task,
Shall cry with one accord, well done!

This hope shall drive my shuttle on
'Till the loom be broken
And the weaver gone.

The Vision

By Eugene V. Debs

I have a vision of woman that is lofiter, nobler and diviner than the mothers and wives, the sisters and daughters have been in the dark days of the past and are still in the dawning days of the present. In the full-orbed day of the world to come woman shall be free, and because she is free the world shall be free. In that hour woman shall have opportunity, and because her day has come at last everything that lives shall rise and unfold and share in the common blessing that shall come to the race. Love shall reign instead of hate, beauty shall take the place of deformity, art of war, plenty of poverty, and all the world under her sweet, unfettered ministry, shall be a home, safe and saintly and satisfying.

Beauty Hint

To Avoid Wrinkles.—
Think big thoughts and cling to noble ideals.

Inconsistent

Women are considered politically incompetent and can't vote in North Carolina, yet the governor went away leaving state affairs in the hands of a woman.

The Air We Breathe

By Dr. John Dequer

AIR is, to our lives as well as to the lives of all organic beings, the most essential element. Upon its continuous supply depends our very existence. Happily for us the air, so essential, is also in nature the most abundant element.

Air is composed of two gases, nitrogen and oxygen. Of these, nitrogen is the greatest in quantity, while oxygen is the more essential to life. Oxygen, the chief life sustaining gas, is widely distributed in nature. It comprises by weight one-fifth of the air, eight-ninths of water, one-half of the crust of the earth, and three-fourths of all animal bodies. Oxygen is the first and foremost essential of our lives. Let us examine the nature and functions of this life giving gas in our organism, in order that we may learn to use it wisely with due benefit to ourselves, and that we may know how to safeguard ourselves against the dangers of contaminated air.

Air, like water, is indispensable; but air, like water, may be poisoned with foreign substances, and thus upon the wings of life's angel may ride death's messenger.

The air is not held to be a compound, but rather a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, containing seventy-nine per cent of nitrogen and twenty-one per cent of oxygen. Oxygen is the free lover of the chemical world. It has an affinity for many things. It enters into a majority of the chemical compounds. In this lies its importance to the life processes of organic beings. Every moment we live we breathe. It is our first and last act in life. In fact, breath was for ages considered synonymous with life.

Respiration

The act of taking air into the body is called "respiration." The organs through which this function is performed are called the respiratory organs. They may be for convenience, divided into four parts, larynx, trachea, lungs and bronchi. Any good school physiology will tell you their location and function. It would be impracticable to attempt a full and detailed description here. Sufficient to say that the larynx is placed in communication with the external air by two channels, the one through the nose which is, or should be, always open, and the other through the mouth which may be opened or closed at will. The nasal passages are, of course, the normal gateways of the breath. We should use them whenever possible, as in this way the air is warmed before entering the lungs, bad odors are detected, and dirt and dust particles are caught by the mucus membrane of the nose and thus hindered from entering the larynx and lungs where they may do untold damage. The nose may be considered the sentry at the portals of the lungs.

The trachea, or windpipe, is a tough fibered muscular tube, of interesting construction, lined with a mucus membrane which extends into the bronchial tubes. The office of this lining is to keep the internal surface of the passages free from impurities. The trachea is between three and four inches long and divides into two branches known as the bronchi, one for each lung.

The lungs are rather complicated organs, consisting of bronchial tubes and their air terminals. Broadly speaking, the lungs consist of large masses of film like elastic membrane, covered by a close net work of blood vessels, shot through with larger and larger bronchial tubes which finally reach the trachea, larynx and nose, and thus the outside air. It would pay each individual to read and study some work on the anatomy and physiology of the lungs, as these organs are of far greater importance than the average man imagines.

The taking of air into the lungs is called "inspiration." The expulsion of the air from the lungs is known as "expiration." By the contraction of certain muscles the cavity of the chest is enlarged and thus the lungs are distended and the air in the tissues of the lungs becomes more rarified (thinner) than the outside air. Thus the air pressure in the lungs is less than that of the outside air, causing the outside air to rush in, until there is again an equal pressure. With the relaxation of the muscles the chest again returns to its original size, causing a greater pressure within the lungs. The air so compressed rushes out of the lungs by way of the trachea. This is known as "expiration." An inspiration and an expiration are called a respiration.

In an adult under normal conditions the change of air in the lungs takes place about seventeen times per minute. This rate, however, varies in individuals, and with age. In the infant, it may run above forty; about the age of sixteen the normal is reached. Then there are variations between the walking and sleeping state, variations due to excitement and disease, exercise and rest.

At birth there is no air in the lungs, but once the lungs are filled by the first cry of the infant, they are never completely emptied again until after death. The quantity of air normally taken into the lungs is known as tidal air. The quantity that can be expelled after a normal expiration is called supplemental air, that which cannot be expelled is residual air. The average chest expansion of a healthy adult is three inches.

Expired Air

We take into our lungs with each inspiration about thirty cubic inches of air. When this air is again expired it differs from ordinary air in three particulars. It contains from four to five per cent less oxygen and about four per cent more carbonic acid. No matter what the temperature of the outside air may be, expired air is about 98 degrees fahrenheit. No matter how dry the external air, expired air is quite laden with moisture. Seeing that with each breath we take in thirty cubic inches of air, it follows that during 24 hours from 350 to 400 feet of air have passed through our lungs. Thus an individual will poison the air of a small bedroom in eight hours sleep.

Ventilation

Seeing that with each breath we take the life giving oxygen and load it with carbonic acid and other poisonous gases, it is clear that ventilation (the constant change of air) is absolutely essential to our physical welfare. No one should sleep in a room where a window could not be opened so as to admit outside air. Air is the first thought in the sick room; without an abundance of oxygen health is impossible. Open up the window. "Do not shut the door, let the blessed ozone in."

Fresh air never gave you a cold. The lack of it did. Fresh air is all blessing and no curse.

Fresh Air and Disease

Physical culture and breathing exercises tone up the system through the increase of oxygen in the blood which aids nature in the elimination of dead matter from the body. Systematic breathing is a valuable therapeutic measure in most diseases.

Llano Medical Department

This department is free to the colonists at Llano, and also gives free advice upon subjects pertaining to health and health building, to the readers of the WESTERN COMRADE, providing they enclose the heading of the page of this department and stamps for a reply.

The Soils of Llano

By Wesley Zornes

THE soils of Llano on which we now have hundreds of acres of young orchards, green and luxuriant alfalfa, and a garden which feeds the entire Colony, before irrigation was introduced could only have grown cacti, greasewood and Yucca palms.

Imbued with the co-operative spirit, determined to build a great industrial organization, which would stand as a monument before future generations, a few sturdy men of brawn and brain, began to build irrigation ditches, clear lands and build houses.

As a result of only two years work we see before us a great and ever-growing farm, backed by the mechanical arts which are turning the raw material of the farm into useful products.

The conversion of the desert into a garden is itself an achievement of which we well might be proud.

For ages the Sierra Madre range has been giving way to weathering agencies. The heat of the desert days accompanied by our cool nights have set up varying stresses in the mineral rocks of which the range is composed. This is

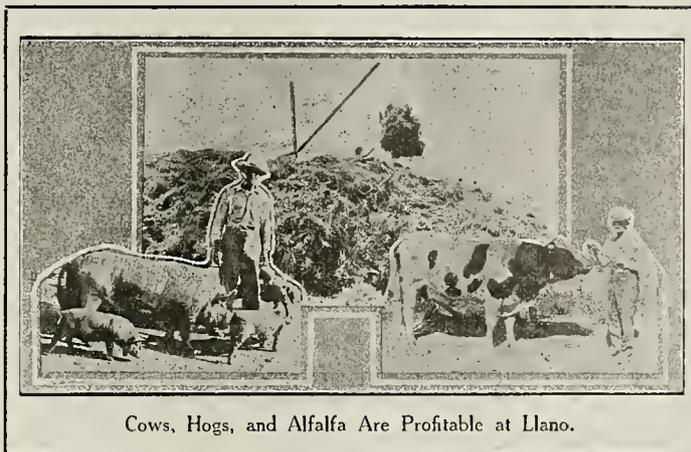
due to the fact that the rocks contain different minerals which have unequal co-efficients of expansion. One mineral may expand more than another which causes clefs to form in the rocks and decomposition to take place.

During the winter months the snow-capped peaks of the mountains are deluged with frequent rains, and Big Rock Creek is transformed into a roaring torrent. The sides of the mountains are worn away and deposited upon the desert below, forming an alluvial soil of decomposed granite and quartz. Ages upon ages the slow wearing away of these mineral peaks has been going on and as a result we have a soil high in mineral matter. The supply is almost inexhaustible. Steady cropping for years has not as yet depleted the soil of its natural mineral strength.

We have some old tracts of land planted by early settlers which are yet producing abundant crops of alfalfa.

Speaking geologically this transformation of a range of barren rocks into a soil capable of producing wonderful results has been a very recent process.

Vegetation has not as yet had a chance to decompose and add to this great inor-
(continued on page twenty-seven)



Cows, Hogs, and Alfalfa Are Profitable at Llano.

Feeding for Egg Production

By Oliver Zornes

HENS are not machines. They have their likes and dislikes for different foods.

Gas engines produce power by being fed gasoline. Hens produce eggs by eating egg and health producing foods, no matter whether foraged or fed. Having acquired egg type hens and proper surroundings, the hen's body must be maintained and enough wisely chosen food eaten to produce the egg.

Carbohydrates and fats are health and energy producing foods. Proteids are tissue builders. Lime and other mineral foods go mostly to build bone, feathers and egg-shell.

Water should never be forgotten, for three-fourths of the hen's body is water.

As the hen's body must be maintained, she must have tissue building foods; proteids, a small amount of fat, plenty of water and some mineral food. These same foods are needed for egg production. Hens should not go hungry for any of them. Dry mash in hoppers should always be before them, and should be as near as possible a balanced ration. Wet mash is often fed, but not with a great degree of success because a bird's digestive processes are entirely different from other animals—it is normal for them to be always picking at something—and large meals at considerable intervals upset their health. It is not possible to keep wet mash before them all the time, because it is very unsanitary, while dry mash may be left in the hoppers at all times. The mash may be composed of many things, but one of the main food elements must be present in a large degree, proteids which are

found in meat and green-cut bones, and grains such as barley and oats.

Beans and peas are high in protein and make a good food when cooked, but should be fed carefully, as the hens may overeat.

Fats are not needed as much in the summer as in the winter when the body temperature of the hen must be maintained, therefore we feed more corn and fat producing foods in the winter.

It is often difficult in winter to supply the hens with green food. Greens should, however, never be forgotten, for they are the only tonic necessary. The runs should, if possible, be planted to alfalfa as it stands tramping better than most grasses. This may stay green most of the season, but at the same time it is advisable to furnish the hen with a variety of greens. Lettuce is one of the very best of greens. Kale, cabbage, and cauliflower are good, but must be fed carefully on account of their laxative effect. Potatoes, beets, carrots, and other root crops may be cut and thrown in for the hens to pick at. Do not make this the bulk of the hen food, but feed all the greens the hen wishes to eat beside the more concentrated food such as grains and mash.

Grain should be fed morning and evening in clean litter, as the exercise of scratching develops the abdominal muscles. Quantity cannot be measured, but judgment must be used, for the hens will eat more at one time than at another. Feed them all they will eat, and feed at as regular hours as possible,

(continued on page thirty)

Questions and Answers

THE correspondence with the Colony is continuous, and many are the queries presented. While we try to make a personal reply, it is not always possible. Many questions are of general interest, and perhaps the best thing to do would be to make a resume of them with their answers.

Most of the following inquiries have appeared in an earlier issue of the WESTERN COMRADE, yet we feel they will bear repetition, for there may be some intending to come now who were not subscribers several months ago. One colonist said that if he had read the earlier questions and answers he could have saved \$200. He sold a lot of household goods, actually needed, expecting to find here everything he wanted. We hope that no future hardship such as this will be incurred by those who read this column.

A lady, writing from Wyoming, asks whether she can buy such things as underclothes, kitchen utensils, bedding, brooms, etc., in the commissary.

Answer.—No, you cannot. The commissary attempts to supply the necessities of life to each colonist, but only occasionally carries kitchen utensils, bedding, etc. Brooms can usually be obtained. It would be best to bring these things with you. However, Los Angeles is close at hand, and through our purchasing agent there, these wants can be supplied very reasonably; also Palmdale is but twenty miles away where general supplies can be obtained daily through the stage.

Fred Barnes, of Portland, asks whether it is permissible to have privately owned automobiles in the Llano Colony.

Answer.—Surely. The Colony, however, would not furnish you with oil, grease, gas, materials, etc. These would be at your own expense. I might say that a car is a sensible thing to bring. An automobile is a great content maker and if you can afford to keep it up, certainly bring it with you.

Mrs. B., of Salt Lake City: "Is it necessary to bring food-stuffs?"

Answer.—I would say yes, but of course this is not compulsory, or really expected. I refer more specifically to what might be termed luxuries. If you are fond of salads and such, would suggest you supply yourself with sardines, salmon, canned meats, crabs, pickles, olives, mackerel, salt meat. These things are regarded in the nature of luxuries and naturally are not found in the commissary.

The question suggests itself what can be had in the commissary. Such staples as tea, coffee, sugar, lard, matches, soap, butter, eggs, starch, honey, flour, bread, peanut butter, cocoa and cheese, etc. In addition to this, when vegetables are in season, we have watermelons, canteloupes, sunberries, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, carrots, squash, turnips, cabbage, apples, pears, and almonds. These are in abundance. The Colony will be pretty well supplied with winter vegetables this year, it is confidently expected.

Mrs. G., writing from Oakland, says: "My daughters have been taking music lessons. I am very anxious that they continue. Should we take up our residence in the Colony will they have the opportunity of continuing their musical education?"

Answer.—Yes, Mrs. G., we have a competent teacher in the person of Miss Miller in our school. We feel that your daughters would progress rapidly under her instruction. In addition to Miss Miller there are several others capable of carrying students forward.

Someone recently asked if it was true that the colonists objected to dogs.

Answer.—It is hardly fair to say we object to dogs; we don't. I hardly know of a more lovable thing than a dog and personally I can be entertained for hours watching the antics of pups. The reason dogs are not wanted is that our domestic ditches are open and dogs will bathe in them. Generally, people object to drinking water after the dogs have been luxuriating in the ditches. Furthermore, dogs barking at night are not conducive to restful sleep. All in all, believe the rule of not allowing dogs in the Colony, or to run at large is a good one.

A mother living in Utah volunteers the information that she has seven children and that the oldest, a daughter, has shown decided talent for painting, and wants to know if she could be instructed properly in this branch of art.

Answer.—Yes. Mrs. Fox has opened a studio and gives lessons in drawing, painting and sculpture, or modeling. Mrs. Fox is in every way competent to teach and her classes are well attended. The studio contains some fine specimens of her work, which are admired by those who love art.

Mrs. J., writing from an Oklahoma city, says that she has collected a lot of rags of all shades and description and wants to know whether she could have these made into rugs.

Answer.—Yes. You may send them here at once and have these rags turned into fine rugs. See ad. on page 28 in June-July issue of the WESTERN COMRADE. If you wish to earn a rug, see special offer on page five of this issue.

No, the Elkskin shoe factory is not located at Llano. See ad in this issue of the WESTERN COMRADE.

Miss A. says she is anxious to become a subscriber for our new publication, the Llano Colonist, and wants to know if it gives daily news of the Colony. The answer to this is yes. It will carry daily news of the Colony, but published weekly.

Mr. W., of Mendocino county, wants to know if a party he is thinking of bringing to the Colony can be given hotel accommodations.

Answer.—Yes. If the party is large would suggest bringing blankets for we never can tell what the space will be. Frequently we are much crowded for room in the hotel.

The Souvenir club of Llano carries postcards containing views of the Colony, address care of Mrs. John Spencer.

Answering several inquiries. The hotel rates are \$1.00 per day, or 25c per meal. Dinners are served at the Tighlman ranch at 35c each. On Sundays chicken dinners are served at the Sierra Madre Colony, at 50c. Reservations can be made for the latter by addressing Mrs. Geo. T. Pickett.

Three schools of healing are represented in the Colony at the present time; the old line allopath, osteopath and chiropractic. Dr. Freeman with a new system of up-to-date healing will soon be in the Colony.



Llano Workers Leveling New Alfalfa Lands.

An Art Vocation—The Solution

By A. Constance Austin

THE fundamental error in the situation discussed in a previous article lies in mistaking talent for genius. Society need not take genius into consideration at all. If talent is given the opportunity to express itself, genius, when it occurs, will have no difficulty in asserting its supremacy. It will assert itself anyhow, unless crushed out either by excessive economic pressure and a densely ignorant environment, or by the studiously negative training of futile social traditions. Dense triviality is at least as dangerous as dense ignorance. However, under any normal conditions genius will take care of itself.

Talent is less assertive and determined, but certainly not of less value to the community. In the pioneer days of America's development strength and energy were the prime requisites. In our day we need to put a finish on the work roughly blocked out by our ancestors. Every spark of art faculty in the country should be nursed into creative results. Unfortunately the dream of the great masterpiece is the illusive Will o' the wisp that leads the mass of our art talent into a morass of wasted opportunity and unsuccess.

This misled ambition fails to grasp the true meaning of art. One of the definitions in the dictionary is "a systematic application of knowledge or skill." How remote is this definition from current conceptions of an artist! Another statement is that art involves the need, the perception and the creation of beauty. The masterpiece so-called is a secondary result of the art instinct. It has comparatively little influence on general living conditions. But beauty should surround us everywhere. In countries where there is a general and wise public understanding of art, there is a demand for beauty in every article that man produces, and the greatest masters have appreciated this universal claim on their services. Leonardo da Vinci and Benvenuto Cellini among others did not hesitate to design objects of general utility on occasion; spoons, plates, or other apparently trivial things. One point that the really cultivated art student understands is that nothing is trivial which we have to handle or look at all the time. If its lines are bad it keeps up a subconscious fretting strain which reduces our efficiency. Beauty is not a matter of ornament, of superficial detail. It is a matter of fitness, the right line and the right material. If carefully thought out and exactly suited to the use to which it is put, and constructed with conscientious workmanship directed by a skilled designer, it is beautiful and artistic. Our present civilization has gone to wreck on the proposition of an enormous factory output for quick sales. The inevitable tendency of manufacturing for quick profits is to produce articles which "last quick," and perfect suitability and good workmanship are distinct disadvantages in a product which is manufactured to create a need for another more or less similar article at the earliest possible period.

The result of the complete control of the manufacturer by the principle of quick sales is the general neglect of the consideration of fitness, quality and art in the products of this commercial age. Almost any kind of savage can surpass us on the plane of production. They are nearly always actuated by the pride of workmanship, and produce things which we are glad to collect in our museums, and could frequently study to our advantage. It is true that these slow processes of hand work result in a very limited output, which if applied nowadays would make it impossible for any but the elect few to have, not only the luxuries, but the necessities of civilized life. But while the exquisite carefulness of hand work is not a prac-

tical ideal to work towards, and while large scale machinery production is essential to the conditions of modern life, the wilful and vicious manufacture of badly designed articles, composed of unsuitable material, selected that it may not last, is not a necessity and is not desirable.

And here is where the talent of those who can see and create beauty can have endless scope. If we seize eagerly upon every budding talent, watch its natural trend and train it to design and guide the output of our factories and workshops in such a way that each object turned out will be perfect in line and color, as well as perfectly adapted to the use to which it is put, and carefully made of the best material which can be used for that purpose, the artist will cease to be a helpless and incompetent social parasite. All this talent which is now largely wasted will become the most vital element in building up our new civilization.

The general public, however, has also its responsibilities in the matter. One is to conserve and develop the artistic spirit as one of the greatest social assets, to remember that the true artist is primarily a person of finer perceptions and truer judgment than the average man. It must be remembered that good judgment does not wholly consist in holding the right views on the art of making money. It has come to have that meaning under the competitive system of living, but real judgment is the faculty of balancing the relative values of things. One evidence of good judgment is the ability to appreciate that quality and fitness are a higher economical and social asset than cheapness, great output and quick sales.

The "systematic application of the highest knowledge and skill" is a thing that we cannot afford to get along without. Another thing that society has to learn is that the artist cannot create and direct the manufacture of the best possible product unless the public pays the price of the better thing, with a true appreciation of the fact that a good thing that lasts is cheaper than a poorly designed, poorly made article of poor material. Finally, our young people of artistic temperament have to learn that it is better to work towards the correction of the general ugliness of the environment in which we all have to live and suffer, than to produce some one masterpiece that only an occasional person will have the opportunity and training to enjoy.

Besides, a man or woman who is actively engaged on constructive work, applying his ability and training to create beauty and elevate his environment, is at least as likely as the mere student of the technicalities of drawing, painting or sculpture, to become inspired with a vision or thought that must be expressed in the masterpiece that lives.

Moreover, to share in the building up of a civilization that radiates and uplifts many generations and peoples is to share in a masterpiece that far transcends the wonders even of the age of Pericles.

—o—
Plato says that "beauty . . . shall flow into the eye and ear like a health-giving breeze from a purer region, and insensibly draw the soul from earliest years into likeness and sympathy with the beauty of reason;" i. e., sanity of thought which conduces to beauty of conduct. We should so reshape all the externals of our communal life that the soul of the people could nowhere escape from the ministrations of beauty.

—o—
The farmers in Minnesota are walking arm in arm with the Minnesota State Art Commission. The people consult the commission upon all sorts of questions. If the chimney smokes or the plumbing balks, they write to the commission and get help. The commission assists in the selection of wall paper. And this helps some in advancing the cause of pictures and "old masters."

What Thinkers Think

The Substance of Instructive Articles in August Magazines

PEARSON'S

The Oil Story.—The Phelan amendment to the Ferris bill hands over \$55,000,000 worth of California oil lands to powerful corporations, and the government will have to repurchase the oil that it has given away. A receiver in charge of one plant manufactures and delivers gasoline at six cents a gallon, as against nineteen cents of Standard Oil. The new naval program calls for an annual peace consumption of 4,800,000 barrels and a war consumption of 14,400,000. Naval reserves 1 and 2 might contain 72,000,000 barrels of fuel oil, only the proven part of it is to be given away. The Santa Fe railroad, the Standard Oil control most of this stolen property.—George Creel.

Wall Street's Handyman, Charles E. Hughes.—The Republican party this year has the same claim to the support of ninety per cent of the American people as a chicken hawk has to the support of the chickens. Hughes has deliberately chosen to support money as against men. Now money is supporting him. As a corporation lawyer his record is "extremely reassuring" to all those interested in railway investments. How about those interested in railway transportation? The corporations are quite right in turning from Mr. Wilson, who has served them well, to Mr. Hughes, who will doubtless serve them better. As governor he vetoed a two-cent fare bill, and stung his state with a public service commission that the corporations liked and the people detested. How about the insurance investigations? Well the insurance magnates are all fighting for him now. As associate judge of the United States Supreme Court he ruled against labor, but the Republican party is pledged "to the faithful enforcement of all federal laws passed for the protection of labor." Of course. There are none of any consequence. Mr. Hughes and his platform should command the solid millionaire vote. They should command nothing else.—Allan L. Benson.

The Revolt in North Dakota.—North Dakota was losing \$55,000,000 annually by a deal between the milling industries of Minneapolis and the railways. Moreover its No. 1 Northern is doctored during transshipment. Hence scandals about rotten wheat shipped to England. Robbed of money and reputation the outraged delegation of farmers to the legislature is told to "go home and slop the pigs." A non-partisan league started among the farmers is joined by business and professional men who realized that it meant a new era of prosperity. The primaries held during torrential rains registered a majority of 5000 over all the other candidates for the farmers candidate, Frazier. The whole nation has a legitimate interest in the successful working out of the farmers' motto: "We'll stick; we'll win."—Herbert E. Gaston.

The Water Power Grab.—The United States is in process of giving away 44,000,000 horse power of water. With this power phosphate, nitrogen and potash could be manufactured in unlimited quantities as a by-product of hydro-electric plants. The government is handling many great undertakings with surpassing efficiency: the Panama Canal, the Alaska railway, the Coast and Geological surveys, the Lighthouse service, etc. The Myers water power bill stands in the way. On the other hand the Tavenner bill provides for the development of this power by the United States in a simple and practical way. It is too good a bill for Congress even to consider, unless forced by pressure from the folks back home.—Frederick Kerby.

Casement's Conviction.—"Ireland has wronged no man—but where all rights become accumulated wrongs, where men must beg with bated breath for leave to subsist in their own land, to think their own thoughts, sing their own songs, garner the fruits of their own labors, then surely it is the braver, saner and truer thing to be a rebel against such circumstances as these than to tamely accept them as the natural lot of man. My lord, I have done." Never had England such a chance to show how superior she was to the Germans. If Asquith had said: "We refuse to punish these Irish rebels while their brothers are fighting in a great cause", he would have won Ireland. "I knew that the rising would fail", said the widow of one of the executed Sinn Feiners, "and he knew it would fail; but he felt that he was helping to save the soul of Ireland."—Frank Harris.

The First Gentleman in Europe.—Why is Germany going to the wall in spite of her acknowledged efficiency? In twenty years French industries have grown 28 per cent while German industries have grown 50 per cent. Germany has 100,000 university students against 20,000 French and 10,000 English. Fifty highly trained chemists against five in France and one in England.

The hereditary feudal aristocracy is losing the war for Germany. Her captains of industry are Jews. But Jews are not allowed to become army

officers. The consequence is that the German general staff is not as superior to the French general staff as the directory of the Electrical company of Berlin is superior to all French and English electrical companies. Every privilege is a handicap to its possessor and not a benefit.—Frank Harris.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

The Passing of the Turk.—The holy cities of Islam have been wrested by Moslems from Ottoman control. To the German Emperor this is doubtless one of the chief disappointments of the war. Through the Turkish alliance and the German railroads in Asia, he hoped to command the trade routes to Central Asia and to control, and if desirable, bar the Suez canal. Also the whole Mohammedan world would range itself on the side of "Wilhelm Pasha, Caliph of Germany." However, when the Jihad was called nothing happened. Egypt remained loyal. Afghanistan dismissed the German agents. Bokhara and Turkestan adhered to Russia. In India, prince vied with prince in offering treasure and levies to the British. Now the Sheriff of Mecca and the Arabian chieftans decide to break with Constantinople and look to Great Britain for protection.—Editorial.

Christianity and the Sword.—Does the "Prince of Peace" teach peace at any price? "Let him that hath none sell his cloak and buy a sword." The thing that impresses the student is not his pacific virtues: it is his combativeness, his stern challenge to the ruling powers of the world. That this world should be the scene of oppression and wrong, of the triumph of brute force, is to him intolerable. Hence his long journey to fling down his great last challenge to enthroned wrong. He need not have died—on pacifist principles. To act as if war could be no more is to live in a land of dreams to be dispelled by a rude onset of reality. What will the dreamer do in the day of visitation, in the desolation that shall come from afar."—Canon Samuel McComb.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The Health of the Nation.—In comparison with the tragedies that are being enacted in our own country the worst shipwreck on record is absolutely insignificant, and the great war in Europe is of only secondary importance. A recent bill proposes that "every wage-earner whose income does not exceed \$100 a month will be entitled to the services of a physician when he is ill, will receive an allowance during disability and will be provided with medicines and surgical appliances as required. Advocates of this form of social insurance think that this will prevent a great deal of serious illness and resulting physical inefficiency because the poorer classes will no longer be deterred by financial considerations from consulting a physician at the outset of a malady.—Editorial.

CENTURY

The Uses of Adversity.—Great disasters such as the San Francisco earthquake, great strikes and the present world war, bring about a feeling of extraordinary good fellowship and even peace of mind which make the most awful calamities seem to be worth while. An alarmed commentator demands "Is this condition of peacefulness" so supreme a good that it makes the best form of international relationship? It is not their relations with the Germans that make the English feel at peace, it is their relations with one another. The miners at Ludlow were not cheered by their enmity to the armed mine guards but by their amity with their fellow workers.—Editorial.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Canada's Two Years of War and Their Meaning.—Canada has raised an army larger than the whole British force when the present struggle began. She is paying it and pensioning soldiers in a truly munificent way, and her debt after the war will probably be about one billion dollars. At the same time she has enormously increased both her agricultural and manufacturing production and raised a domestic loan for the first time in her history. Countless new occupations for women and possible nationalization of railways are among the striking changes.—P. T. McGrath.

POPULAR MECHANICS

Economic Flood Control.—Four plans are suggested for controlling floods on the Mississippi. Reforestation, impounding reservoirs on the upper branches of the tributaries, additional outlets, and the straightening of the channel. Great floods occurred before the forests were cleared, and to reforest would cause eight agricultural states to revert to a forest wilderness. The amount of water is far too large to be handled by impounding reservoirs. Other outlets would reduce river depths and would

be difficult to control. Straightening the channel would reduce the fall at the upper end of a cut and increase it at the lower end. A completed levee, standardized, protected by revetments and intelligently maintained, supplemented by some re-forestation and reservoirs is the most highly considered solution.—Searle Hendee.

WORLD'S WORK

Lieut.-Col. George O. Squier, U.S.A., Inventor.—Among other important discoveries invented by Mr. Squier is a method of sending along a telephone wire, outside of it but still guided by it, as many as half a dozen wired wireless messages at the same time, tuned to different "frequencies" so that one receiver can receive only one message at a time. If the wire is broken, say by a shell, the telephone goes out of commission, but the wireless messages will jump a space of from fifty to sixty feet and go on without getting loose into the air. He has recently invented a means of delivering an unbroken electric current across an ocean cable, thus making it possible to use the Morse code. This eliminates the clumsy

cable code, which only specialists can read, doubles the capacity of the cable, and does not call for any great alteration in the plant.—Frank C. Page.

What Can a Thin Man Do.—Every evening after dinner a certain thin man sat down with a bottle of milk and as he sipped the milk he read a book. In three months he had gained thirty-seven pounds. There are many expensive sanitariums but what one gains from them is only this—milk and rest. Milk is a good food and accompanied by repose it produces weight. If you can not take milk in one form there are a half dozen others to try. And if all fail study out a diet of starch, fats and sweets which you can assimilate. Exercise sometimes helps. Many people are semi-invalids all their lives because they have never been taught a proper posture and carriage which is the foundation of robust health. Egg lemonade sometimes helps but the best directions as regards so-called tonics are the ones telling you to keep the bottle tightly corked.—Charles Phelps Cushing.

News of the World

Socialist---Labor---General

A California ranchman, being short of horses, hitched his mower behind his automobile with the best results.

Postal revenues for the past fiscal year show a surplus of \$5,200,000. Third surplus shown since 1832.—New York Call.

Four out of every five city men applying at recruiting stations are rejected. Reasons: faulty vision, poor hearing, bad teeth, broken arches, poor lungs and bald heads.—New York Call, Supplement, Aug. 13, 1916.

To destroy gophers, drive your car into the field, keep the engine running and attach hose to exhaust while inserting other end in gopher hole packed about with cloth and dirt. Fumes penetrate passages and issue from other holes which are then plugged up. A badly infested area of three acres was cleared by twenty cents worth of gasoline in this way—Popular Mechanics.

The price of bread has raised to six cents a loaf in La Crosse, Wis. France's war bill to the end of July is \$7,800,000,000. The average cost is \$998,000,000 monthly.

National defense measure passes house by vote of 283 to 51. Involves expenditure of \$661,418,000. Congress appropriated \$267,697,000 for army. Authorizes increase of enlisted men to 74,700 men.

Total number of stockholders in 257,211 miles of railways in America, covering 1285 railroad companies, is 626,122. Actual number of stockholders is less; many owning in many companies.

Physicians and scientists amazed and regard as a mystery of biology the birth of twins, a negro boy and a white girl to a white woman by a Spanish negro in Denver.—Allentown Labor Herald.

It is announced that the United Cigar Stores Company will open 900 more retail stores this year.

Owing to the high and increased cost of print paper Philadelphia newspaper owners reduce size of publications and permit no returns from wholesalers.

A. A. Rovalo, representing a miners' organization of Sonora state, Mexico, says the Carranza government has wiped out the peonage system and encourages labor organizations. Sonora has now 20,000 organized workmen. Says the big question is the land which American capitalists and others are anxious to retain. Insists that a feeling of hate for Americans is a fiction and gotten up for the purpose of further exploiting the working class—Illinois State Federation of Labor.

There are forty-four families in America with income equal to 100,000 workmen.—Leader.

American immigration in 1914 was 1,218,480, the Russian empire sending more than any other nation.

Thomas A. Edison says he is on the eve of great discoveries. Power may be obtained from molecules by a disintegrator.

Boilermakers win five months strike against the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock company.

Rural credits bill passed in House permitting farmers holding good title to borrow fifty per cent of appraised value with interest not more than five per cent. Loans can be run thirty-six years and paid in instalments.

Latest reported railroad mileage: Great Britain 23,350; France 30,686; Germany 37,995; Russia 37,008; Austria-Hungary 27,570. The United States 257,211. California has 8,368 miles of railroad.

Southern Pacific earnings for June were \$13,000,000, for fiscal year \$152,000,000, the greatest in its history, while operating expenses were \$129,000,000.

Teamsters in Minneapolis are on strike against a fourteen-hour work-day. Hammond, Ind., teamsters received \$3 weekly increases.

Socialists carried Finland with a majority of ten over all other parties.

New York is now pre-eminently the world's largest commercial port. More than \$2,000,000,000 annually flow through her portals.

The Federal government has appropriated \$85,000,000 for the purpose of building good roads in America. Each state appropriates an equal amount of the sum given by the government. California's share of the government funds will be \$2,336,250 thus making over \$5,000,000 available for bettering the roads in this state.

A King's county, California, farmer experimenting with Soudan grass is reported by the Rural Farmer as having cut eight tons to the acre and in nine months raised grass nine feet high. He will cut three times this year.

Washington.—The Senate passed the child labor bill by a vote of 52 to 12. The bill provides that no producer shall ship goods out of a state that has been labored on by a child under 16 years of age for more than eight hours a day or for more than six days a week.

In Petrograd, twelve Lettish workmen were convicted and sentenced from two to four years for belonging to the Socialist party.

Paris now owns meat shops with great saving to people. Many cities in France are running general stores.

Colorado strike indictments are to be dismissed. Unions too strong to permit such action.

Toronto typographical union has raised wages of its newspaper members \$1 per week; to \$22 for evening and \$24 for morning newspapers. Wages of apprentices also increased.

Sixty thousand garment workers in New York have won a five month's strike against their organized employers. Forty-nine hours per week with six per cent raise.

Georgia's textile industries employ 5000 children under 16.

TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC:

We regret that a poem, entitled "The Mystery of Death", appeared in the June-July number of the WESTERN COMRADE, signed George Mauricio. It was not written by him, but by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. A plagiarism does not often occur, and found the editor unsuspecting. This explanation with apologies is tendered the real author—EDITOR

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The Co-operative Commonwealth

By Clinton Bancroft

THE Co-operative Commonwealth! What is it to be, and where, and when, and how? What will its powers and functions be? And what its benefits to the people? These are questions the people are asking; they want to know about it; they are watching for an answer.

Prefacing the answer with a declaration of the principle that a minority may do legally and successfully in its private capacity through social organization and combination, what a majority refuses to do in its public capacity through political action or government; and believing that to-day there is a strong minority (multitudes of noble, sympathetic men and women everywhere) intellectually and physically equipped to lay the foundation of the Co-operative Commonwealth, there will be presented in this series a well developed and practicable plan for its immediate initiation and a logical forecasting of the evolutionary methods and means by which the impending social and industrial revolution will be largely wrought.

Epoch periods bring forth epochal ideas, epochal movements, and epochal men. The epochal men organize the epochal movement; the movement gives form and substance to the idea. That this is an epochal period in the history of civilization, no one familiar with the signs of the times can doubt. Among those signs are the ones just mentioned. The epochal idea today is co-operation, the epochal movement is industrial organization, and the epochal organization to express and defend and advance the principles of co-operation through industrial education will be known as the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Co-operative Commonwealth which philosophers and romancers have so long visioned in some undefined and far-off time will have its birth and take its place in the affairs of men, just as have all other successful organizations in the past, whether political, industrial, educational or moral, and as all social orders necessarily must—its initiative will be the work of a few epochal men convening an Industrial Congress of Co-operators and Modern Educators representative of the ideas to which it is desired to give form and power in organized movement.

The immediate purpose of such an Industrial Congress would be to found a new industrial, educational, and exchange system under the name and banner of the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which dividends from rental of land to the workers and producers of wealth, from interest on the medium by which the products of labor are exchanged, and from profit on the labor-cost of exchange, should have no place. Such dividends are equivalent to the exercise of the taxing power by private individuals. Co-operative organization of industries and banking, with a medium of exchange based upon labor, offers the most logical and powerful means by which such taxing power of usurious capital may be broken, and land held for speculation or rent restored to the people for social use. Representing these epochal ideas this Industrial Congress would act with that consummation constantly in view, convening annually and amending and improving its industrial law as experience and conditions required or justified, just as all great national orders are built up today.

Upon the free exercise of these four functions of society—the industrial, the political, the educational, and the exchange of the products of labor, the life, liberty and industrial activity of every individual and even civilization itself, depend. And Modern Educators now declare that in the complete co-operation of these social functions the solution of the problem of labor and capital will be found at last. The working together of some of these functions in a partial and imperfect manner has for some time been recognized, but nowhere are they all working in perfect harmony.

The task which the Modern Educator must set for himself then, is to bring the political re-organizer, the industrial co-operator, and the function of exchange into working harmony with himself; that is, into an organization where all may work together free from the errors and traditions and limitations of those older political and industrial orders which have proved themselves to be both unfitted and unable to solve the social problems of the times. This result may be best accomplished through an Industrial Congress establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Growth of Co-operation

ONE of the most significant developments of the day is the growth and development of the co-operative organizations. The impractical dream of yesterday is the accepted fact of today.

In a recent discussion of rural credit laws Myron T. Herrick said: "You have heard critics and doubters say that while co-operation may be congenial to German, Austrian, Danish and Dutch farmers, it is not adaptable to American farmers because conditions and temperaments in the United States are different from those in Europe. I sincerely believe that if it were legally possible to do through an association whatever may now be done through a corporation, rural co-operation would spread more rapidly and bring greater results here than it has done in Germany. I base my belief on the fact that wherever the association is now legal and properly regulated American enterprise has, with few exceptions, done more with it than European enterprise."

A Chicago lyceum bureau has sent out lecturers accom-

panied by Chautauqua entertainers and musicians to put before the farmers the advantages of co-operation. Instead of charging admission, the farmers are asked to become members of co-operative organizations.

The Department of Agriculture has prepared tentative articles of agreement for country clubs to study ways and means of promoting community welfare. This department also maintains several bureaus engaged in various branches of the subject of co-operation, and partly supports 1200 county farm agents.

Fifteen local farmers co-operative grain elevators have formed a corporation for the purpose of building a grain elevator at Galveston. This corporation has a seat in the Kansas City board of trade. Community egg circles for the marketing of eggs are being formed through the Department of Agriculture. The Post Office Department is encouraging the selling and delivering of eggs through the facilities it offers. The eggs produced in the United States are worth

annually \$600,000,000, nearly as much as the wheat crop.

Boys and girls in agricultural clubs hold records for crop production per acre. 250,000 are enrolled in these clubs. A regular service by mail is maintained from Washington, instructing the boys and girls in raising corn, potatoes, sugar beets, market gardens, pigs, and poultry; also in home economics and handicrafts.

Co-operative laundries built adjoining co-operative creameries have banished "wash-day" from the homes in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and two thousand co-operative insurance companies present a record showing even greater success than that of the creameries.

But these various instances of localized co-operation are only slight indications of the fact that Americans are beginning to live up to their motto: "United we stand——." The law demonstrates itself wherever applied. At Puyallup, Wash. a

number of small farmers who were going behind were organized into a society of which the fundamental bylaw was that each member must market ALL of his produce through the organization. This has grown into a very prosperous community with many co-operative features.

The most thorough and ideal example of the co-operative spirit carried through every feature of daily life is the Llano del Rio Co-operative Colony. The experience of this community is proving very definitely that the way to construct an edifice, whether material or economic, is to get together and build.

The individualistic idea of fighting for your own hand alone against the world takes on an aspect of trivial foolishness, compared with what a large group of people, working together and conserving the wealth they create in one whole, can accomplish in the way of **real results**.

Jottings of Julius

By Emanuel Julius

The cost of living started out quite nominal, but the capitalists soon made it PHEnomenal.

The most ideal system which man will ever create is one in which the persons who do the work of the world will get the product of their toil. The most odious system is capitalism, for under it the toilers are exploited, and the parasites rewarded.

When we were children we were taught to "scatter seeds of kindness". But the copybook maxims have been changed. Today the children are taught to "scatter dum-dum bullets." They are instructed in capitalism's favorite bit of ethics: "Let no day pass without hoping to bayonet someone who happened to be born in a foreign land."

The jingoists "settle" the unemployed problem by sending the out-of-works to die on the battlefields. When they are all "at rest," the unemployed problem is "settled." Very simple logic. Do you get it?

We are told that war prepares men for good citizenship. "The fiber is made all the finer and firmer by the hammer of Mars," says a newspaper writer. Take a healthy man and tap one of his arteries. Let the life fluid trickle from him. Will that strengthen his fiber and make firmer his being?

Climbers — porch and social — are the result of the capitalist system. They are the extremes of monopolism.

A good feature of the Socialist movement is that the members are not the pawns of leaders. The officers in the organization are the servants, not the masters, of the rank and file. The strength of Socialism lies in the mass, not in the individual. One Socialist is just about as important as one dill in a pickle factory.

Militarism Means Magnificent Melons for Morgan.

A scientist claims that goldfish have brains. Well, the first thing we know a scientist will come along and say he has discovered a set of brains in the cranium of a workingman who votes an old party ticket.



Emanuel Julius

Professor Pickering says he could talk to Mars if he had \$10,000,000. Most of the parasites who have that much money can talk to Venus. We have always heard that money talks, but it has been our impression that it takes more than \$10,000,000 to talk to Mars. In Europe they are talking to Mars to the tune of \$90,000,000 a day. Some talk!

Capital recognizes no flag or nation. It goes beyond all frontiers. It expects the workers to be patriotic, to worship flags and die for countries, because it is the best way to continue in power. Capitalists are believers in solidarity for themselves and competition among the workers. A divided working class means a powerful moneyed class.

"Small thieves lie in towers fastened to wooden blocks; big ones strut about in gold and silver", said Cato, who lived two centuries before Christ. Today we have the same condition, and we often characterize it as follows: "Steal a loaf of bread and you go to jail; steal a railroad and you go to the Senate."

After we have civilization civilized, it will be time enough to go after the so-called heathen.

If you say "Don't hurt business," you are called a sound, conservative, respectable citizen. But if you say "Don't let business hurt the people," you are a dangerous agitator who seeks to undermine the institutions of society.

George Washington put it correctly when, in a letter to Lafayette, he wrote: "It really is a very strange thing that there should not be room in the world for men to live without cutting one another's throats."

Under Socialism, the man who will move the machinery will be the man to rule the world.

When the exploited worker is asked where he stands on "elastic currency" he should answer that he stands for more adhesive currency.

Less booze and more books—that is pretty general among the Socialists.

Victor Berger on His Recall

SINCE the rules governing national referendums restrict me to 200 words for arguments referring to the recall initiated by Local Marion, Ind., kindly permit me to say a few more words in my behalf through the columns of your valuable paper.

For many years I have advocated a certain training of all citizens of our country—as a part of “preparedness” for the working class.

The difference between militarism and my position is enormous. It is as great as the difference between Capitalism and Socialism.

Militarism is a means to keep the working class in subjection. My “preparedness” will put into the hands of the working class the means to free itself, if all other means should fail—or if the republican form of government should be threatened by the plutocracy.

I am one of those who believe in constructive political work. While we favor the acceptance of the smallest political and economic reform that may benefit the working class, we also know that, nevertheless, in the end emancipation of the working class will be hardly brought about by such reforms. And it will surely never be brought about by speeches and pamph-

lets. The capitalist class will not abdicate as easily as all that.

In the end it will be a question of force. And if the working class is “well prepared,” it will not necessarily be bloody force.

A Socialist party that does not want to give up all ambitions and hopes for the establishment of Socialism can, therefore, never be a pacifist party.

Moreover, a democratically organized defense force was always considered by every Socialist party in the world as a means of international peace. There is no such democratic army in Europe today—the nearest approach to it, we find in Switzerland.

The platform of nearly every Socialist party in the world declares for an armed nation. The last International congress which had this subject under consideration was held in Stuttgart in 1907. It decided unanimously:—

“The congress sees in the democratic organization of a military system and in the substitution of a citizens’ army for a standing army an essential guarantee for making offensive wars impossible and facilitating the elimination of antagonism between nations.”

The American Socialist platform contains nothing on this question.

A Strange Referendum

By Elizabeth H. Thomas

IT is most astonishing to find Socialists initiating a referendum for the recall of Comrade Victor Berger on the grounds proposed by local Marion. What! are we to recall a member of the National Committee for favoring a measure which has been proposed by Socialist conventions in every country of the world and indorsed by the Socialist International?

Do the Local Marion comrades know that if their rule had been applied in the past, Marx, Bebel, Jaures, Vandervelde, and all the other great Socialist leaders would have been pitched out of the party? That the whole international Socialist movement would have been excommunicated? Here is the proof:—

The program of the French Socialist party adopted in 1902, demanded: “Substitution of a militia for the standing army, and adoption of every measure, such as reductions of military service, leading up to it.”—*Ensor’s Modern Socialism*, p.349.

The German Social-Democratic party at the Erfurt conference in 1891, demanded: “Education of all to be capable of bearing arms. Armed nation instead of standing army.”—*Ensor’s Modern Socialism*, p.319.

The program of the Social-Democratic Federation of England as revised in 1903, demanded: “The abolition of standing armies and the establishment of national citizen forces.”—*Ensor’s Modern Socialism*, p.355.

The Austrian Social-Democratic program adopted in 1901, demanded: “Substitution of the armed nation for the standing army. Education of all to be capable of bearing arms. Arming of the whole nation.”—*Ensor’s Modern Socialism* p.366.

The program of the Belgian Labor party adopted at Brussels in 1893, demanded: Provisionally; organization of a national militia.”—*Ensor’s Modern Socialism*, p. 326.

The International Socialist congress of Stuttgart in 1907

declared: “The congress sees in the democratic organization of the military system and in the substitution of a citizens’ army for the standing army an essential guarantee for making offensive wars impossible and facilitating the elimination of antagonisms between nations.”

Nor has the Socialist party ever changed its ground on this question. These demands for the “citizen army” have never been annulled or repealed by the International or by any of the national parties.

With what kind of consistency can a comrade claim to stand for international Socialism and at the same time propose to recall those who stand for the measures proposed by the Socialist International?

It is unfortunate that some of our comrades know so little about international Socialism and what it really stands for. They do know that the sort of “preparedness” advocated by Wilson and the munition trust is a bad thing. Therefore, they imagine that all “preparedness” is a bad thing. They do not understand that the kind of “preparedness” (namely, the citizen army) advocated by Comrade Berger and the international Socialist movement would make offensive wars impossible and cut off militarism right at the root.

It is curious that these extreme pacifists want to persecute everybody who does not agree with them. They want peace—but not peace with their fellow Socialists. Those who do not agree with them must walk the plank. This is a ruinous policy and destroys all freedom of thought and speech. Surely our party is large enough to have some room for diversity of opinion. The days of heresy-hunting are past even in the church. Let us put an end to them in the Socialist Party.

But, above all, let us have enough consistency and common sense not to persecute a comrade for sharing the views of the great builders of the Socialist movement, as carefully and deliberately expressed in all their official utterances.

With the Hustlers

"I shall come to Llano this fall, and also let my family take a look at it; but it would not be necessary for me to make this trip in order to strengthen my belief that such a co-operative community as that devised by you could be prosperous. Even if your enterprise should fail, though I do not see yet any reason why it could, similar ones will be in the next steps of the social development. Fraternaly yours, A. K.

H. S., San Simon, Ariz., says: "I am anxious to receive the next copy of the Comrade, but I am more anxious to be back at Llano. . . I must say I never enjoyed a vacation as well as the short time I spent at the Colony. I am boosting it, and everyone around here thinks it will be a delightful place to go to."

C. N. D., Panama, says: "You will notice instead of coming to Llano, we have drifted quite a distance. A rather mysterious route, but such is the pass we hope will lead us out of the competitive world. Llano is our goal all the while. With best wishes to the brave and industrious comrades."

"I'm keen to know all about Llano—that's where I long to be. Yours for co-operation, C. C."

"It's a stimulator of high power—like reading of the 'Deutschland's' arrival. More power to co-op. Truly, W. M."

A. K., of Salt Lake, hustler-in-chief among sub-getters, hit the high record mark for July by turning in sixty-one subscriptions. He said in June that he hoped to raise his thirty-eight to fifty, but like a good co-operator, he did not stop when he reached that point and kept on until he had added eleven more. The WESTERN COMRADE surely appreciates his efforts.

H. M., of Alberta, Can., says in part: "I wanted to subscribe long ago, but there were two reasons; first, dollars are scarce as hen's teeth; second, when I read the WESTERN COMRADE it made me feel so bad that I cursed everything in Canada for not being able to be with the comrades in Llano. . . . If they will use their own heads a little and not let themselves be confused by such tommyrot as the Deputy Commissioner of Corporations gave out in his report, and stick to it, they must succeed."

F. P. McMahon, Llano, on a lecture tour, writing from Taft, Cal., says: "After seeing conditions in the capitalistic world again, the Colony looks better than ever. The struggle out in the system is getting harder all the time, there is no hope for the worker. As an individual he is doomed. The colonists are surely fortunate, their troubles are as nothing compared to hundreds and hundreds of people right here in this wonderfully rich oil region. Patience should be their watchword. Best wishes to one and all. Yours ever in the cause."

If You Received Two

WESTERN COMRADES this time, pass one of them on to neighbors or friends who are interested. Get his subscription too.

The Soils of Llano (continued from page nineteen)

ganic mass of mineral clay, the organic substance which is so necessary to the fertility of the soil.

Taking this soil in its raw state our gardeners have produced wonderful results, clearing, leveling and applying compost from the barnyard, until we have over a hundred acres of vegetables and small fruits that supply, at the present time, the needs of over seven hundred people.

Methods of Improvement

Plants grow like animals, and in this growth there is a tearing down or wasting away of the tissues. Besides the food necessary to replace these wasted tissues the plant must have food to build more tissue and to store away in its stems, roots, leaves and seeds.

Foods containing carbon help to build the tissues of the stems, roots and leaves. Foods containing nitrogen are stored away in the seeds and edible parts of the plants. We therefore see the necessity of mineral and nitrogenous compounds in the soil. Plants may grow luxuriant foliage which is largely mineral, on a mineral soil, but will not produce seeds or food because of the lack of nitrogen, potash, or phosphoric acid.

Barnyard manure has been used with astonishing results. Last year an experiment was carried on with wheat. It was partly on raw and partly on manured soil. The manured soil produced thirty bushels per acre, and the raw soil about fifteen bushels per acre.

Barnyard manure does not, however, contain the element nitrogen in any appreciable quantity. Nitrogen is produced by the decay of the organic matter in the manure, which under favorable conditions is converted into ammonia or its compounds, which is in turn, through bacterial action, converted into nitrates.

A soil may contain a great deal of plant food and yet plants grown on it may starve to death. For example, if the soil is hard or cohesive, root development is hindered, and the plant food is untouched because the roots can not reach it.

The incorporation of manure with the soil modifies this difficulty. The soil becomes more porous. The organic substance of the manure holds the soil particles apart, and also increases its water holding capacity.

A large percentage of the plant food elements are oxides. The free circulation of air through the soil is necessary to the oxidation of the mineral and chemical elements contained in it. The loose condition of the soil, such as is obtained by the application of manure, is advantageous to the circulation of the air and more food is in this way made available.

The use of barnyard manure is not practicable as a soil builder when working on a large area. The process is too slow when hundreds of acres are being prepared.

Green manure crops have been proven a success and have the added advantage of quickness in their results. It has been proven that the yield of potatoes in Llano can be increased thirty per cent by the raising and plowing under of green crops such as peas, vetches, clovers and alfalfa. The organic matter of the stems, roots and leaves decomposes, and leaves the mineral matter and nitrogen of which they are composed in the soil. These green crops have the further advantage of being able to convert the free nitrogen of the air into nitrates, which are directly available as food to plants.

The conversion of humus into nitrates takes, in some cases, a whole year. We can, therefore, see the advantage of having our nitrates immediately available to the crops. On account of these facts we are planning to seed three hundred acres to alfalfa, which will increase the humus and nitrogen content of our soils and furnish one of the best of foods for our stock.

The Western Comrade

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Los Angeles, Cal.

ISSUED EACH MONTH AT LLANO, CALIFORNIA

Subscription Price Fifty Cents a Year

JOB HARRIMAN, Managing Editor
FRANK E. WOLFE, Editor

VOL. IV.

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1916

Nos. 4 and 5

YOU MAY ASK QUESTIONS

of the editors of the various departments about their work, and they will answer your questions gladly.

☞ Health, Agriculture, Education, Art, Women's and other departments will be continued as regular features of the WESTERN COMRADE and you are urged to make the fullest use of the opportunities for information thus offered.

☞ Address your inquiries to

Editor, WESTERN COMRADE
Llano, California

To the Editor, Western Comrade:

From various sources and in various ways a propaganda is going forth to the American public, the object of which is to induce the public to believe that stringent legal measures must be taken for the conservation of the public health, and that in order to do this an independent department of health must be established under the Federal government, with its chief officer a member of the President's cabinet. In no instance can the demand for this department, or these activities, be traced to the general public; the demand is entirely from a group of doctors who have become so numerous and so insistent within the ranks of the various political parties that they have come to be known as "political doctors."

These are all of one school of medicine, that which calls itself the "regular" school. Not content with having every office under the public health service, where the office requires one trained as a physician, filled with a physician trained in the allopathic school, these doctors are now attempting an extension of the public health service and a gradual usurpation of the rights and powers of the various states in the matter of public health.

The average man and woman not only feels perfectly competent to select such form of treatment for disease as he or she may prefer, but demands that he or she be left free to make such selection without interference by state or government. State medicine would surely be a step towards state religion, and before any assent is given to a further extension of the powers of a medical monopoly, careful examination should be made as to what is meant by "the enactment of further measures for the conservation of health and the creation of an independent department of health."

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Henry Van Arsdale.

TRAIN, AUTO AND HOTEL SERVICE

The Southern Pacific railroad passes through Palmdale, twenty miles from the Colony. There are two trains each way daily. Train leaves Los Angeles at 7:45, arriving at Palmdale at 10:47 a. m. Train leaves Los Angeles in evening at 7:45, arriving at Palmdale 10:47 p. m.

Down train or from San Francisco and intervening points, arrives at Palmdale at 3:55 a. m. and 4:07 p. m.

The Llano stage, which carries mail and passengers, meets the 10:47 a. m. train and picks up passengers arriving from the south and those from the north who have been waiting since 3:55 a. m.

Visitors arriving on the afternoon trains may secure auto service by

telephoning the Colony, or better still, if possible write time of arrival addressing Publicity Department, Llano, Cal.

Stage fare from Palmdale to the Colony is \$2 for the round trip. There is daily auto stage service from Los Angeles to the Colony. Service can be arranged for at 924 Higgins Building, Los Angeles. Round trip \$5.00, one way \$3.

Hotel rates at Llano, \$1.00 per day. Single meals, 25c. Midday meals at the Tighlman hotel, 35c; Sunday chicken dinners at the Sierra Made (boys and girls) colony, 50c, under Mrs. George Pickett's management.

The Nondescript

By JACK WOLF

I call him that. Perhaps
You'll call him other names.
However, he's a man of God's
Own making. Fame and fortune
Never stopped to place a wreath
Of sweet success upon his brow,
And melancholy lingers at
His side, a life companion.
A nondescript, that's what he is,—
Named and yet nameless. One day
I came upon him unawares, alone he sat,—
A sad, pathetic figure in the park and
In his hand he held a quaint,
Old-fashioned silver watch. I caught
His hand and looked to see
The fading photo of a mother's face
Within the cover. And then I looked
Into the eyes of Nondescript and saw
Some tear-drops glisten. Then I knew,
That even tho Success has passed
Him by, a higher, Godly blessing
Pulsed within the heart of Nondescript.
I have a boy at home and I am praying
He will always be an honor
And a source of pride and joy to both
His mother and myself,—and yet
If this same boy of mine, in years to come,
Will always cherish, love and keep
A quaint, old-fashioned silver watch,
Wherein between the covers is
A mother's face, I then will know
My life has not been spent in vain.

Is your address right?

Please write to the Circulation Department if your Address is not correctly given on the WESTERN COMRADE, as the move to Llano has made a revision of the mailing list necessary.

Circulation Department
WESTERN COMRADE
Llano, California

Letters from Colonists

WHY I CAME TO LLANO

I came to Llano because I could see not only an independent living for myself and family with all its social and moral advantages, but to help solve the problem of co-operation, and I am going to help carry out my intentions. I had, and still have, unshaken faith in its founder, Mr. Harriman. I have spent about seventeen months here, and of course have had to do some pioneering which I fully expected to do, but I am still here and feel that I am one of the many who will eventually show the capitalistic world what co-operation in reality can do. I have no desire whatever to go back to city life. I am for Llano, now and always.

—○—
Le Roy Morrison

Having been located in the Antelope valley, Los Angeles county, California, on Mescal Creek previous to the arrival of the Llano del Rio Colony on the Big Rock Creek, and having been in the struggle for existence under the capitalist regime for some thirty years, the idea of co-operation appealed very strongly to myself and wife. Therefore, when the Llano Colony was in its infancy we became working members, joining the first day of May, 1914. Our experience has shown that united efforts and a little stick-to-itiveness is all that is required to build up for yourself a home which you cannot always do under the capitalistic system on the outside.

—○—
John J. Leslie

I have resided in Llano for more than fourteen months, and consider myself in a position to give a fair and unbiased opinion of this wonderful community. I have been here long enough to be shorn of any illusions that might have been part of my first enthusiasm over the place and I can truthfully say that every phase of life here is superior to the life encountered in the capitalistic world. No, life is not one long sweet song here nor do we expect to be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease, but I wish to draw attention to the fact that our people possess the necessary requisites for success, namely; a determination to overcome all obstacles and a genuine spirit of co-operation. To those who contemplate joining us, I would say, "Come on in, the water is fine."

C. H. Scott.

"THE PEST"

"ADOLESCENCE" and "SLUMMING"

By EMANUEL JULIUS

Three Clever Plays

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.

PRICE TEN CENTS

THE WESTERN COMRADE, LLANO, CAL.

What Our Visitors Say

I am trying to get to Llano and put my shoulder to the wheel. Am getting all the things I need, so when I go up I won't have to impose upon the Colony for anything, and yet have a few dollars on the side so that when I want something extra that the Colony doesn't supply, I can get it. I can imagine what it is to start in at the Colony, but without hard work and a good spirit you can't do anything. I am making arrangements to come up to Llano the 10th of September with eight people.

I remain your Comrade,

F. E. G.

—○—
"Wife and I were highly pleased with Llano, its climate, its purpose, and its people. The best in the world. And we look forward to the time when we can join our Comrades and leave this world of strife and worry."

H. E. L., Arizona.

—○—
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. Now 308 acres, 120 acres in pears, 40 acres in French prunes and 100 acres in garden of vegetables, a wonderful rabbitry containing over 2000, 2000 hens, 85 cows and a splendid barn, and we are told there are 85 head on the range, also 30 head of colts. are the result of two years labor.

There are 73 working horses; a large industrial building in which is contained all departments of mechanical machinery, including a fine weaving shop for carpets, etc., a splendid up-to-date printing establishment with modern linotype, a steam laundry, new public bathhouses and swimming pool. The canner 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 I heard two 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

—○—
After spending a week at Llano, I am able to say that, while I have kept up with the progress made at the Colony through the Comrade, yet I was agreeably surprised at the huge problems which have been solved, and the great future that lies before them. I believe those who stick to it will reap a wealth of opportunity that will well repay their efforts. I do not believe their literature exaggerates, indeed it has left me short in my imagination of the things attained.

Mrs. E. C., Pasadena

Musical Instruments Needed at Llano

The band, orchestra, and other organizations at Llano are in need of instruments. Those interested please communicate with

Circulation Department
WESTERN COMRADE
Llano, California

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

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.....

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.

Feeding for Egg Production continued from p. 19

What is a good summer food and brings better results if fed with other grains is Egyptian corn, Kaffir corn, and Indian corn. These may be mixed in different proportions, but it is advisable to make the larger portion of wheat in the summer on account of the heating effect of the corn, and in the winter to increase the corn as the weather changes.

Do not feed mouldy food; cleanliness should always be observed.

The natural habit of the hen is to be busy all day. It is therefore necessary to have some delicacy within reach at all times of the day. Keep them busy and happy. The hen solo means eggs; train your singers.

When the foods are being changed do not change too abruptly; make it gradually.

In feeding lime, be sure it is slacked. Oyster and clam shells make good lime foods for they serve the purpose both of lime and grinders. This and charcoal should be before the hens at all times.

Remember that meat and green-cut bone are excellent foods and are best fed in a fresh state. If handling poultry on a large scale, one should have a meat and bone cutter so he may utilize all meat that might otherwise be wasted. Care should be taken in feeding the meat not to feed too much at a time unless you have a steady supply of all they can eat for when they haven't a steady supply they are apt to over eat when fed.

Milk is a very good food especially at moulting time. It should never be fed fresh but sour or curdled, and fed in clean troughs. Care should be taken to have a constant supply, as otherwise the hens may over drink when they get it. Care should also be taken in keeping the vessels and troughs for feeding clean.

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

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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

Circulation Dept., Western Comrade, Llano, Cal.

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

Announcement!

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.

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

OFFER No. 3

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

Circulation Dept., Western Comrade,
 Llano, Cal.

Important Notice

INCREASE IN PRICE OF WESTERN COMRADE

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 Name
 and Address **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.

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Circulation Dept., Western Comrade
 Llano, Cal.

When You Want Information About Llano:

ITS PUBLICATIONS
 ITS INDUSTRIES ITS INSTITUTIONS
 ITS SCHOOLS ITS AMUSEMENTS

Address

The WESTERN COMRADE
 LLANO, CAL.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT
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 INSTALLMENTS, ETC.

Address

Llano del Rio Company of Nevada
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This is the reason so many people come to Llano. It is the only city in the world that takes care of its citizens. It is the only city that provides for its aged without giving charity. It is the only city that offers equal opportunity and guarantees a living to all. It is the only city that is progressive in every direction. It offers you the things you are striving for, and it offers you independence. It offers freedom from worry, security and pleasant surroundings.

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