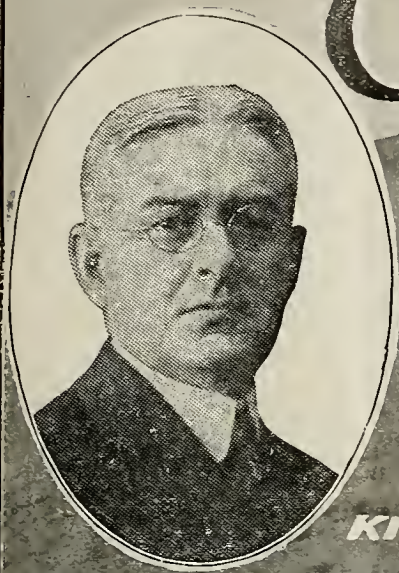


The WESTERN COMRADE

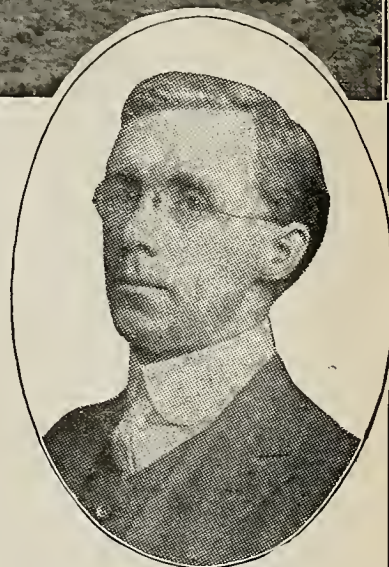


VOTE FOR
**BENSON &
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LLANO
COLONY
← 20 MI. →

This Issue Contains:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Editorials on Live Subjects | By Job Harriman |
| The Story of Boyland | By Prince Hopkins |
| Building a Socialist City | By A. Constance Austin |
| Woman After the War | By Agnes H. Downing |
| The Llano I Saw | By Walter Huggins |
| The Soul of Sing Lee (Fiction) | By Helen Frances Easley |
| Following the Water | By Robert K. Williams |

Illustrations and articles showing the progress and development of the Llano del Rio Co-operative Community.



October 1916

The Gateway To Freedom Through Co-operative Action

THE Llano del Rio Co-operative Colony is situated in the beautiful Antelope Valley in Los Angeles County, California. The Colony lies close to the Sierra Madre range where an abundance of clear, sparkling water from mountain springs is sufficient to irrigate thousands of fertile acres. The climate is mild and delightful, the soil is fertile, and markets are not far distant.

The Llano del Rio Colony is a horticultural, agricultural, and stock-raising enterprise, with such manufacturing as will supply the needs of the colonists, with perhaps something to sell when the Colony has grown sufficiently. Nearly 800 already live in Llano, and thousands plan to come. Excellent schools, among them the Montessori taking charge of children 2½ years to 6 years of age, a delightful social life, and freedom from economic worries, make the Colony attractive.

LLANO OFFERS YOU ESCAPE FROM

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 unemployment 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.

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.

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 below. The management of the Colony rest 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.

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.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWERED

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

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

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

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

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, rob-

bed 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.

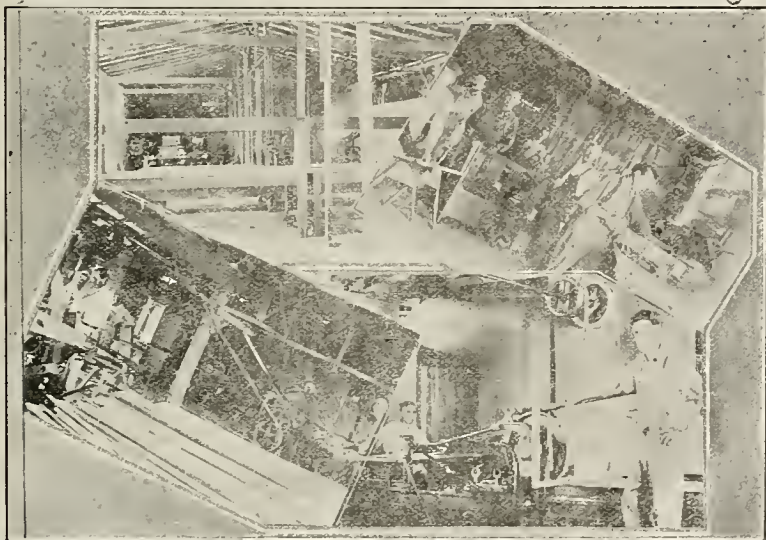
Write today for an application blank, fill it out and send together with a remittance of \$10 or more to secure your membership. You can then arrange to pay \$10 a month or more until you can so adjust your affairs that you can make final payment and join your comrades who have already borne the first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

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



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

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

Following is the plan which has proven successful: each shareholder 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 50¢ a year. Both the Western Comrade and the Llano Colonist to one name for 75¢.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND MAKE ALL PAYMENTS TO THE

Llano del Rio Company, Llano, California

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 Montessorri 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
the "Lumber Number"**

Telling, with Pictures, about Llano's New Fifty Thousand Dollar Industry.
Send in Your Bundle Orders for this Issue at Once.

You'll be interested in--

Cannery Busiest of All Industries in Llano

Apples, Tomatoes, Peaches and Beans Demand Attention; Tons of Apples Received to be Placed in Storage; Many Canned.

Every available woman and child in Llano has been called on to work in the Cannery during the past week and

SEVEN CROPS ALFALFA TO BE CUT THIS YEAR

With six crops of alfalfa already cut, C. S. Millarr is confident that the seventh can be cured this year, making

BOYS PICK BEANS AND PROVE WILLING WORKERS

With twelve boys to help him, Wesley Zornes proved that the picking of vegetables is no problem at all in

Mandolin Club Turns Hotel into Cabaret

Pleasant Surprise Enjoyed by Diners When Musicians Rehearse

Without entirely intending it, the musicians in the Mandolin and Guitar Club treated the diners at the Hotel to a very pleasant surprise Sunday eve-

MONSTER APPLES ASTONISH VISITORS; WEIGH 1½ POUNDS

Three apples weighing altogether four pounds and a half, and measuring more than 14 inches across

LLANO PICKERS WORKING ON NEARBY RANCHES NOW

Exchanging labor for fruit with the nearby ranches has taken quite a crew of men from the colony. Those who went to the Valyermo ranch are: L. L.

Vegetable Wagon for the Commissary

Delivery of vegetables direct from the gardens to the homes at least three times a week is planned by the commissary department, and if possible will be put into operation this week.

Boys Build Wireless to Send Student Messages

D. L. Davis, Fred Scott, Charles Ferrel, and Allen Batchelor have rigged up a wireless outfit and are studying the code with the intention of mak-

EXPECT NEW MACHINES IN PLANING MILL

Several new machines are expected for use in the Llano Planing Mill, and negotiations are now under way

Llano Is the Only Co-operative City In the World

The Llano Colonist

PUBLISHED AT LLANO, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

Read it every week

Llano Souvenir Club Makes Christmas Plans

Installment members all over the United States are interested in the up-building of the Colony. It has been

LLANO'S WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

I want to tell the readers of the LLANO COLONIST about the Women's Exchange, one of the newest

New Waterproofing for Llano Houses

John Benjamin, of Los Angeles, who expects some day to become a resident of Llano, was a visitor one day last week. As a painter and interior

THE LLANO COLONIST brings you all of the detailed news of the Llano del Rio Colony fresh each week. It tells you of the things you are interested in. It relates the activities, the establishment and development of industries. It keeps you in touch with the greatest co-operative demonstration in the world.

¶ EVEN DOUBTERS WILL READ of co-operation in action, a practical application of the principles we teach. You can get your unconvinced friends to reading Socialism by reading the LLANO COLONIST and the WESTERN COMRADE. They won't listen to abstract argument but they will read about how we are working out our theories. You can help to bring Socialism by getting subscriptions for the LLANO COLONIST. Get up clubs of trial two months' subscriptions at ten cents each.

THE LLANO COLONIST IS ONLY

50c A YEAR

Six Months for 25c; Trial Two Months for 10c

With New Subscription or Renewal to the WESTERN COMRADE, 75c for One Year.....

The Western Comrade

Devoted to the Cause of the Workers

VOL. IV

LLANO, CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER, 1916

No. 6

Editorials By Job Harriman

ARBITRATION. What a sweet sounding word! How remarkable it is that the capitalist who has "nothing to arbitrate" is demanding a law to compel arbitration!

This is no paradox.

It is a live wire with a direct current. Do you doubt it? Touch it. Your flesh will be seared, and your very marrow stunned with the shock.

Would they compel themselves to arbitrate?

The workers want to arbitrate but do not want a law.

The capitalists want a law but do not want to arbitrate.

Does this illuminate the subject?

Back of every law stands the military power ready to enforce it. Do you see the light?

Who manipulates the army in every strike?

Who would manipulate it in every arbitration?

Now do you see the cat?

—o—

"SUITABLE rewards for deserving Democrats."

"What a political crime," says Hughes.

That has been the consistent, conscientious policy of the Republican party ever since the war, in nation and state.

The Democrats have followed the same course with equal conscience and consistency during every inning.

What else can any party do?

With what success could party policies be enforced if their enemies were appointed to fill important posts?

Not only would the party voters be disgusted, but the entire administration would be a rope of sand.

No! No! Mr. Hughes! You are up to your chin in the mire of campaign bunkum. Blow again, there was a false note in your bugle.

—o—

SLANDER is a dreadful serpent. It must strike instant death to the character of its victim, or it will turn and sink its deadly fangs in the heart that gave it birth.

—o—

"TO put peace above duty, honor, righteousness, shows not only a craven, but an evil spirit."

These are the sentiments of Roosevelt on preparedness.

Peace, duty, honor, righteousness, are one and inseparable. He who would separate them to the end that millions may be slaughtered in war, not only has a craven and evil spirit, but he is diabolical in every impulse.

FOR many decades, previous to the European war, it was thought that the social revolution would begin and end in a titanic struggle between the capitalist governments on the one hand and the working class on the other. It was believed that the government by the classes would be overthrown by the revolt of the masses. It was argued that the surplus products taken by the capitalist from the workers would eventually become an unbearable burden, and thus force the revolution. How fortunate it was that this theory was wrong. Had the struggle begun between the thoroughly prepared governments on the one hand and the absolutely unprepared hordes on the other, there would have been a merciless slaughter of untold millions, and the siege gun, the zeppelin and the shrapnel would have riveted the chains of slavery upon the remaining cowed and submissive multitudes.

—o—

IN our propaganda we overlooked one fundamental fact. It seems to have escaped the attention of all writers. That fact is, that the surplus product always develops in unmarketable quantities before wages are reduced or the factories are shut down and the workers discharged.

The crisis in the market conditions always have, and by the very nature of things always must, precede the crisis in the labor conditions.

Improved machinery turned out so many more products than have been consumed that the storehouses of the manufacturing world were glutted.

Markets for these products were imperative. This fact forced each of the powers into a colonization policy until all peacable countries were either conquered or peaceably colonized. Then the contest came on between the powers for the world's markets, including the colonies.

Here it must be remembered that the forces controlling the government are the merchant and industrial princes.

Being involved in the commercial and industrial struggle, and holding the reins of government in their hands, they began to combine and direct their power against their most dangerous foe.

For many years England has been mistress of the seas and the queen of the world's commerce. But it certainly will not be questioned that during the last fifteen or twenty years Germany has made enormous inroads on the commercial territory

of the various powers. Every year witnessed new gains by Germany and corresponding losses by other countries.

It was out of this fact that the world war sprang, and it is over this fact that the world powers will struggle until their commissaries are exhausted. The rise in prices indicate the scarcity of food, even now, in the world market.

When the food supply is exhausted, and the armies are hungry, and the governments are impoverished, then the day of retribution will be at hand. The teeming millions, armies and all, will turn to the governments for food. When the answer comes that there is no food, the darkest hour of the world will be on. Crowns will melt, thrones will topple and governments will go down before the rage of the numberless hordes.

Suffering? Yes, such as was never known before, but not such as would have been if these millions had marched against the government in their palmy days of power, with all their resources conserved. Then death or galling slavery would have been their sole reward. Now hunger awaits them for a time, but only for a time.

Never again will they return to the condition from which this nightmare sprang.

The war stands behind them as an impassable barrier, a night too dark to enter, a tomb too terrible to be remembered.

They will move like an irresistible avalanche over the governments that now are, the merchant and industrial princes will be no more, the industries now organized by the governments will stand after the storm is over, like great mountains that have risen out of the turbulent social deep.

Now the governments are organizing the industries for war purposes. Then they themselves will be the government for purposes of peace.

This war is the birth pains of new institutions, the first-born will be the national industries; the second will be an industrial democracy. The third will be peace and good will toward men.

—o—

HOW difficult it is to adjust ourselves to the wants and needs of others. At times it becomes impossible for us to understand even our dearest friends, much less those who are strangers. Our pathways and experiences in life have been so different that their earnest demands oftentimes seem whimsical, childish and unreasonable. We forget that our wants seem equally ridiculous to them. We can never really understand each other. Our home life and childhood training, our social customs, our education, our comforts and habits of food and dress, our privileges of travel and standard of social intercourse are all so different that the mind has no premise from which to reason and reach an understanding of those having widely diverging experiences.

It is here that the intellect fails as a healing balm to social differences. Far more than the intellect is required for such adjustments. This is a field for the heart and the affections. If our sympathies are deep and our affections genuine, we will

easily pass by and overlook what seems to us to be the eccentricities of our friends.

They are not eccentricities at all. They are characteristics resulting from inheritance and long years of experience. They are firmly fixed and intricately interwoven into their very beings. Generally speaking, they are stalwart qualities, if only we could understand them.

But with such, the intellect is helpless. It has no kindred experience by which to be guided. In such matters it can only in a way contemplate the past and see what it cannot understand.

The affectionate heart does not need experience. It only loves. It alone can overlook, excuse, forgive, and say, "Yes, he is a little singular sometimes, but he is a splendid fellow." And he is a good fellow. Every one is a good fellow to whomsoever is affectionate. It is the intellect, while striving to analyze and to understand, that too often separates, and keeps us apart. It is the heart that binds us together and enables us to adjust ourselves each to the other. It can forgive what the intellect cannot understand.

—o—

WE KNOW of no more touching experience in life than the fact that the widow and children of our deceased Comrade Ecklund will be provided by Llano with the comforts of life. His death does not leave them to shift for themselves in a heartless world. They are among friends. They are of us. The vine and fig tree of Llano are ours and theirs. We are fed and nourished by them. Nor is this mother and her little ones supported by paltry charity. The children will be placed in the schools and while they are playing in the garden or among the poultry and animals they will produce their own food and at the same time gain an education and a degree of culture that could not be acquired in the world beyond our borders.

What a solace to a broken heart, to know that the ties of friendship are real and lasting. And what a comfort to live free from want and in the heart of a community where social conditions are ideal, and where the children are free from the snares and pitfalls of an inconsiderate world.

Insurance? What an insurance it is to live in such a haven of rest and security, where the approbation of our fellows, the dearest of all prizes, is paid for the tenderest heart, the clearest mind and the kindest disposition.

—o—

IS the Adamson law, by which the railroad strike was averted, constitutional? What is the difference whether it is or not? It will be declared constitutional if Wilson is elected.

It will be declared unconstitutional if Hughes is elected.

In either case the United States military force will be back of the respective decisions.

Wilson will enforce the decision he favors.

Hughes will enforce the decision he favors.

The courts will render the decision desired by the victor.

When is a law constitutional anyhow? Is it when the law is right?

Is Wilson right when he is in office, and wrong when he is out of office?

Is Hughes wrong when he is out of office, and right when he is in office?

What a remarkable standard of right by which to measure a constitution.

Is every bill of rights dependent on the "big stick"?

Do not be too sure. May be that might is right even under a Christian administration.

Wilson! Is he not a devout Presbyterian?

Hughes! Is he not a devout Baptist?

If elected, which cheek will the victor turn to the "big stick." Peace be still. It jars the altar.

—o—

DURING the last century the industrial and commercial world has produced a new philosophy of life. Strange to say, it has produced only one world-wide philosophy.

The first to sound the key-note was Marx. It was in his mind that the crucial thought of the labor world was crystallized. He was the prophet of the working class. He saw that labor power was the source from which all valuable things flow. He told the world that the conservation and equal distribution of this power would solve the social problems.

Everywhere, the economic forces have constituted a constant urge toward the development of this philosophy. The world over, the working people have acquired, in some form, this general concept.

The same thought, less pronounced, and only vaguely and indefinitely worked out, developed just prior to the Christian era. In those days industrial machinery had not been developed. Commercial enterprises were accordingly sluggish, and the Roman government found it possible to dominate with its military force, not only its own people, but also the neighboring nations.

Under this iron heel the workers became disheartened; to them the Roman arms were irresistible and they accordingly accepted the doctrine of turning the other cheek when the one was smitten. Christ was the prophet of this philosophy. It was better to turn the other cheek than to die under the iron heel. Better to live a slave than not to live at all.

Under the rule of the Russian Cossack the same condition obtained, and the same philosophy was springing up. The philosophy of non-resistance had already been born before the European war broke out. Tolstoi was its prophet.

This philosophy would have spread all over the world and would have become the soul of a new religion had the world commercial crisis not resulted in a war between the powers, especially if the iron heel of the world had been resolved into one tyrannical military force.

But this war will destroy the powers as they now are. The governments will destroy each other, and open up the way for the working class to establish a new industrial and commercial system in which the interests of humanity will be conserved.

Already the workers of the world are meeting in, and taking

possession of the peace palace at The Hague. The Congress of the World will yet gather there.

The federation of the nations will be developed there, and the new order will weave itself about the philosophy of Marx and the movement that followed his thought.

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EVERY child is born with some particular aptitude or tendency.

This tendency is a secret locked up in the child's being. It has not yet resolved itself into definite intellectual processes. It may slumber there, forever undiscovered. If so, the child's genius will never blossom. His future greatness depends upon the discovery of this very secret. Unless it is discovered, and the child is permitted to function in keeping with this impulse, his intellectual and heart powers will lie in an apparent stupor and his days will be numbered among the sluggards.

How shall this secret of nature be unlocked?

Shall the parents carve out a future for their child? Can they determine that he shall be a farmer, lawyer, or professor, while he is yet in his swaddling clothes?

How foolish is such a course!

How many men have been forced into the pulpit who should have been permitted to follow the plow? Who can tell in what pathway ones feet should tread?

Least of all should the parents try to choose the course in life for the child. They consult only their own desires, while he has already been created. Any effort to recast him is futile, and at best will produce an intellectual strait-jacket which will paralyze his powers and preserve his deformities.

If the parents are unable to map out a course for the child, by whom shall it be done? Shall the child be cross-questioned as to his aptitudes? Shall he, in his playful childhood years, proclaim to the world that he has made up his mind to become a jurist or a mechanic? How impossible is the thought!

Who then shall choose?

Let us first learn that this is not a question for the mind or heart of man to determine. We are not here choosing a profession or a vocation. That is not the problem that besets us. The problem is — how shall we discover an aptitude?

There is but one way, and that is to give the child a wide range of opportunity to do different things; while close observations are made of his work.

What does he do well, and what best?

What does he enjoy most?

These are the ever pressing questions. Be sure that he will do the work best that he enjoys most. Let him alone. He need not be compelled to follow the occupation he most enjoys. His happiness will be his urge. In such work his mind will grow because it is happy. His perceptions and insight will develop because his attention is riveted by the very pleasure it affords. You have discovered his aptitude. From it will spring his genius, and by it his whole being will be made into a fountain of energy. This is the tide in his affairs that will lead him on to fortune.

Following the Water

By Robert K. Williams

PRETTY nearly everyone who comes to Llano to visit us and look around has a different idea of how things should be and how things could be if such and such a policy were adopted.

It is interesting and refreshing to listen, and talk over the plans for the future and make comparisons with accomplishments of the past.

The people who come here are thinking and observing people. Such a proposition as this does not attract the selfish or self-centered. This is evidenced by the critical and helpful suggestions.

It is astonishing, in a way, to learn that there are so many angles to a seemingly simple thing. As a matter of fact, every mind has a different way of seeing and working out problems. What is interesting to one fails to elicit a remark from another. This simple fact will make Llano great and one of the most interesting places on earth.

We must not forget that Llano is a different world from any other now existing. We are equal economically, we have equal opportunities. The grasping of opportunities is wholly up to the individual. Initiative is a primary desideratum. There is no such thing as mental equality. Some seem to forget this. If we don't mix up our mental states with our economics we can get a pretty fair slant on all the problems confronting the ardent group at Llano.

The object of those here, apparently, seems the same as in any other colony enterprise, but closer observation shows that altruism is the dominating keynote, generally. In the meantime the objective mind is working on alfalfa possibilities and the probabilities of a continuous and ample water flow.

"After all," it was recently said, "to make Llano successful, so that she will set an example that can be safely followed, it must needs be premised upon something more than mere words." Truly. It seems to me that two years of operation has demonstrated that something more than a dictionary was used here.

Water is always and everywhere a necessity. Especially is this true of our western country. There is every reason for a disquisition on water appertaining to our lands. Many have recently arrived from arid parts of the western states and made close inquiry and observed well the fountain of our water wealth. Water is to them a prime consideration.

So, not to be selfish about the matter, let us go into the water development and possibilities and see it as these, our visitors, have seen it.

Llano springs are the origin of the Big Rock. The springs are located ten and a half miles from the present site of Llano. A space of many acres is tree covered and from under the roots of these springs bubble up and form from their separate origins two swiftly flowing streams. More than five hundred miner's inches is always available here. The stream continues down the canyon with here and there a contributing stream. By the time the stream reaches Point Comfort, a distance of two and a half miles from the springs, more than a thousand inches flows over the pebbly bottom. The stream is augmented by fissure water that flows from the Sierra Madre side.

A great subterranean stream underlies these mountains, and it is thought probable that by tunneling a tremendous volume of water could be developed.

There has been a popular delusion for a long time that the Big Rock creek is fed by eternal snow on the sides of Mount San Antonio and North Baldy. This is not correct; the waters

are of subterranean origin, but of course increased when the snow begins to melt on the higher reaches of the mountains.

Snow has been vanished for several months on the Baldy mountains. This year the snow did not stay as long as in some previous years. Big Rock creek is lower now than it has been for several years past, and yet more than a thousand inches have been going in at the upper and lower intakes most of the time.

But to go back to Point Comfort a moment. Devil's Punch Bowl is but a short walk from Point Comfort, up a royal gorge that would do justice to Switzerland or any part of scenic America. In the winter great masses of water come tumbling down from the precipitous heights. Water could be developed at this point by tunneling.

When the creek reaches the Shoemaker ranch, a splendid old ranch, a spring further increases the flow, and when the dam site is reached, two miles below, Valermo ranch contributes more pellucid water. Below the dam site the Pallett creek gurgles down the four mile canyon from the higher levels of the Sierra Madres, and swells the Big Rock.

Where the Pallett joins the Big Rock creek the stream bed is about twenty rods wide. It is at this point the tunnel, with its portal three-quarters of a mile farther down stream, crosses the creek. This tunnel was dug twenty odd years ago by the early settlers to develop the underground water, or possibly to carry off the spill waters from the contemplated dam. The gravel is very deep and an immense amount of water is stored in its loose formation. This fact has been demonstrated many times by holes sunk in the creek bed at a considerable distance from the channel. When the level of flowing water is reached, a fine cold supply of water is to be had.

There have been plausible schemes suggested relative to the increasing and conserving the underground waters around this point. A few rods higher up is the dam site that we have talked so much about and shown to so many people. Brush dams, mud dams, concrete dams, stone dams and submerged dams have been suggested. A submerged dam at the dam site would bring the basin water to the surface where it could be diverted to the side of the northern hill and carried on a contour to the air shaft going down to the old tunnel, where it could be dropped and for three thousand feet would run underground. Probably five thousand inches of water could be developed without much trouble, and made to flow in this way. This plan was recently suggested and is quite seriously considered at the present time.

The tunnel at its upper end is filled in with debris to some extent, but could be cleared out and timbered up; this will probably be done when we get our lumber from the hills, and without further work of development more water would flow through. The stream that now comes from the tunnel seldom varies. It is estimated at between eighty and one hundred inches and flows continuously from its mouth.

Just below the mouth of the tunnel we are now digging a sump. Few people know what a sump is. It is a hole in the gravel down to bed rock. One lady said it looked just like a well her father dug back home.

When bed rock is reached it is calculated that several hundred inches of water will be developed and thrown into the ditches. Even now, while down but twenty feet, about sixty-six inches are being forced up by a pump and delivered to the stream. It is a curious fact that the water pumped from below the surface does not diminish the stream above, though

the sump is not more than twenty-five feet from the channel. The work of digging is slow because a heavy volume of water keeps coming in and the pump has to be kept going continuously to work at all in the watery depths.

One of the great advantages of Llano lands is the closeness to water. In the central part of this state is a water project, the largest in the world, which carries water through open dirt ditches for thirty miles before delivering it to the land. Imagine the tremendous amount of seepage! Long distance from water is a general thing in irrigated countries. This is not true of Llano; Llano lands adjoin the water, and after it reaches the land seepage is prevented by a series of ditches lined with sand, lime and cobbles.

The main ditch, called the upper or Hubbard ditch, is not yet so built. It is surveyed and a large part of it dug, and water is now running in it, which serves laterals already fixed in the manner just stated. This ditch will be capable of carrying at least two thousand inches. Many want it big enough to carry the flood flow of the Big Rock. In all probability this

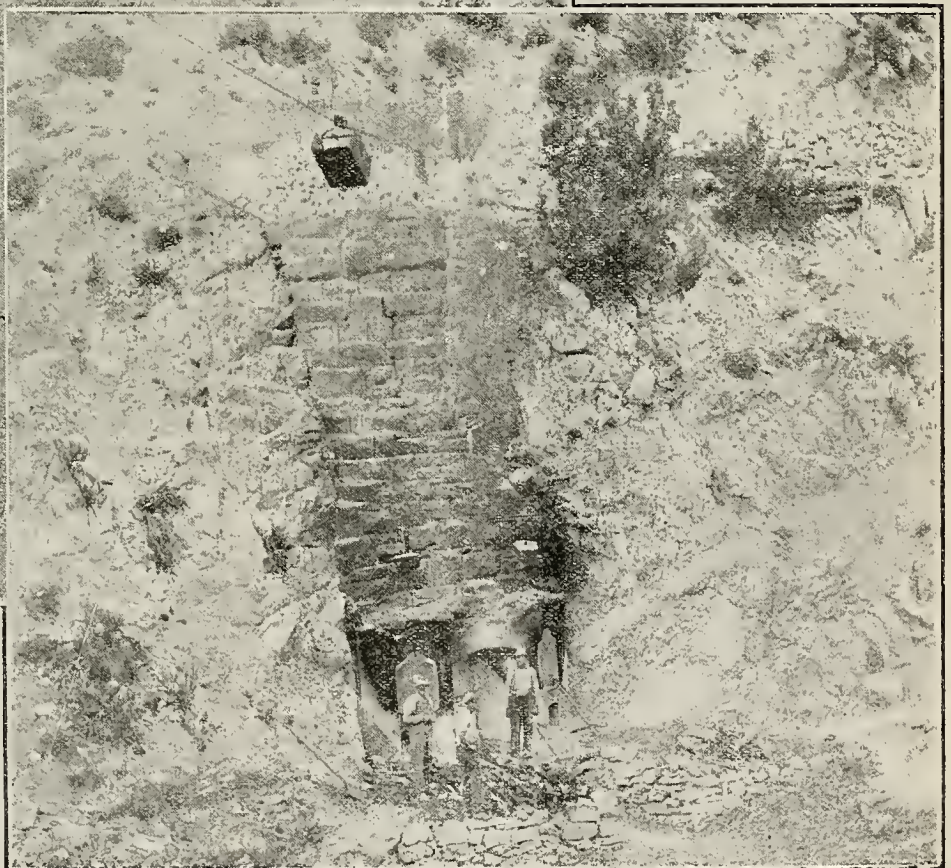
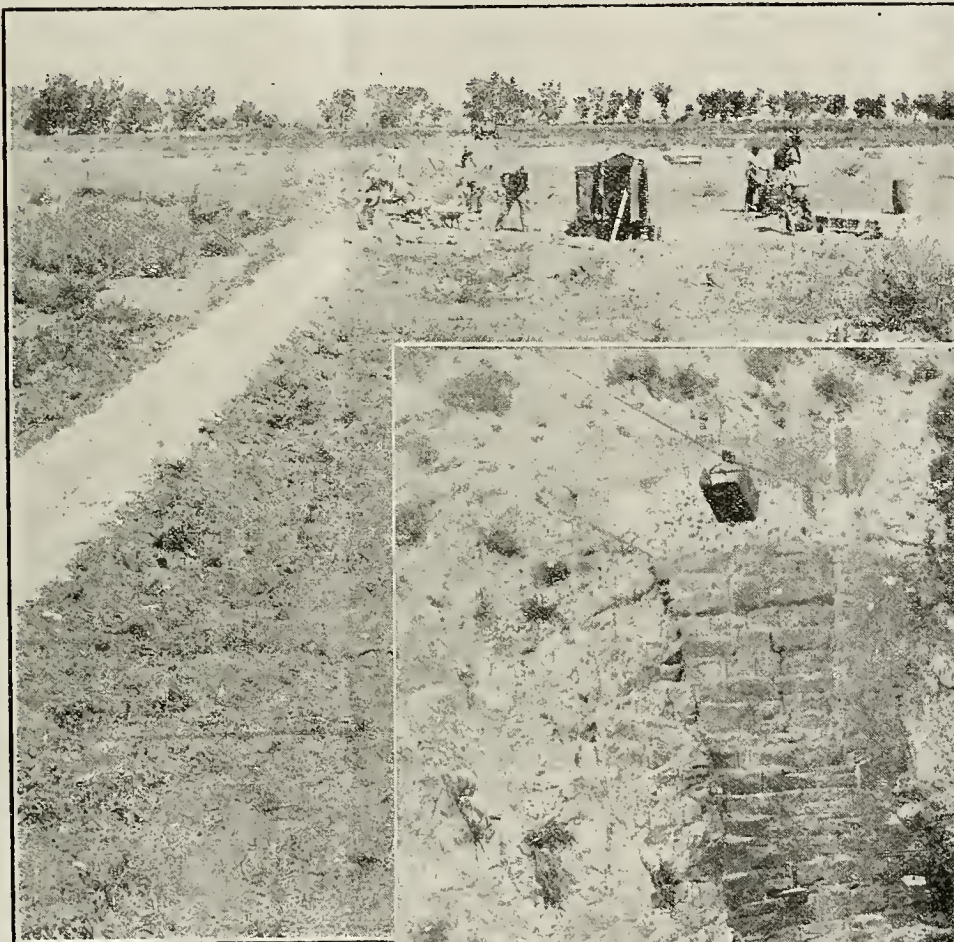
ditch will carry sufficient water to irrigate all of the Colony's most distant acreage.

The laterals from the main ditch north to the Tighlman ditch have been completed. There was some doubt about the ability of these ditches to carry water. It was a pleasant surprise to see two or three hundred inches flowing through the new ditch, and not a sign of the sand-lime giving way. In fact the mixture hardened, and to-day, after constant use, is harder than when put in. The strength and durability of Llano lime has been amply demonstrated.

The main ditch will be continued across the new townsite to the saw mill, and thence north to the dairy, the rabbitry, the new alfalfa on the Dawson eighty, and the present town.

At the present time there are about thirteen miles of ditches on the ranch. If everything goes well, and the same rate of progress is maintained, at least six or seven miles of sand-lime ditches, perfectly secure and tight, will be made by spring. We are clearing land all the time and opening up new tracts. These must have water, and the ditch building crew will have a steady job for several months.

Nothing has been said about the Mescal or Jackson lake (now called Pine Lake) region. Here is another great water supply. Pine Lake is high in the mountains, and a continuous supply of water is found there. Mescal creek has a good flow, and from these sources could be developed sufficient water to irrigate many thousands of fertile acres.



Cobbling One of the Main Ditches, Cementing the Rocks Together with the Excellent Lime Burned in the Llano Lime Kiln Shown in the Insert. More than a Mile of Ditch Has Already Been Constructed.

The Story of Boyland

By Prince Hopkins

WHEN I went to College, I was much interested in designing engines of war. One day, when I was wondering whether such a thing were possible as a completely impregnable fortress, it struck me that the mechanical difficulties of assuring such impregnability were much less than the human ones. I began to wonder what could assure a garrison that all its members would be loyal.

After that I began to lose interest in mechanics and to read sociology. Naturally, the most appealing question was the generously big one "What is the ideal of Social Organization?" But the more I read, the less convinced I was that this question could be solved by academic discussion, because we are still so ignorant as to what are the moral possibilities and limitations of human nature itself. In some experiments in earlier years, I had tried to isolate the elements of human nature, to discover how far it can be moulded by suggestion or other forces. Now, in Boyland, we are trying to solve the two problems of social organization and individual inspiration, simultaneously.

Probably at the beginning, my chief interest in Boyland was in its possibilities as an experiment in community life. But it usually happens that one's interest narrows as he gets more deeply into a problem, and so I find that I shall not be very dissatisfied if I never get any further than to have worked out a method for developing individuals; nay, further, my interest is centering more and more upon a single phase of that development, namely, the production of an intelligently moral character. So, in this essay, I shall pass over rather rapidly the distinctive features of our government and even of our pedagogy to get to the more technical, though to you perhaps less interesting, features which I am attempting to formulate into something approaching a science.

One of the most important things in a boys' school is always precaution taken for the health of the youngster. In considering what arrangements have been made for this at Boyland, I will begin by talking about our living quarters. The younger boys all live down at the main building where they keep under our direct supervision. Their rooms, measuring 8 x 12 feet, are practically open at two ends—at least, they have a special arrangement of windows that fold together, and open outward so that it may be said that all of our boys sleep practically in the open air. The older boys, if they prefer, and most of them do, sleep in the small cottages that we have built on the hillside, one boy occupying a cottage; or two, sometimes three rooming together. Boys only room together where they show no tendency to blame upon one another any untidiness that may be discovered in the cottages, and when in other ways they are fitted to get on well together. These cottages are slightly larger than the rooms which I have described. All of them have a little clothes-press and a private shower-bath. The side of them, fronting toward the main building, is entirely open save a low railing and a curtain which is let down in rainy weather, and the two remaining sides have sliding windows which we urge them at all times to keep open. Thus the cottages are perhaps even more into the air than the rooms in the main building.

In fact, our boys are indoors scarcely any of the time. I set them an example of doing all their work outdoors by having my own desk moved out on to my sleeping porch even during cold weather. Boys take their books and their typewriters out on the veranda and do all their work there, unless wind-storms, dust, or driving rain make this utterly impractic-

able. I am convinced that this constant living in the open air will be a good thing for them, judging by results which I witnessed when inspecting schools for anæmic children in the environs of Chicago, New York, and elsewhere. In these schools, the anæmic children, living as they desire entirely in the open air, seem able in about three or four hours work daily, to keep abreast of their companions in the regular classes who are giving an hour or two more to their daily schedule.

The report somehow seems to have gone abroad that some special system of diet, vegetarianism or some other, had been adopted in our school. It is true that in the first few months of school, we did have a vegetarian regime and I must say the results of it were entirely satisfactory. The boys were gaining in weight and in general conditions. However, I have decided that it is best, when one has a particular idea that one is trying to work up, not to confuse the issue by introducing a number of irrelevant experiments, and therefore vegetarianism and all other special dietary systems have been taboo since the time mentioned. At present our only aim is to give an all-around well balanced dietary according to the prescription of the conservative, rather than the "new-fangled" doctors. We have meat three times a week, avoid fried, and other indigestible compositions, all heavy puddings, and extremely sweet or sour substances; in general we try to serve dishes in a way that appeals to other senses as well as that of taste.

We try, in our daily program, not to keep the boys confined to any one kind of occupation for too long a time, but to vary sedentary occupations with pursuits of a motile or exciting nature.

To begin with, the usual day, lasting from rising time in the morning to bed-time at night, is split up into two days of shorter duration — you might say, a morning day and an afternoon day — by the before-lunch siesta.

In each of these half-days, work and play is so arranged that the work comes entirely at the beginning of the day's program with the hardest and the mental work first, and the physical work towards the end; and then, after the whole work period, comes a period of recreation and romping; thus, in the morning, work is from 7 to 11.30, except a short interval for a light breakfast, and then the boys are free for games and other activities until 12:30 when the siesta comes.

This siesta lasts from one-half to one hour according to the inclination of the boy or else according to his nervous requirements. From two until — say, four in the afternoon, is the second work period, and from that time on they are encouraged to play until bed-time.

A study period ends in a lesson in dancing, boxing or wrestling, which they can continue through their play-time or quit at the end of the first five minutes of that pleasure. As to what they actually do about it, I may say that they are very much creatures of fashion. For a month or so, they will be all for boxing; at another time, wrestling, and if we have some new and lively tunes to play upon the phonograph, especially the tunes that have been written for the fox trot, they find a temptation to dance almost irresistible.

Of the two work periods, morning and afternoon, the functions are not the same, even though we go over pretty much the same subjects of study in the afternoon period as in the morning period. The difference consists in this; that during the morning their schedule is more definitely planned and formal, whereas in the afternoon, we encourage more freedom of choice regarding the subjects they desire to take

up. The afternoon, more especially, is the period when we try to get them to put to practical uses the lessons of the morning. Thus, for example, this afternoon that I am writing these pages, some of the boys have been applying the arithmetic lesson of the morning to measuring the wall area of some little tent-cottages that they are building, in order to know how many yards of canvas they will require to cover the sides. The last period in the afternoon generally ends in the application of the geography lesson of the morning to a large map of the world which they all are digging. The science lessons, lessons in camp cookery, in sloyd etc., largely seem to carry their own application with them, as all the boys are passionately fond of laboratory and shop practice.

Our system is to allow them rather more liberty than is customary in schools. For example, when a class, having commenced work on a certain subject, beg to go on with that topic, we usually raise no objection to their infringing upon the time of the next class, as we consider that so strong an interest should be taken advantage of, and that the time lost in the other classes easily can be made up in a subsequent recitation. Often enough, in fact, the recitation which they omit today in this fashion will be the very one that they will get particularly interested in tomorrow. Perhaps the extreme case in which we have applied this principle was one about a month ago, when, in a fit of fondness for English composition, they spent practically two days in writing stories and outlining speeches.

We believe in the general principle of early rising, yet we don't think it a good thing that, no matter how tired a youngster is, he shall be required to tumble out of his warm bed to make an entry upon the cold routine of duty. Therefore, the day's work begins with a study which is so interesting that the boys nearly always are anxious to get up and attend it, which nevertheless is considered as optional with them. This study, too, has an advantage that it does not require them to use their eyes upon first arising, always a rather questionable practice. It is the study of science by laboratory methods. Each of the small cottages of which I have spoken previously has its own little work bench with basin, etc., complete, and cupboard underneath to contain all kinds of apparatus, in case the boys, during their length of time, desire to perform experiments in physics, chemistry or biology. There is, however, a regular class in these subjects conducted the first period in the morning.

One of our teachers, Mr. Coryell, succeeded in getting the boys so interested in arithmetic and algebra that when they were beginning the latter subject, they once asked if an entire morning could not be given to that exclusively. In general, however, I think it will be conceded that mathematics is about the most difficult subject for children and therefore we place it early upon the day's program when their attention is still unfatigued. During the scientific and all other work where it seems feasible, we attempt to bring in mathematical relationships, and in a word, to pervade our whole curriculum with mathematics.

I don't know that there is anything unusual about their composition, grammar and spelling, except that we call the boys' attention to the grammatical structure and ask them if they know the spelling of words during the reading that we do at table. At all our meals, we attempt to stimulate the boys' conversational powers but as boys' conversation has a tendency a good deal like that of adults' conversation, to switch off as quickly as possible to the more inane topics, we find it a good plan to have with us some book of literary merit which supplies us not only with reading matter but also with live topics for intellectual wrangling.

In the beginning of a discussion of the discipline and government which we have, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that its form is not one which we superimposed from above upon the boys, yet at the same time, it is not what a boys' government usually is, simply an imitation of the forms of society that he finds outside of him. Of course, if we left the whole matter simply in the hands of the boys, it would scarcely be worth one's time to try any innovations or idea that they had not imported. We pay as little attention as possible to the outside community. We have to have a great many things in confidence with the boys themselves and have left it to them to try these various schemes.

Severe punishments have very little, if any, desired effect for the simple reason that the boy generally desires to do what is right only he is so lacking in self control as to constantly forget himself.

Of course, you cannot hope to form moral habits except through freedom of choice. Consequently, it is advisable that a boy may always have as much liberty as he may use to advantage; at the same time, it is necessary to put restrictions upon his liberty whenever he is going to use it for habits that are undesirable. It seems to me that the correct principle in regard to discipline is not the infliction of pain so much as depriving the boy of opportunities of exercise in deleterious ways.

Now here is the way that we work this out. Boys are divided into four groups. The first group is composed of boys in whose ambition, influence over the others and general good qualities we have supreme confidence. These boys are then allowed unlimited liberty; even attendance of classes is optional with this first group. No coercion is used upon them whatever, but only discussion and exhortation. If this freedom seems to be too much for a boy, so that we see that he simply idles about and accomplishes nothing, he is voted into the second group.

But suppose that a boy is not fit even for this moderately regulated life; he then goes into the third group. Here his life is regulated pretty thoroughly for him. Here he lives down at the main building instead of one of the little individual cottages and is in imminent danger, if he is not mighty scrupulous about his conduct, of being relegated to the fourth or last group.

In this fourth or last group, each boy has his own little garden with a little shelter upon it where he keeps his carpentering and garden tools, his work bench, some books and a few other necessities of life—in short, he is sheltered from everything that can tempt him to utilize his time in an unprofitable way, to destroy anything or to interfere with any of the other boys.

Now to retrace our fall from the first to the last group: as the moral weakling who has descended so low begins to improve himself, showing a disposition to assume more responsibilities, he is again put into the third group, or even the second. Only after he has proven pretty thoroughly his reformation of character is he likely to be elected into group one, where he is expected to help in looking after some of the smaller boys, and from which it isn't customary to degrade him, save after a prolonged impeachment.

After a little time spent in group three, he may be ready for election into group two and with others have oversight of the boys in both groups three and four, and finally, certain exceptional boys rise as high as group one, if they seem not only to employ themselves in the best possible manner but to be the sort to be of good influence over and a general concern for the welfare of all their Juniors.

(continued on page 29)

Hand Made Rugs

By Frank L. Wright

CARPETS and rugs have been produced in such confusion of variety by the different nations of the world, under such different conditions and with so many different materials that the subject is large.

Each race of the human family has solved its own problems in regard to floor coverings in such a way as to utilize the material most easily obtained to its best advantage, and the work, sometimes highly artistic, has in each case possessed its own characteristics, so that the origin of rugs from the different parts of Asia or Europe can be readily told at a glance by the connoisseur, and a close examination of the fabric and patterns employed will in many cases reveal even the family who were engaged in the manufacture, as well as a close estimate of the age of the product.

American fabrics can also be studied to great advantage, showing as they do the work of the Indians of the southwest as well as those made by the modern rug weavers. In this article we will have little to say about the strictly factory productions but will confine ourselves to the hand work of the different peoples under consideration. The use of the materials nearest at hand and the employment of tools most easily obtained, and in some cases very rudely fashioned, makes the study very interesting. In some examples the very best work is produced by the crudest implements.

The Navajo and Moqui Indians of America, and the Nomadic tribes of Persia and Asia Minor used similar utensils and until the advent of modern aniline dyes treated their wools in almost the same way. Both were nomadic in habits and unlike our New England housewives, had no worn-out clothing to utilize; their materials, mostly from the sheep's back, had to be washed, carded and spun with tools easily made and easily carried from place to place, and finally woven on a loom that could be made from a few poles lashed together in the most primitive manner. Curiously their work in each case is marked by a delicacy of coloring and a boldness of design very similar to each other, though both show antipodal characteristics, as might be expected.

The oriental rug is characterized by a close heavy pile of colored wools, knotted to the warp by the fingers of the artisans in conventionalized designs. The old rugs were very artistic in appearance, as the wools were dyed with home-made vegetable dyes in soft neutral tones, but the modern rugs with their more vivid coloring from the use of aniline as a dyeing agent are not so satisfactory. In our rug work at Llano we will not be able for some time to make fabrics of this oriental type, although the knot by which the filling is incorporated in the weave is very simple and the process is easily learned. Our lack of a suitable material must necessarily confine our efforts to other lines. However, our southwestern Indians produce a blanket, much used as a floor covering, that for close, durable weave and

artistic design is second only to the product of Asia, and materials of such character as may be obtained in the general markets are utilized in their manufacture.

Germantown yarns in natural gray, white and black, as well as some of the more neutral shades, produce beautiful fabrics which have ready sale at remunerative prices. This is hand-weaving of the best type as shuttles can only be employed to a limited extent, and in the zig-zag designs the filling is beaten into the fabric with a heavy comb instead of the sley of the hand-loom. Such a method must necessarily make the work slow and if the fabric is to be worth the labor expended, good materials must be employed as well as designs of high artistic merit.

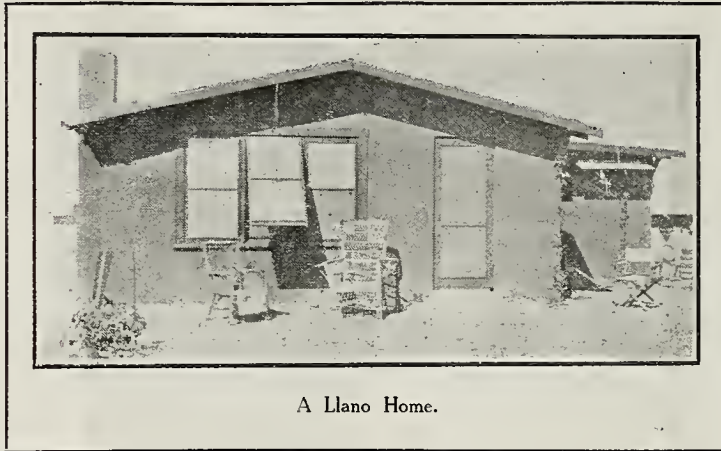
In the selection of designs the Indian motif may be followed, but every weaver is bound to work in his own ideas, causing an individuality corresponding to his natural ability. Though the difference between the copy and the pattern be slight, there will still be something in the effect that expresses the personality of the artisan, and when home-made dyes are employed the personal feature is more marked. We recently produced a saddle blanket on a Llano loom, in the lightning design, in which, though a Navajo pattern furnished the motif, the design produced an entirely different effect, marking it at once with a personality of its own.

Another Navajo fabric that lends itself to our treatment is the woven fur rug or robe used by the medicine men in Indian ceremonies. Tame rabbit fur is cut in strips of the proper width and twisted like Hiawatha's mittens "with the skin-side inside and with the fur-side outside." These strips are then woven in the loom in such a man-

ner as to leave both sides of the robe covered with fur, the different colors being so blended as to produce a neutral effect. If the fur is saved at the right time of the year and the skins properly treated a strictly sanitary fabric of considerable value is produced. The fur does not shed and the robe is light and warm.

The making of such hand-made articles requires a great deal of labor, though methods employed are easily learned. The Navajo saddle blanket mentioned above is about three by six feet, and required four days of eight hours each to produce, so it can be readily seen that only well-to-do people will be attracted by them. The woven fur fabric is even more tedious as the strips are short and require careful handling to produce the right result.

In another installment we will explain something of re-woven rugs in which so many different materials may be utilized, even when so badly worn that their period of usefulness seems past. Many of our readers do not realize the waste that is daily going on, and the really beautiful and useful articles that can be made from old wool carpets, bur-lap sacks, and many other things ordinarily thrown away.



A Llano Home.

The Soul of Sing Lee

By Helen Frances Easley

SING LEE left China for America with the intention of becoming a rich man. He had come to San Francisco when the Chinese were swarming in like rats, but instead of staying in the Bay city, he had worked his way down into the heart of the San Joaquin valley, where he secured employment in a vineyard. Here he worked for years, but strangely enough the wealth he had so confidently expected to gain, did not come to him. His money, of which there was precious little, went to keep himself, his wife and child.

Finally he decided to peddle vegetables. He knew of several of his countrymen who began as hucksters and now possessed comfortable fortunes. Why not he? So leaving off his work in the vineyard, he rented an acre of land at the edge of China Town, built a little shed-like dwelling, planted his garden, and shortly began to go from door to door with his "nice flesh vegetable, lady." He sold vegetables and sold vegetables and sold vegetables, and then he died. His dream was still unrealized.

But Sing Lee's wife was a devoted little person. Although her lord and master had slaved all his life without being able to accomplish anything of importance, she resolved that his funeral should compare favorably with that of any previously deceased Chinese. No matter if it took every cent of money, or necessitated going into debt. She would hire a city band to make lively American music at the head of the procession. There should be a roast pig on which the soul of Sing Lee should feast. She would hire two mourners to walk behind the hearse and howl dismally. She would have a thousand pieces of pierced paper through which the Devil would have to go before he could claim the soul of the deceased, and these she would have cast far and wide, so that her husband would have a fair chance to reach the realm of eternal happiness. At the grave she would have a bed and a new suit of clothing burned, so that as his soul rose from earth it would be accompanied by the smoke of his temporal possessions, and he could appear among the celestial hosts properly housed and clothed. The burning of the clothes was absolutely necessary. No Chinese could ever hope to appear in heaven until the smoke of his raiment had accompanied his soul, and as soon as the smoke began to ascend, if the devil had not already gotten possession, his last chance of ever claiming the soul was gone. All this the wife of Sing Lee knew well, and her plans were most carefully made to avert any disaster. What if all this magnificence should reduce her to penury for years to come! That would be nothing, just so Sing Lee should have a funeral that would long be remembered in China Town, and perhaps it would be so gorgeous that there would be a notice of it in the morning paper of the Americans. Then indeed, would the soul of Sing Lee rest in peace.

There had been some very heavy rains, and the streets in and about China Town and the road to the Cemetery were wet and slushy, but the day of the funeral proved to be ideal. The sun which had been hidden for the past few days seemed to outdo itself in warmth and brightness. It was a day as beautiful as only a sunshiny winter day in California can be.

With the sun beaming upon them, the funeral procession of Sing Lee started from his humble dwelling. The band came first, playing popular songs, ridiculously inappropriate to the few American onlookers, for so solemn an occasion, but not so to the Chinese, the livelier the music the better, so they think. After the band came the hearse, and beside the driver

sat a man throwing far and wide the pieces of pierced paper, which were to puzzle and bewilder the wily Devil. Next came the wagon containing the bed, the clothing and the roast pig which were to sustain the wanderer on his journey into the unknown world. Following this were the hired mourners, howling and yelling so enthusiastically that it was evident that they had been well paid. After them came a string of a half dozen or so carriages, containing friends of the dead man, and in the very last sat his wife and child. The last vehicle was a large wagon in which rode the Chinese band playing the weirdest music imaginable. Truly it was a splendid funeral procession.

All went beautifully until they had nearly reached the burying ground. Part of the road had been washed away, and on either side was a pond of water. The drivers had great difficulty in crossing safely. The hearse had just passed the dangerous bit of road, when the wheel of the following wagon, the one containing the offerings to be burned, slipped, and before the driver could right it, over went the wagon and its contents into the water.

Plague upon plagues! Why did this particular wagon have to be the one to tip over? It would have been better if it had been the hearse. A soaking would not have hurt Sing Lee. He did not have to be burned! But wet pig would not be palatable, and wet wood and wet clothing would not burn, and could not be burned until they were sufficiently dried.

And the Devil!

Sing Lee's wife did not say this by way of expressing her frantic state of mind, instead she thought of it in awe and terror. The Devil was dodging in and out of the holes in the pierced paper, coming nearer every moment. Oh! would that some chance breeze would carry some of the pieces far from the route taken by the procession, so that his Satanic Majesty would be compelled to hunt for hours before he could find the missing papers. Thus prayed the widow as she sat shivering with fright in the last carriage.

After the pigs and other possessions had been rescued from what might have been their watery grave, the procession wended its way to the cemetery. The ceremony was exceedingly short, for with nothing to burn, nor no food to offer the departing spirit, there was nothing to do but to put the coffin in the grave, with its odd oven-like covering. The people disbanded with ominous shakes of their heads. Surely some awful fate was in store for poor Sing Lee or the wagon would have been allowed to pass over the road safely. Perhaps some of the Devil's servants or the Devil himself had been waiting to push the wagon over, and then had hastened back to find the pieces of pierced paper.

But it was all over now, and all that could be done was to make the best of it. The things which should have been burned, were taken back to the home of Sing Lee to be dried before they could be sent where they were so badly needed.

Very sorrowfully, the widow hung out the wonderful new suit, which had never been worn, now mud-stained and wrinkled. The bed did not count so much, that had been gotten more for display, but the clothing was absolutely essential, and the thought of Sing Lee's poor soul shivering and destitute of clothing was heartrending. The sun set before the garments were dry, and the widow gave up all hopes of burning them until next morning. And how was she to know that in the meantime, the Devil had not overtaken the soul of her poor husband, or even then did not have him in torment.

Oh, for some sign!

While this tragedy had been happening in China Town, a contented vagrant had been kicked out of one of the empty fruit cars standing on the switch of a nearby railroad. That is he had been contented and happy until he had been kicked out, but now he was ruefully contemplating the fact that his journey to Sacramento had been rudely interrupted. He was not hungry. Orange groves are easy to enter, and if one has scruples against picking fruit off the trees, there is always plenty lying on the ground, and easier to gather, by the way. So he was not suffering from hunger, the one thing he lacked was money, and of that he had not one cent. So unless he could escape the watchful eyes of the trainmen, he had no way of continuing his journey, unless he walked, and he did not relish that.

For a long time he sat beside the road, but finally thinking it best to take himself away for a time, he rose stiffly and adjusting the bundle of rags he had used a pillow, he started away from the track. It was by the merest chance that he headed for China Town. He didn't know China Town from Russian Town, and so no one could accuse him of purposely turning his steps in the direction he had taken.

The moon was shining and as he passed the few straggling little shacks, he looked to see whether or not anything might

was carrying had been meant to adorn a spirit in glory!

The first waking thoughts of Sing Lee's widow were of the dreadful yesterday, and hastening to the window she looked out to see if the clothing was yet dry.

The suit was gone!

In vain she looked in every corner to see if it had been blown down, but there was no trace of it. At last her bewildered eyes saw a heap of ashes. Hastily dressing herself, she went into the yard.

It was the sign!

She ran her long fingers through the ashes, as a happy smile broke over her face. She quite understood.

Sing Lee had become impatient for his clothing and so had come back for it. It did not matter that they were wet and muddy. Sing Lee was now a spirit, and to spirits nothing is impossible, wet clothes would burn as easily as dry ones, and here were the ashes. The Devil had not overtaken her husband, instead he had been wonderfully and unusually blessed; and was now abiding in everlasting joy and peace.

She rose and went back into the house, all doubt gone from her mind, and a deep content in her heart. The days might be full of toil, but Sing Lee's funeral had lacked nothing and he had been allowed to come back and give her a sign!

Several miles away in the next town, in a pawnshop where



Llano Dairy is Well Stocked—Silo in Background Now Being Filled

be lying about unused and unwatched. Finally he spied something hanging limply on a line back of a little shack.

Foolishness for anyone to let anything remain out all night! At any rate it should not remain long. He jumped the fence and felt of the garment.

Silk! Heavy Silk!

He almost collapsed over the greatness of his discovery. The silk was damp and muddy, but that made no difference. It was valuable, and could soon be dried. It would bring him money at some pawnshop, and then if he should be kicked out of his private car, he could offer real money for a ride in the caboose. With trembling fingers he drew the silk from the line, and rolled it into a compact bundle, and placing it on his shoulder, he started for the fence. But he could not carry that and his other bundle comfortably, and try as he might he could not arrange them. But the bundle of rags was of no value, and rather than lose the other he would burn it. Again depositing his load on the ground, he lit a match and burned his erstwhile pillow. Instead of destroying it all together, he took one rag at a time, so that the flame would attract no one's attention. This done he climbed the fence and merrily went his way. Once more fortune had favored him. He laughed softly in his glee as he pictured the consternation of some poor Chinaman, when he discovered the loss of such festive robes. Little did he think that the bundle he

no questions were asked and no explanations demanded, lay the silken garments, and the money which the keeper had given for them was safely tied in a corner of a ragged handkerchief of the tramp, as he lay in an empty fruit car, once more upon his journey.

And if Sing Lee's soul ever found it necessary to clothe itself before appearing in the society of other souls, he was surely compelled to array himself, as best he could, in the rags which had once been the pillow of the tramp.

Readers of the WESTERN COMRADE may look forward to other stories by Miss Easley as she has consented to send stories to us at frequent intervals.—Editor's Note.

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Dear Comrades: —

Enclosed please find P. O. for \$2.00. One dollar is for a subscription for the newspaper published there, the name of which I do not call to mind now. The WESTERN COMRADE is asked for by outside parties before I have hardly time to read it. They would sign for it if they only—well, "dared."

The other dollar is to have you hand to the secretary of the Socialist Local with the enclosed book, and stamps for dues till end of year. The balance can be used for postage for return, and "special" stamps.

Yours fraternally, E. K—, W—, Cal.

Building a Socialist City

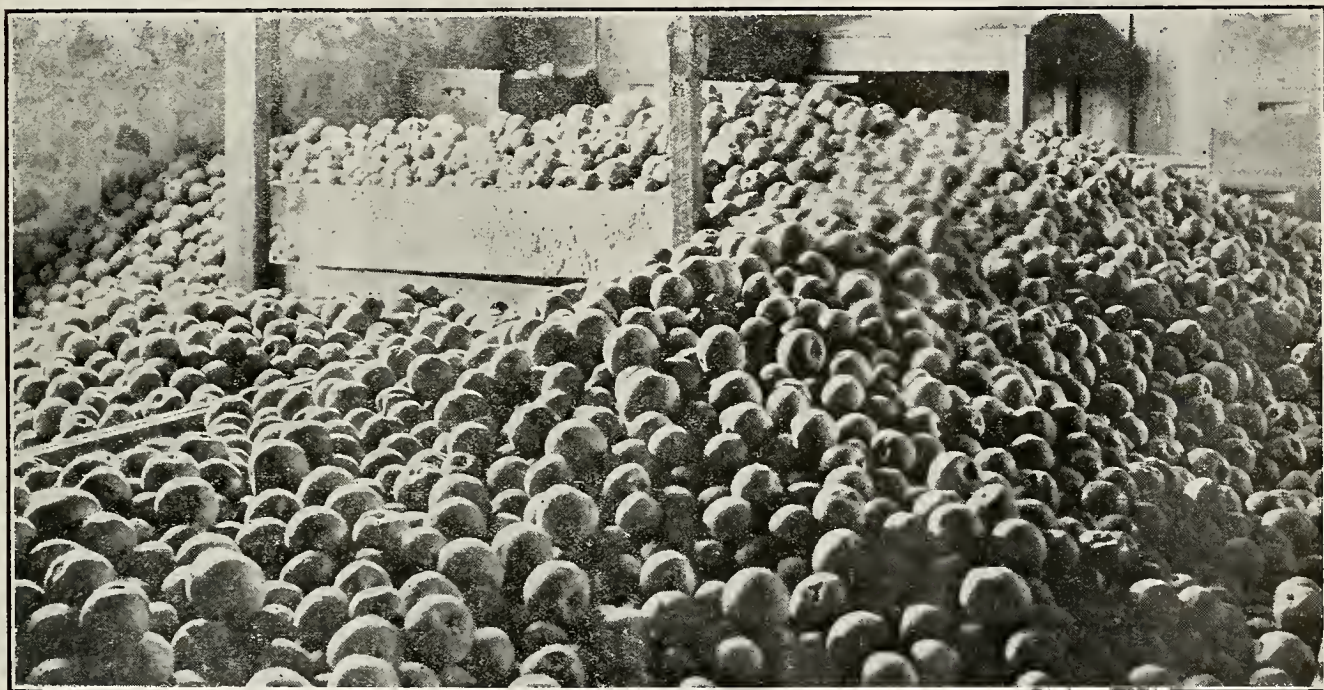
By A. Constance Austin

THE Socialist city should be beautiful, of course; it should be constructed on a definite plan, each feature having a vital relation to and complementing each other feature, thus illustrating in a concrete way the solidarity of the community; it should emphasize the fundamental principle of equal opportunity for all; and it should be the last word in the application of scientific discovery to the problems of every day life, putting every labor saving device at the service of every citizen.

It should be beautiful. Beautifying is a very complex problem. The untrained mind is apt to divorce beauty absolutely and disastrously from fitness. The result is horror of confusion. The lady who goes shopping in silks and diamonds, the best parlor that is a junk shop of unrelated reminiscences of travel, the suburban residence street where

A town in a mountainous wooded country would call for a different style of architecture from a town in Kansas; a town in a moist foggy climate like Oregon, would call for something entirely different from the construction that would be desirable to meet the dry heat and cold of Arizona; a sea-port should have an entirely different architectural character from a university town, and so forth. The type should first be studied from the point of view of fitness.

Having escaped the Scylla of confusion, we must not run into the Charybdis of uniformity. Having selected a general type of architecture suited to the conditions of the locality, the next thing is to study out every possible variation within the type, and to allow individuals all sorts of latitude in expressing themselves in their homes. The adjective 'deadly' is generally and rightly associated with monotony, and neither



Several Tons of Apples Stored in Llano Cannery for Winter Use.

a Moorish palace elbows a pseudo French castle, which frowns upon a Swiss chalet, are all cases in point. A thing may indeed be beautiful itself, but if it is not studied to fit its environment, and is not adapted to the purpose for which it is made, it will give no real pleasure.

So when we say that the Socialist city must be beautiful we wish to draw attention to the fact that we cannot follow the ordinary individualistic plan of allowing each person to build to suit his own fancy. It is not only that some people have no taste at all—it would be comparatively easy to frame regulations against outrageous eyesores—nor that a really fine building of conflicting design can spoil the effect of a whole harmonious group; but there is the wider application of fitness, that the situation, climatic conditions and even a certain psychic quality, the purpose for which the town exists, should be taken into consideration in deciding upon its constructive ideals.

word has any place in a Socialist's vocabulary. If a Socialist is anything he is aggressively original, and this gift should be given full play so far as is compatible with the comfort and welfare of his neighbor. New types of architecture should arise under fundamentally new conditions of living, and special blocks or streets set aside for that purpose, providing the discoverer can interest a group of people sufficiently to get them to join him in such an experiment. The new idea should be eagerly sought for in every branch of the community life. Who knows how many original and helpful inventions have been lost and obliterated under the oppressive and crushing deadweight of capitalistic conditions.

The style of architecture which has been selected for Llano has been studied out with due regard to the wonderful setting which this city is privileged to enjoy. On the south a range of mountains rises abruptly ten thousand feet with a penciling

(continued on page 26)

Irrigation Systems

By Wesley Zornes

IRRIGATION is the application of water to the soil. The results obtained from the application depend upon where and how it is applied. The sweeping assertion of the novice, who contends that it makes no practical difference how the water is applied, are not founded on experience or scientific research.

There are several methods which have both good and bad points. Two methods in use at Llano are deserving of comment. The gravity flood system and the furrow. In the discussion of any system of irrigation we should take into consideration the action of the water on the soil and its consequent effects on the crops grown.

Water has a solvent effect on the plant foods found in the soil, which prepares it for assimilation by the plant. Water is necessary to the plant in certain quantities; an excess as well as total starvation does permanent injury.

Large quantities of water carry away the solvent plant food through the soil and so it is lost to the plant. The leeching of the soluble plant foods in this manner is a common practice in irrigated countries where water is abundant. Some farmers substitute water for the cultivator and attempt to make a dry land plant aquatic. The rule should be to irrigate enough to insure good health to the crop and use the cultivator diligently.

When too much water is applied to the soil it has a tendency to pack it. The particles cohere and in time this condition renders it impervious to water and it runs off the surface. Continued irrigation with the soil in this condition is a waste. Irrigation beyond the point of soil saturation depletes the soil of its plant foods by carrying them off into the subsoil.

Water-logged soils become sour, which is evidenced by a superabundance of acids. This is caused by the fact that the alkaline bases have been carried away by the water; leaving acids without bases to neutralize their acidity. Such soils are worthless from an agricultural standpoint until the remedy, continued cultivation and thorough aeration, is applied.

Water fills the pores between the soil particles; as long as water remains in the soil the air is excluded, and as air is necessary to the proper growth of plants, the continued filling of the soil with water will hinder their growth.

A proper length of time for aeration should elapse before water is applied. When the water is removed a shrinkage occurs and the soil bakes. In this condition the air cannot circulate freely through it, and irrigation does very little good,

due to the impenetrable condition of the soil. Again the remedy is thorough cultivation.

Any system of irrigation that will leave the soil in a friable and loose condition and wet it to the proper point to insure a good crop is the one to be sought. A system which leeches the soil of its plant foods and leaves it compact is detrimental to plant growth.

In the gravity flood system the water is applied to the surface of the soil and spread evenly over it by the irrigators. It is allowed to run down between the laterals on head ditches placed at intervals over the field. This system is thought by some to be the easiest and quickest method of irrigation. It is the oldest method in existence of applying water to the land.

Level land may be irrigated with few laterals, but on land such as we have in Llano it is better to place them one hundred and fifty feet apart through the fields. This is necessitated by the grade and the character of our soils. The lands between



\$200 Worth of Goats Here. Apparent Double Horns On the Big Angora Back At the Left Is Due To the Fact That One Bashful Fellow Tried To Hide From the Camera.

the laterals should be as level as possible, as it means hard work to irrigate rough land with this method. Orchards, alfalfa and gardens may be irrigated in this way. The disadvantage of this system lies in the fact that the land being flooded has a tendency to bake. It carries a great deal of the plant food from the soil into the subsoil. Continued irrigation of this kind will totally deplete the soil of its mineral plant foods.

A system that has been used in our gardens and orchards, the furrow system, is coming into favor and is thought to be a better method of irrigating alfalfa in our community because of the topography and character of our land. The water is run close to the plants in furrows, thus confining the water in channels. The soil between the furrows is wet by sub-irrigation leaving the surface loose and friable and serving as a mulch to conserve the water. Confined in a furrow water will run

a greater distance than when spread out over the surface, because of the fact that there is less surface exposed to evaporation and seepage. The laterals or head ditches can be made six hundred feet apart, four hundred is better. It requires one-third the number of laterals that the flood system does, but it has the disadvantage of requiring added labor in furrowing the land. As the water is confined in the furrow and will sub-irrigate the high as well as the low spots, confined water is easy to handle. Unconfined water turned loose over the field to seek a channel for itself will find the lowest points.

The irrigator must furrow the ground in an attempt to keep the water from the low places and divert it to the highest points. He unconsciously uses the furrow system. The differ-

ence is that in this case the furrow is made with a shovel, and in the other it is made by means of a plow.

The main objection to the furrow system for alfalfa is that it leaves the ground in a rough condition for mowing. Another objection is that the furrow itself is unproductive land. However, experiment stations have demonstrated that alfalfa planted in rows eighteen inches apart yielded a greater tonnage of hay than the broadcast stands.

We are trying both these systems of irrigation at Llano, and the most efficient will be adopted.

(Articles in this department will be continued, taking up the irrigation of all crops separately. The irrigation of alfalfa will be the subject of an article in the November issue of the WESTERN COMRADE.)

Scientific Management of Soils By Oliver Zornes

THERE are three important factors to be considered in the scientific management of soils: amount of available and unavailable plant food, physical condition, and mechanical action.

Soil consists of organic and inorganic materials more or less decomposed. Soil may be of coarse sand, very fine clay, or gradations between the two, or it may be of vegetable or animal product. Or it may have a mixture of all these components to a more or less degree. Soils are also classed as to formation; as residue, meaning soils formed by chemical action only; and sedentary, meaning those formed by the action of wind, water, etc.

What kind of soil have we at Llano, and what does all this mean to the farmer? Llano soils are composed of some coarse, and some very fine decomposed rock, but, due to the lack of rainfall, the amount of decomposed vegetation is small. We have some fields of clay loam, meaning a large percentage of clay, with some silt, sand, and organic matter.

What are the good and bad points of such a soil? The soil particles are very fine, hence more surface to a given quantity of land, therefore there is more surface tension and more retention of plant food and water. The clay contains a large amount of silicon, a base with which acids may unite and be made insoluble. Iron and sulphur give the clay its red and blue colors. As has already been stated, clay soil has very fine particles and these particles when wet run together, thus becoming hard, and impervious to the passage of air which has the mother part to play in the soil.

What are we going to do with this soil? At Llano we plant it to alfalfa which produces six to eight bumper crops per year. The roots of the alfalfa penetrate the soil for many feet, thus loosening it and filling it with porous material through which the air may pass. The alfalfa finds all the inorganic matter necessary to the soil for best production.

Alfalfa uses the nitrogen, that part of the air which is unavailable to human beings, but as nitrogen is not soluble in water it is not directly available to the plant. There are many compounds of nitrogen, such as nitric acid, ammonia, and nitrate of soda.

In the soil and on the roots of some plants are found microscopic plants which convert the nitrogen of the soil into nitrates, making it available to the plants. Between the plants of the pea family, peas, beans, vetch, clover, alfalfa, etc., and these minute plants we find true co-operation. Sunshine is absolutely necessary to produce the starch in plants; the microscopic plant has no sunshine and hence no way of producing starch; the alfalfa has no nitrogen in available form, and so the alfalfa trades starch to the little plants for nitrates.

Systems of irrigating alfalfa are being changed, partly due to these small plants, and partly to the conservation of the soil water—the greatest production with the least amount of work.

The bacteria of the soil, for their best development, must have a friable, moist soil. By irrigating in corrugations the surface of the soil is left loose, lessening the surface tension and breaking the capillary tubes. It also lets the air into the soil on which the bacteria feed. At Llano the flooding system is being abandoned. Where the soil is continually flooded the air is excluded and denitrifying bacteria fight the nitrifying bacteria and render the nitrogen unavailable.

What more then are we to do with our clay soils? Plow under a crop of alfalfa, or even the crown, and you are adding organic material from which nitrogen is extracted by chemical action, and made available to the plant. The decay of the alfalfa is necessary before the plant can use it, while the nitrate produced is ready for use as soon as the water is applied. Alfalfa land brings quicker results as a fertilizer than manures. The crop plowed under makes the soil loose and in this way changes the physical condition of the soil and the missing plant food has been added.

There are other ways of making a clay soil more friable, such as adding sand or lime. The lime not only acts as a loosening agent, but also as a plant food and a base for the interchange of bases and acids. Sand also might be added if practical.

The effect of lime and humus on sand is different from its effect on clay. It fills up the spaces between the particles, making the sand more retentive, while it loosens the clay and makes it more easily workable.

In the schools at Llano we are teaching the boys and girls the value of cultivation as a fertilizer, and giving them a knowledge of the chemical changes made by the air in the soil and the physical condition for the penetration of the roots.

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The following is the result of an experiment carried on at the Huntley reclamation project experiment farm in Montana. It shows conclusively the value of pasture for dairy cows.

Three-quarters of an acre of mixed grasses was used, containing brome grass, orchard grass, perennial rye grass, tall and meadow fescue, Italian rye grass, Kentucky bluegrass, alsike clover and white clover.

This plot was pastured 150 days with two grade Jersey cows. During this time the cows produced \$52.07 in butter fat. The supplemental feed amounted to \$15.92, showing an income of \$36.15 from the three-quarter acre pasture, which is at the rate of \$48.20 per acre.

Woman After the War

By Agnes H. Downing

SOCIETY is always changing, but the cutting, driving, sweeping process of change is sharper to-day than ever before. The social and industrial changes made necessary by half of the nations of the world at war are hastening great alterations in all departments of life, and especially in the condition of women.

How much of this change will be permanent? How much is but a makeshift for the emergency?

First let us take a glance at what the changes are. In all the warring countries women are doing a large share of the industrial and administrative work. They are making munitions of war; they are preparing the supplies of the combatants; they are handling machinery as women never did before, and often at a rate of speed and nicety of adjustment that has not been surpassed even by trained men. They are driving cars and cabs; they are farming; they are trading. In many communities, especially on the continent, they are administering the affairs of the municipal governments. Everywhere they are serving in places which require the highest degree of skill and diplomacy.

This has a two-fold effect. First there is the effect on woman herself, and second is the effect on society.

Broadly stated, the most salient effect on woman herself is to give her freedom from worthless conventions. H. G. Wells tells us that in England today women are paying little attention to dress. For the most part they go about with the same forgetfulness of style as the average working or business man. The same is doubtless true in other countries. This means a great release of woman's energy, for heretofore, to escape being considered a sloven, she has had to put much time on the task of "looking her best." Men expected this "smartness" in her. Her dependence made her respond. Now dress is forgotten.

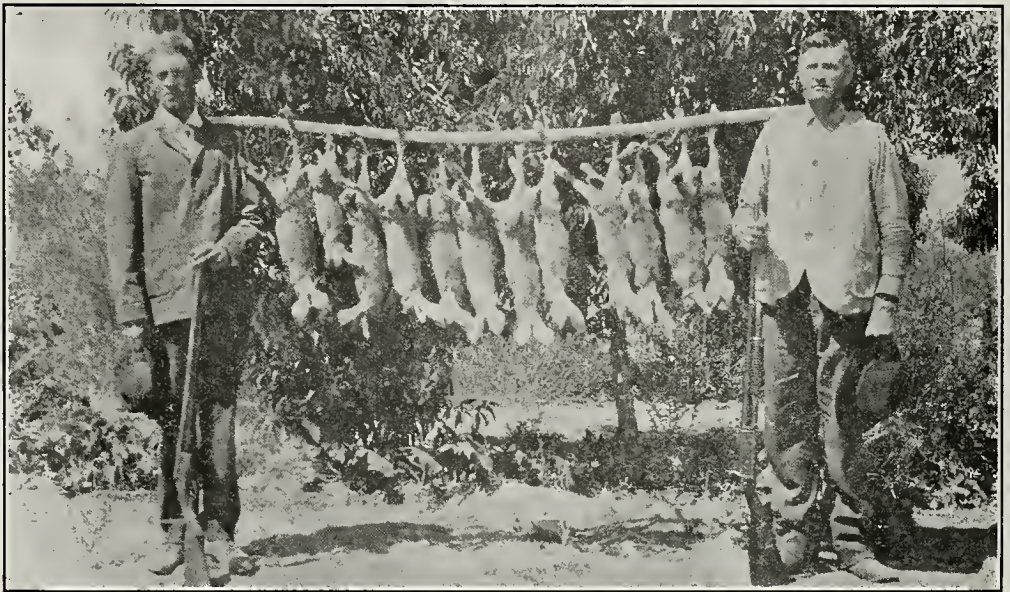
The all-important tasks of rearing children and household service have yielded to national necessity. These things are done in some other way. Woman free from the traditional life of her sex has become an important factor in industry.

From this many predict a stable change in woman's position; they regard the present mutation as permanent. But such a conclusion may be leaving out many important factors. In all wars women have, more or less, taken the places of men, but when the men returned women, in the past, always surrendered the work and went back to the home.

Will they go back again?

There are forces in society that may insist that they do. For

instance, there is a recent constant propaganda for larger families to make up the human waste of the war. Assuredly, the rulers are preparing the public mind for a stimulated birth rate. This alone may lead the various governments to retire the women from outside occupations by legal decree if necessary. But such a policy may meet with little response from the outraged feelings of mothers and fathers who have seen their best mutilated and destroyed by a mad war from which their people have not even profited. This distrust by the people with the widening knowledge of birth control may make any artificial stimulus to the birth rate difficult. In fact such an intimate question as birth of children will scarcely come under government advice. Whatever may be attempted the question will doubtless remain, as it should remain, a personal and individual problem. France, during the Napoleonic regime, sought to quicken the birth rate by making the large family the subject of national approval. But France led the



Any Game Near Llano? Several Boys Have Bagged Deer This Year. Rabbits Are Common Everywhere.

world in family limitation. Just so in our own country. We never heard of a birth control society until a certain president declared against race suicide. Since then the agitation of birth control has become fashionable.

The more serious question is that of the industrial readjustment following the return of the soldiers. Will women find it necessary to yield the places to them? It is quite likely that to some extent they will. But consideration for the war widows who have children to support, and for other women who have lost their supporters in the war will still leave a large contingent of women, larger than at any time before the war, engaged in outside industries.

But whatever woman's work, the world can never again be as it was before the war. Too many things have been changed and the change in women themselves will be one of the most potent changes.

(continued on page twenty-nine)

Facts vs. Fancies

By Gray C. Harriman

THE United States today occupies a very peculiar situation in the making of the world's history. It stands like a massive column of granite in the midst of a world-wide conflagration, ruin and desolation. The question is, will this column also fall and crumble away into the smoke and ashes of this titanic struggle?

Many theories and fancies have been advanced which would appear to save this country from such disastrous results. We are told that if we had a united organization of the workers and were able to call a general strike in case of war, this would be the one best remedy. Others say that if the money power of the United States were in the hands of individuals, war would be impossible. Still others tell us that if we had no ships and no army war would be averted. Some raise their voices to the heavens saying that if we had courts of arbitration we would have no war, and from other countries come other voices telling us we have but to change the economic system and war will forever end. We have but to change the system and we will be led from the wilderness into the promised land where flows the milk and honey of prosperity. Others tell us that the world is coming to an end; that we have sinned and as we have sowed, so shall we reap.

But, in spite of all the philosophies, theories, creeds, sects, and isms, facts must be met with facts and not with fancies. Commercialism must be met with commercialism; bayonets must be met with bayonets; bullets must be met with bullets; armies must be met with armies and not with sermons and fanciful creeds. In other words, might still makes right and might must be met with might. Thus the position of the United States is a precarious one.

A policy must be adopted by the national administration that can meet the contingencies that might at any moment arise. In other words, we should be prepared. In our struggles to adjust ourselves to our present circumstances, we should sanely and thoughtfully review the world-wide arena and see along what lines we could best insure to ourselves a secure peace.

Let us see what have been the winning elements of the armies of Europe. We find that Germany has been winning battles against terrific odds. Why? Because Germany has for years been building not only a military machine, not only drilling men in military formations and in handling weapons, but she has been drilling and instilling into every German mind and heart the one predominating idea—that each German is a cog in one great big efficient industrial army, and her success in war is not the result of her armies of soldiers, as much as it is the result of her army of skilled mechanics and of her system of trained efficiency.

The fact that she can build and operate railroads, build ships, manufacture, farm and conduct all the industries that supply the needs of a nation, for Germany is a nation in arms, is absolute proof of the practicability and efficiency of a national industrial army.

The reason that England is now coming into her own is that her industries are being organized into a great industrial army, subject to the control of the English parliament, so that she is at last able to bring her unlimited resources to bear on the international drama.

The reason that Russia has "come back" is that at last she is drilling her countless thousands of inhabitants into a great machine that is manufacturing and producing food and

clothing for her army and developing her tremendous resources. In fact Russia, too, is evolving an immense industrial army.

The reason that France saved Paris was that every inhabitant of France became a member of a highly organized and highly efficient industrial army.

The reason that Japan occupies the position that she does in the Orient today is that the spirit of Bushido has been drilled into the Japanese and each and every member of the Cherry Blossom kingdom has become a part of that highly organized and efficiently drilled industrial army that constitutes the backbone of Japan.

So, after looking over the present international situation, we find that an industrial army must come as soon as war is declared in any nation. Therefore, since a national industrial army is the most efficient means of supplying the needs of a nation in arms; then an industrial army would be the most efficient way of supplying the needs of a nation in times of peace. And, since it is facts that must be met and not fancies, then let the United States create an industrial army. Let this army be recruited from all our industries; let the men be paid living wages; put this army to work on our railroads and in our mines and in our factories, and, in fact, in every national industry. If any other system is impossibly wasteful in a great emergency like the present world war—why should we practice an impossibly wasteful system in normal times?

This army, while working in our industries and developing our national resources, would also be self-supporting, and instead of creating a deficit like the present standing army, it would be adding a surplus revenue to the treasury of the government. Great highways could be built, great irrigation projects could be made, arid wastes and desert lands could be reclaimed, mines could be developed, and, in fact, untold wealth could be added to the assets of the people of the United States.

This would eliminate the exploitation of the national resources for the profit of individuals and in time of war, if war should ever come, we would not have to create an industrial army but would have one already created, trained, drilled and experienced, which would be ready upon the spur of the moment to feed, clothe and shelter a nation in arms, for it would have had experience in feeding, clothing and sheltering a nation at peace.

One of the lamentable conditions of our present standing army is its low moral standard. That would be eliminated by an army which was actively engaged in a daily struggle with practical things. It would also be eradicated because of the fact that the men in this industrial army would be paid living wages and would be independent financially, would be able to have families and support them properly and would also be in the pink of condition physically owing to steady occupation and proper exercise. They would not be cooped up in barracks, nor housed under improper conditions, but they would be constantly employed in big, practical industries. They would also have the moral stimulus of being engaged on constructive work and of not being idle parasites upon society.

They would be a part of our every-day life. They would not be bulldogs to watch at our doors.

Labor has the sword of Damocles held constantly over its head and that sword is the surplus labor market. Wherever a strike occurs the labor market is full of men anxious for

(continued on page 29)

What Thinkers Think

The Substance of Instructive Articles in September Magazines

ATLANTIC

Sing Sing: An Evolution.—The changing of human liabilities to human assets is the chief end of Warden Osborne's new penology. The prisoners are allowed to decide all breaches of discipline, with appeal to the wardens' court. They are allowed to write letters and receive visitors on Sundays and holidays. Mr. Osborne is working to bring about the payment of full wages to the prisoners, enabling them to support themselves and their families. The sale of drugs and liquors has been stopped. When the men themselves determined to stamp out the evil the thing was done.—Frank Marshall White.

WORLD'S WORK

The Government An Employment Agency.—Men unable to secure work where they are, cannot get away to a place where work may be had. They are a dead loss to the government as a whole; they are a burden to the community which must support them, and they are a loss to the community which really needs them and their labor and cannot get it.—Silene A. Harmon.

AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Women in the Krupp Works.—In 1914 the Krupp works employed 36,880 men and 1241 women. In 1916 about 14,000 women were employed. Long hours of labor and insufficient food have produced 76.60 per cent sickness among women and 62.31 per cent among the men. Women excel men in the use of automatic machinery. They will play a still more important part in manufacturing after the war.

America and the Russo-Japanese Alliance.—The new Russo-Japanese Convention may be an entente cordiale or a downright alliance, according to the convenience of the high contracting parties. It ensures their respective interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, but also covers the entire Far East. Against what particular powers do Russia and Japan propose to protect their interests after the present war? Japan fears Germany will try to revenge Kiau-Chow and reestablish her sphere of influence in China. On the other hand Russia is a constant menace to Japanese interests in Manchuria and it seems wise by an alliance to prevent the northern bear from setting a snowball rolling down to the gulf of Chili by way of Peking.—Kawakami.

ILLUSTRATED WORLD

Electrically Massaged Vegetables.—Richard F. Gloede, an Illinois horticulturist, is experimenting with electrical treatment for plants. Ninety per cent of cutting, planted in sour sand, and too late in the season, rooted and grew into healthy plants. Vegetables grow to extraordinary size, develop more sugar and ripen earlier. Wire is laid along the ground and attached to iron pipes which are driven about three feet into the ground. Overhead is a network of galvanized wire, from which wires extend to a point within a few inches of the plants. Both the ground and overhead wires are connected to a step-up transformer, producing a high potential, interrupted current. Results seem to justify Mr. Gloede's statement that within a few years the use of electricity in agriculture will become thoroughly common everywhere.—W. F. French.

Germanizing the Coal Industry.—When coal is broken down the first yield is coke, raw tar, raw gas, and graphite. We make these four things. From raw tar and raw gas comes ammoniacal liquor. We make that. From raw gas are obtained benzol, cyanogen, sulphur, illuminating gas, and ammoniacal liquor. We make those. From ammoniacal liquor comes ammonia carbonate and five other compounds. We make those. From ammonia carbonate is obtained refined tar. This is the keystone of the dyestuff and explosive business, a hundred products in all. These we get almost wholly from Germany. "We have started to Germanize the coal business. And what we start we shall finish."—George H. Cushing.

Where You Get Your "Second Wind."—The ductless glands, the pituitary body at the base of the brain, the thyroid gland in the neck, and the adrenal bodies capping the kidneys, pour their secretions directly into the blood stream. The first of these is the "ginger" department, the second is the pacemaker and the third manufactures adrenin, the very essence of life itself, concentrated energy. Dr. Crile calls the power created by the ductless glands the "kinetic drive." Emotion, overwork, bacterial infection, overeating, etc., all produce very much the same results by overstimulating these glands. Dr. Crile's conception of the kinetic drive seems likely to open up a wide field of discovery for the benefit of the race.—William Brady, M. D.

Steinmetz.—Steinmetz was chased out of Germany twenty nine years ago as a Socialist and now Germany wishes it hadn't. His first great

accomplishment was to define the law of electrical magnetism. Measured in terms of service rendered it is bigger than the war in Europe. It means that every time a motor hums it sings a song of homage to the little sage of Schenectady. For years electrical engineers had dreamed of harnessing the power of rivers and waterfalls, but could not control the forces they let loose. Steinmetz solved this problem and now we can abandon all the dinky, coal eating expensive power plants throughout the country, and let the rivers furnish us electricity. "Steinmetz is the world's greatest mathematician. He is so wise that we never know whether he is right or wrong. But he turns out to be always right."—Donald Wilhelm.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

A Tale of Two Empires.—At the beginning of the war Germany had a colonial empire nearly as large as the United States. Now it is all lost except a remnant of East Africa which is expected to fall any day. All this conquest has been accomplished by British colonials who in addition are contributing the finest forces in the British ranks at the front in France. This is such a contrasting tale of two colonial empires as the world has seldom seen approximated. The loss to Germany will be irrevocable because it has been afflicted on her by the British colonies, and those colonies are going to dictate the terms of peace at the end of the war, at least as far as the disposition of the spoils of war are concerned.—Editorial.

THE MASSES

Asia and the War.—The wealth of Asia obtained by force and fraud, by flattery and falsehood, has made Europe fabulously rich, and caused its demoralization. But that evil has brought its own retribution, in the shape of the European war. Fighting for dominions and markets, the Europeans are paying the penalty of their crimes in Asia and Africa. In its crushing of India, England taught a peaceful and gentle people that goodness was ruin. England taught India that it is efficiency in killing and robbing that pays. Meekness and humility are preached by a people who mean the opposite of what they say. European hypocrisy is fully understood in Asia. No Asiatic who has learned the lesson of hate from Europe desires an end to this war; they feel that the weakness of the enemy may bring the day of deliverance nearer. Japan's treaty with Russia is a counterstroke against England. The nationalists of India and China do not expect to be able to establish a democratic national government until the foreign exploiter has been turned out.—Lajpat Rai.

The Mexican Labor Movement.—The Mexican Federation of Labor has grown to a strength of 250,000 members, and it is co-operating with Carranza. Under Carranza the workers are not only encouraged to organize, but their organization is part of his plan for the new state which he is trying to create. They have adopted all the modern labor planks, and suggest that Mr. Hearst save the women and children of his own country before he comes down to Mexico to save the Mexican women and children. A great feeling is arising all over Mexico that women must have equality with men.—Edmund E. Martinez.

THE OUTLOOK

Commission Government.—The railways are being regulated by Congress, the Interstate Commission, the State legislatures, and the individual State commissions. Two people cannot regulate a railway at the same time any more than they can regulate a clock. Government ownership of railways bears great possibilities of evil, but the National regulation of railways is the only practical solution of the present discordant and conflicting exercise of authority. The railways of the country have become the affair of the whole country, and only the Nation should say how they shall be run.—Blewitt Lee.

When Will Peace Come?—The secessionists in 1860 believed that the negroes were only higher animals, that slavery was justified by the Bible and that their peace, property and prosperity depended on separation. They fought what they believed was a purely defensive warfare.

Germans have always lived under an autocratic government and know no other. They have been trained to believe that war is a biological and moral necessity, that only the sword gives strength and that Germany has a monopoly of Kultur, that their State, homes and the civilization of which they were custodians was threatened. The South was not conquered until it was converted. German militarism is a spirit and can never be changed by a force from without but only by a revolution within. There are many signs that this revolution in public sentiment has begun. Editorial.

LITERARY DIGEST

Germany's Peace Campaign.—Not peace but war seems to be the true object of the great nation-wide campaign inaugurated by the German

"National Committee for Securing an Honorable Peace." Dr. Friedrich Naumann regrets "that our achievements so far have not convinced the enemy that the historic decision has fallen in our favor," and he urges a sharper prosecution of the war as the surest way to peace. "It must be carried on with all the means which our superiority in science and in technology places in our hands, and without hesitation, to the end." To surrender a war of intensity means surrendering Germany's economic future, "our goal can be reached if we fight on with grim determination." Implicit confidence must be placed in the men who are guiding the destinies of the Empire, and the sharpened submarine warfare will come in at that moment when the reasons for its postponement cease to exist."—Editorial.

METROPOLITAN

Industry's Miracle Maker.—All our heroes are practical men, and precisely because we are ignorant of the experience of the race—which is called civilization—we daily accomplish the impossible. But there are great problems to meet. Henry Ford's town, Detroit, manufactures six hundred million dollars worth of products every year, yet even here where there would seem to be work enough for all, the familiar slums of the desperately poor are spreading like a plague. Ford started to improve things. He said "it costs as much for a poor man to bring up his children as it does for a rich man. No workman has a pride in his work until he gets something for it, and has enough leisure to enjoy life." He began paying a minimum wage of five dollars a day, and cut the hours from ten to eight, and the output of his factory was trebled. He simply does not see why the rich should have more than they need and the poor should not have enough. Anyone will agree to that statement. The trouble with Henry Ford is that he sets out to make it come true. He is that most dangerous of revolutionists—a man who translates platitudes into action. He is now building

the nucleus of a plant to manufacture his earliest dream, a tractor that will make the farmer independent of prohibitive short haul freight rates, and do the heavy farm work. It will be very cheap. It will put the farmer in possession of his land by paying his debt. And he can use all the unemployed making tractors. But the price of gasoline and denatured alcohol keep rising. Ford is patenting a formula for fuel that can be produced on the farm, and he is going to turn it over to the U. S. for the free use of all the people. This will "bust" the motor fuel trusts, and incidentally sell Ford cars and tractors. He heard a rumor that the big interests are going to get him another way—cut off his steel. He is acquiring large iron ore deposits, and some believe that at a pinch he could invent a substitute for steel! He is working now on a scheme that will make farmers and small shop-keepers independent of banks.

His plant has fifty-four acres under roof and employs thirty-three thousand men. There are acres of whirling, clashing intelligent machines—most of them invented by Ford himself. He employs six hundred ex-convicts, as good and sober workmen as any on the plant. He is working out a system for training his workmen, many of whom cannot speak English, for good citizenship. This is only partially successful as yet, it is too paternalistic. Without self government manhood is impossible, and he knows it. His peace plan which brought forth jeers, hoots and laughter without a parallel in the world's history, has grown into the Conference of Neutral Nations at Stockholm, which, at the request of all the belligerent governments has submitted twenty-one peace plans to the chancellories at Berlin, Vienna, Petrograd, Paris and London. And after all the ridicule Henry Ford finds himself the first choice for President in Michigan, the second choice in Nebraska, and a sort of Messiah of the common people of the whole Middle West.—John Reed.

Thou Shalt Not Kill

By Florence M. Reynolds

Why is war? And what is it for?
Does anyone really know?
Why a few rulers should fly in a rage
And start out to murder, in this day and age?
Why they should eal on the youth of their land
And form them into a murderous band?
Does anyone really know?

Why is war? And what is it for?
Can anyone really tell?
Why we should tenderly rear our boys—
Hoping they'd share in the best of life's joys,
To have them called out in a terrible war
To kill other boys, they know not what for?
Can anyone really tell?

Why is war? And what is it for?
Can anyone see the sense?
Why at the call of "To arms!" "To arms!"
Men should rush from cities and farms,
Take guns and go where mandate sends—
Perhaps lose their lives, or take lives of friends?
Can anyone see the sense?

Why is war? And what is it for?
Can anyone understand?
Why the women should suffer like slaves
That their loved ones may fill soldier's graves.
Or perhaps return to mother or wife
Crippled and ruined for the rest of this life?
Can anyone understand?

Why is war? And what is it for?
Whom does it really pay?
The men who are taken from babes, wives, and mothers
Or sweethearts, mayhap, or sisters and brothers,
Sent tramping thro' mud and in trenches to lie
In the wet and the cold, perhaps there to die?
Whom does it really pay?

Why is war? And what is it for?
Oh! Answer! Great Kaiser, and Kings!
Which one started this great war game,
(For which the people are not to blame,
But on whom the burdens must ever fall.)
Which one of you is to blame for it all?
Oh! Answer! Great Kaiser, and Kings!

Why is war? And what is it for?
Do tell us, Great Rulers, we pray!
Why you should tax and take from the store
Of your subjects, to build such great guns galore,
Battleships, rifles, powder and lead,
That other "God's" countries might be filled with dead?
Do tell us, Great Rulers, we pray!

Why is war? And what is it for?
Oh! Rulers! So high on your thrones!
Do you each pray the "Father" to bring you success?
On all of your battles to smile and to bless?
Are you praying to "God" to help you along
Regardless of whether you're right or are wrong?
Oh! Rulers! So high on your thrones!

Why is war? And what is it for?
Oh! Emperors, Monarchs, and Kings!
Is it carrying out the Infinite plan
Of the Master Builder, Creator of Man?
Who gave this command, "THOU SHALT NOT KILL,"
Have you tried to obey the "Father's" Will?
Oh! Emperors, Monarchs, and Kings!

Why is war? And what is it for?
Oh! Emperors! Oh! Monarchs! Oh! Kings!
If you'd all prayed aright to the "Infinite One"
For Wisdom and Love, ere this war was begun,
It would never have started, Love would have held sway,
And the dear "Prince of Peace" would be Monarch
today.
Oh! Emperors! Oh! Monarchs! Oh! Kings!

The Water We Drink

By Dr. John Dequer

WATER is the wonder-worker of the universe. Next to air it is the most important substance to our existence. It is a physical, social and industrial essential that brooks no substitute.

We may do without air for a few seconds and live without water for a few hours, depending on circumstances; while we may abstain from food for days and reap only beneficial results. Hence water is second in importance in our physical economy.

The Nature of Water

Pure water is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen, both highly inflammable gases. Oxygen and hydrogen are elements; their smallest possible parts are known as atoms; thus two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen make a molecule of water. At its greatest density water is 773 times heavier than air. Chemically it dissolves a greater number of substances than any other solvent. It is in this high power as a solvent that its cleansing virtue is found. Herein lies its importance to our physical welfare.

The Water We Use

There is no absolutely pure water in nature. The nearest approach to it is rain water that falls in the country districts, but even that is not absolutely pure. There are always solid and gaseous impurities in the atmosphere, much of which are dissolved by the action of falling water. As soon as the water strikes earth it begins to dissolve organic and inorganic matter, becoming more and more impure as it goes along. Happily these dissolved ingredients are not necessarily harmful. Most of them are eliminated from the system with no ill effect upon our organism.

Sources of Water

Rain, as has already been said, is the purest natural source, especially if the water is collected in cisterns from tile roofs after it has rained a day or so to thoroughly cleanse the atmosphere. This is by far the safest way to collect rain water. Such water is free from mineral poison and, if the cistern is well constructed, the danger from organic impurities is greatly reduced. Rain water can therefore be considered the very best for drinking and domestic use.

Spring water, while generally beautifully clear and always refreshingly cool, is never chemically pure. It always contains more or less mineral matter dissolved from the rocks through which it flows. The nature of the impurity of course depends on the formation in which the spring is found. Thus in a limestone country the spring water will contain a quantity of lime in solution as well as other mineral substances, and if there is a luxuriant vegetation near the spring the water is sure to contain a greater or lesser per centage of carbon dioxide. This much is true of all spring water. There are springs that flow through different strata of mineralized rocks, and here we find our sulphur, arsenic and iron springs. Soda springs are also numerous. These are often called medical springs, which is simply to say that their waters are unfit for human consumption except in small quantities.

River water as a rule carries much mineral matter in solution as well as a vast amount of suspended matter of different kinds. Hence river water is less safe than spring water unless the river is a mountain stream deriving its waters from nearby snows.

Hard water is incompatible with soap so that little or no lather is formed in washing with it. The mineral substances

that give this property to the water are chiefly magnesium and calcium compounds. These waters are useless for cleansing purposes until the water has been purged of the mineral held in solution. This process is known as "breaking" the water. Lye is chiefly used for this purpose. There is also a hardness of water due to carbonates that can be removed by boiling and is known as temporary hardness. Permanent hardness, or that which remains after long boiling is usually due to the presence of sulphates.

Potable Waters

It is seldom that the inorganic impurities found in natural waters are injurious to health but the organic impurities are generally associated with living bacilli that may menace both health and life. It is known that such diseases as cholera, typhoid fever, diphtheria and others are easily propagated in water. These elements enter the water through drainage that comes from houses and villages. It is true that through the action of sunlight these waters may become pure again; nevertheless, it is unsafe to rely on this method of purification as brooks and streams are generally sheltered from the sun by overhanging foliage.

In general we may assume that springs, deep wells, and mountain streams are safe sources of supply for general use.

Methods of Purification

In cases of disease or epidemic caused by organic impurities in the water, boiling will render the micro-organisms harmless. For surgical and medical uses the water should be distilled, and regions where the water holds a heavy per centage of inorganic impurities it is well to distill it for drinking purposes.

Filtration

This eliminates most of the organic impurities and should be done to all water entering a town or village for domestic use. If this is not done scientifically the filter may become contaminated and itself thus become a source of danger.

The Physiological Action of Water

"Water, water everywhere
And every board did shrink,
Water, water everywhere,
And not a drop to drink."

In this stanza Coleridge draws a picture of a terrible physical and mental agony induced by thirst. Water is the only real quencher of thirst. It is also a balm for many ills. Let us review its physiological action. Experience has taught us that not only can water be taken internally as drink but that it may be administered advantageously as medicine, that is, for therapeutic purposes.

For instance, we may desire to flood the tissues with liquid to add weight to the blood column or to increase the tension of the veins and arteries. To increase capillary pressure cold water should be taken in small doses repeated at short intervals, say from ten to fifteen minutes, for several hours. When on the other hand, we desire to abstract water from the tissues, small quantities of cold water should be taken at longer intervals, three or four hours, or more. By this means the blood becomes more consistent, more impoverished of water, and so better able to carry the fluids from the tissues.

In extreme cases water may be withheld for six or even eight hours. The more rapid absorption once initiated is not confined to fluids such as in dropsy, but will also carry with it other morbid products from the system. It is herein that

the systematic ingestion (drinking) of water is an aid in the cure of dropsy.

When we increase the ingestion of water it also has a beneficial effect on the kidneys. It acts as a diuretic, that is, it increases the secretion of urine, and with it goes a vast amount of waste matter from our bodies. Through the elimination of urea from our organism the changing of nitrogenous tissues is materially enhanced.

The drinking of cold water aids the peristaltic (propelling nerve and muscular movements of the bowels), thereby stimulating the circulation in the vessels of the stomach and viscera, especially in the portal vein through which the liver is beneficially affected. A book could easily be written upon this subject alone, and a library upon the uses of water in the care of the body and the treatment of disease, but for lack of space we can suggest only a few of the uses and effects.

Effects of Temperature

Heating and cooling by means of hot water, for instance, has a decided effect upon the nervous system. As examples,

we may cite the sprinkling of water upon the face of one who has fainted, or our changing moods and capacities after baths, hot or cold.

Water has an action upon the circulation. It has been noted by the writer that, through the application of cold water, changes in the frequency and strength of the heart beat were achieved. The breathing, and through that the circulation of the blood can be affected. Then we might discuss the internal bath, the use of packing and sponging in fevers, a thousand other ways in which water may be used for therapeutic purposes.

Conclusion

It is the purpose of this department to publish these articles and any correspondence that may be considered valuable in book form after they have run in the WESTERN COMRADE. Any one who is interested in natural methods of healing or who is afflicted with any ailment from which he or she might have suffered is invited to correspond with this department. Enclose stamp.

The Llano I Saw By Walter Huggins

MANY Socialists the country over are interested in the Llano del Rio Colony. This Colony after years of thought was started by Job Harriman and a few comrades two years ago. It is situated some ninety miles by rail or road from the city of Los Angeles, California.

A number of Socialists in Wisconsin and Illinois were interested in it, and before risking the expense of the membership payments and of moving their families, asked me to go and investigate it — they paying my expenses.

I found it much bigger and better than I had ever imagined, although I had read everything that had been printed about it from the very start. Instead of a wilderness, I found a busy town with over eight hundred inhabitants. This is their temporary town. In it I found over two hundred and fifty houses and tent houses, many of them quite commodious and comfortable.

The industries were a marvel, considering that a little over two years ago this was all sage brush and rabbits.

There are three schools, a hotel, assembly hall, library, general store, paint shop, barber shop, bakery, cannery, machine shop, planing mill, postoffice, sawmill, shoeshop, steam laundry, doctors' offices, and many other enterprises too numerous to mention.

Two tractors, motor trucks, about a dozen automobiles, seventy-five work horses, over a hundred cows, several hundred hogs, thousands of rabbits and chickens, a herd of six hundred and fifty angora goats about to come in; these were among the possessions of the Colony.

Hundreds of acres of the best land I ever saw were under cultivation. Alfalfa produces six cuttings a year. Grain of the best, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, beets, onions, lettuce, radishes, cucumber, corn, tomatoes, peas, beans, canteloupes, and watermelons; peaches, pears, apples, figs, almonds, olives, and many kinds of berries.

The buildings being put up for stock and everything else are most modern, clean and sanitary. The cement silo, of four hundred tons capacity, is one of the best.

The fish hatchery will in time supply all the fish needs of the Colony, besides much for the market. The bees supply a ton of honey a month; the cows a thousand gallons of milk each week.

The colonists are now producing for themselves over eighty per cent of the food stuffs they consume.

Their brass band of fifteen pieces is the talk of the valley. They also boast of a mandolin and guitar club and orchestras, and their baseball team is the terror of the neighborhood.

What interests many visitors most is the work the boys and girls are doing in their own separate colony, and the Montessori school for children. The former are cultivating sixty-five acres of garden, and the amount and variety of vegetables and fruit they are producing are wonderful.

They are also raising hundreds of chicken and rabbits and some goats. The bigger boys are assisting in the construction of all their own buildings. These are mostly of adobe brick, the one they are most proud of is their young people's club house, now under construction.

The Montessori school is one of the best in the country. Their school is over a mile from the temporary city, so the children are taken every morning in autos, and brought back in the afternoons, their lunch being served at the school.

The entertainment side of life is a big feature at the Colony. Dances, card parties, musicales, lectures, picture shows, etc. The assembly hall seats about seven hundred and it is one of the busiest you can find anywhere.

I was more than pleased to see this effort of the Socialists such a success. Nearly every trade and occupation is represented by first class workmen, farmers, fruit growers, mechanics, builders, etc., with a sprinkling of so-called intellectuals. All are busy eight hours a day, and four dollars is the amount placed to their credit for the day's work.

The foremen of each department, of which there are a score or more, meet at seven each night for half an hour to arrange and distribute men, teams, machines, etc., for the next day.

All seemed to be enjoying life as it should be enjoyed. I asked not only the officers about things, but enquired of about forty men and women how they liked it, and what they thought of the future of the Colony; and all were more than enthusiastic.

To me it was a revelation. Here were more than eight hundred men, women and children, seemingly ninety-nine per cent Socialists, solving the great life problem, getting food, cloth-

ing and shelter from mother earth. The food and housing question they have practically solved, and the clothing is next on the list. Capitalism touches them less than any group of civilized people on the earth.

They have made mistakes, they will make more. Let us hope that they do so, for if they did not, they would make no progress.

Some have left the Colony, others will do so. It is so different from the life of a capitalistic town that some cannot fit themselves to it. They are used to the glitter of the shops and shows, and the bright lights, and Llano is so different, that some will arrive there and not feel satisfied. But the majority of them stay and will stay, for they see a future there for themselves and their families that is safe and secure, such as capitalism cannot guarantee.

And they would be a lot of weaklings if it did not go. They have the finest climate, soil, and water; and everything in the mountains around them — timber and lime, a material that takes the place of cement; about all they buy now for building purposes is hardware and glass.

Life for man and beast is most comfortable; few flies, no mosquitoes or fleas, no thunderstorms. Who would not like it? I am not surprised that it is growing at such a rapid rate.

I only hope that many such colonies will be started by the Socialists and the working class, but always like this one, in a mild climate, with little or no winter, where the housing problem is simple. I would not waste my time writing of this Colony were it to be the only effort along these lines. I believe that Llano has started right, on a large scale, which is the only safe way these days of starting anything. I feel sure that many others will copy from Llano, and even avoid some errors they have made.

I hope that many, many thousands of the working class will solve this life question, starting with Mother Earth, our natural inheritance.

Telephone Home A-4533

HARRIMAN & LEVIN

Attorneys at Law

921 Higgins Building

Los Angeles, Cal.

Building a Socialist City (continued from page 17)

of snow on the summit which lasts nearly all summer; a great pine-clad wall, cutting us off from the friction and worry of the distant competitive world. From Llano it looks like a steep faced wall, but when you start to cross it you find yourself winding through rock canyons, along the rushing waters of the Big Rock Creek, or climbing through the giant pines to the wild enchantment of Jackson's lake.

Turning your back on this protecting wall the vast floor of the Antelope valley stretches away to the quaint unearthly outlines of the desert buttes and behind them the far summits of the Tehachapi range show faintly on the horizon. The desert with its immense distances, its mystery and color, the mirages at sunrise and the splendid rose and purple of its sunsets is the keynote of the place. It recalls visions of Arabia, Egypt and Tunis, parts of Greece and Spain, and its construction problems are those that have been met in those countries.

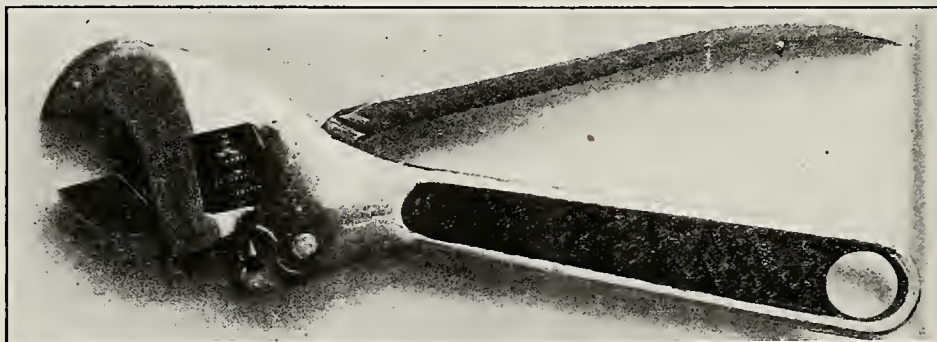
Thick walls ward off the summer heat, cool and shady patios, fountains and ground cover, eliminate the wide, bare spaces where otherwise the wind and sun might riot unrestrained. The dry climate makes it possible and most desirable to live out of doors practically all the year around, and the wonderful scenery calls for an open outlook in all directions. The flat roof, accessible by wide and easy stairs, with carefully planned sleeping accommodations, with walls so arranged as to afford privacy, with comfortable seats, and plants and vines to keep the place cool and restful, will constitute ideal outdoor living conditions.

In the winter, the sheltered patio will cut off the force of the winds, the solid concrete houses will not rock and creak in the heavy gusts and will conserve the heat from the open fireplaces. Even the roof is so arranged that on a minute's notice the open sleeping places can be converted into four tent houses, each with three concrete walls and half of the roof of solid construction. A sun parlor-dining room will also make an ideal living room in cold weather.

The comfort—the habitability of the house having been considered, its outward appearance is next in order. Let us not go at the problem with any cut-and-dried architectural form in mind, but let its external aspect evolve naturally from the material employed and from its internal plans.

Concrete calls for extreme plainness and simplicity. On

A Colonist Invented the Wrench Shown Here



It has SIXTEEN Points of Advantage over any other wrench on the market.

Would you buy one at a reasonable price if you were given a money-back guarantee with it?

Or accept a selling agency at a fair profit that would pay you for your time?

Before getting it manufactured the inventor wishes to ascertain what demand can be expected.

Profits made from the sale of the wrench will be turned to the Llano del Rio Colony.

Please write what you are willing to do.

ADDRESS: INVENTOR, WESTERN COMRADE, LLANO, CAL.

the other hand, from the point of view of economy of construction the concrete wall can be made lighter if buttresses are used. The deeply recessed doors and windows, and the buttresses, if properly handled will produce masses of light and shade of the highest artistic value.

The roof garden almost automatically eliminates eaves. They could be handled in the Spanish way, as a sort of pretence at a roof, beginning near the wall line and projecting outside over the street, but this would add greatly and unnecessarily to the expense. A terrace effect, a light pergola, some vines and a few potted plants, express the constructive reality of the case. It is a roof garden and should look the part. Besides this touch of green and color above the plain, light surfaces of the walls, will be extremely effective.

Now here you have, growing of itself out of the conditions, an architectural style that obtains, with a thousand local variations, all around the Mediterranean. The Italian villa, usually very large, has rows of high narrow windows, a very heavy cornice, and a roof garden with rows of architectural vases and hanging plants. The Spanish house has heavily grated windows, perhaps a highly ornamented gateway, and the flat roof masked by the eaves aforesaid. The Moorish house is absolutely plain on the outside, with neither buttresses nor eaves. There may be a grated window, sometimes a rarely beautiful doorway. But inside, the patio may be a dream of carving and fountains and tropical greenery, and the roof rooms available under different conditions of sun and wind. In Egypt and Arabia the same type of private dwelling is customary, but in Egypt, especially in ancient public buildings, the highly characteristic Egyptian pillars and design, differentiate its architecture absolutely from that of any other country. The same may be said of Greece; the essential points of Greek architecture are so definite and so widely known, that the least experienced eye recognizes them immediately.

We have here an enormous range of decoration that can be drawn on to vary the simplicity of our buildings without going outside the general type, and many will doubtless get a certain amount of aesthetic pleasure in dallying with decorative schemes of different kinds; but those will be best advised who trust to line and masses for their effects.

Our little brothers, the over-rich, are continually hiring some one to redecorate their houses; they soon tire of even the most skillful and artistic decorative schemes..

The one thing no one ever tires of is well balanced, restful simplicity.

☐ BACK NUMBERS of the WESTERN COMRADE are needed to complete our files. January April, May, and July numbers for 1914 are missing. Comrades who happen to have them will confer a favor on us by mailing them to

THE WESTERN COMRADE, LLANO, CAL.

If You Received Two

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

Would You Like to Reduce Weight?

Send For This Successful Treatment
"Obesity--Its Cause and Correction"

☐ One user of this treatment reduced from 150 pounds to 117 pounds and found improved health. Many others have used it with satisfactory results.

NO MEDICINES OR DRUGS USED

Complete \$5.00 Course Now Only \$3.00

because there is no rent to pay at Llano. For full information write to

Mrs. C. M. Williams, Llano, California.

Installment Members Take Notice

☐ The LLANO DEL RIO COLONY is in the market for figs, prunes, peaches, raisins, etc.

☐ You can assist in putting us in touch with those who have them.

LLANO DEL RIO COLONY, LLANO, CAL.

Photo Post-cards of Llano

The Industries, Views, Scenery, Activities, taken from actual photographs.

5 cents each; 55 cents a dozen

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25 Subs. to the WESTERN COMRADE at 50c

25 Subs. to the LLANO COLONIST at 50c

20 Comrade and Colonist Combinations at 75c

Circulation Department, Llano, Cal.

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DENTIST

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FRANK E. WOLFE Editor.

Contributing Editors

ROBERT K. WILLIAMS A. CONSTANCE AUSTIN
MILDRED G. BUXTON DR. JOHN DEQUER
CLINTON BANCROFT WESLEY ZORNER

ERNEST S. WOOSTER Business Manager

In making change of address always give your former one so that the mailing department may be certain the right name is being changed.

VOL. IV. OCTOBER, 1916. No. 6.

LLANO IS MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

Many of our subscribers complain that Postmasters tell them that Llano is not a money order office. This is not true. Llano has been a money order office for months. Insist on having money orders issued to Llano, California.

New View of Llano

By Frank E. Wolfe

UPON our return, after seven months absence from Llano, scores of the comrades met us with the same question: "Have we grown? How does the Colony look to you? Do you see any changes here?"

These questions were asked before we had an opportunity to look about and once more become acquainted with the new conditions there. Even now, this is written before we have been nearly over the entire ground. Of course we were able to keep somewhat in touch with affairs through our daily routine correspondence with heads of the various departments, but we had no real understanding of the remarkable demonstration that has been made. One day at Llano taken up with breathless activity does not give one an adequate idea of the situation, but in the one day we saw many enterprises that were new to us. Among these newly established industries and activities we saw the steam laundry with its big steam boiler and the tireless and energetic engine which runs not only the laundry, cannery, and printery, but which also saws the juniper that forms a large part of the fuel of the Colony. This boiler was furnishing steam for the cooking vats in the cannery, and hot water for the shower and tub baths in the new bath house. We saw a dozen barrels of vinegar in the making. We saw thirty persons working in the cannery, where fruit and vegetables were handled with expediency but with greater care as to cleanliness than in any other cannery in the competitive world. Everybody realized that they were preparing food for their own table.

In the printery we saw in operation a new linotype, a big rotary press, smaller presses, folder, stitcher, cutter and other machinery that goes to make up a modern printery. This laundry, bath, cannery, printery and the building in which they are housed which were all a dream seven months ago are very real and indispensable parts of the Colony now. In the apple room we found tons and tons of apples which were being sorted and rapidly taken care of as were other fruits and vege-

tables. A quick look at the rug and carpet weaving plant showed substantial progress made there.

The same held good for blacksmith and machine shop, the cabinet shop and the shoe shop. The planing and finishing mill has been rearranged, enlarged and improved.

A glimpse into the offices of the publishing department showed several active workers in charge of mailing lists and various duties incident to an important phase of Colony promotion. Wrapped copies of "The Llano Colonist" were piled high on the long tables, and it was easy to see reason for the growth of the Llano post office. A brief visit to the Art Studio was inspiring, and deepest interest centered around some of the newer pieces modeled by the master in charge there.

Then we saw the new lime kiln in full operation. This kiln will be the source of a large portion of the building material for the new city. Lime from this kiln is being used in large quantities in the construction of the permanent irrigation system. On the new city site we found half a dozen foundations of a substantial type already finished and ready for the houses that will spring up for the permanent homes of the colonists.

At the sawmill we found a splendid outfit of new machinery installed in most substantial and workmanlike manner. It is ready and only awaits the arrival of the logs to begin turning out large quantities of lumber. These logs are ready, and the day this is written the wagons start hauling logs; millions more feet of lumber await the axe of Colony lumbermen. Thus we found everything moving forward toward the construction of permanent homes and public buildings in the city. We saw a capital logging road that has recently been completed from the sawmill to the mountains. Some time ago it was predicted that it would take us a year to build this road. Ten weeks saw it completed and instead of costing \$12,000 to build, as it would have cost any outside parties, the cash outlay has been comparatively small.

We saw in one garden the finest cauliflower and cabbage imaginable, and with it eggplant, squashes, tomatoes and other vegetables. We saw three acres of thriving strawberry plants and heard plans for extension. We saw thousands of quarts of ripe sunberries awaiting the hands of the pickers. We saw teams and crews drilling the last of an eighty acre field of new alfalfa, and heard plans for fifty acres more at once. Three hundred acres of this will be planted by spring. We saw crews of men clearing land with a giant tractor, and other crews cutting and hauling vast quantities of juniper wood for fuel. We saw all this and more. We saw greater activity and enthusiasm, more earnestness and deeper understanding, more pride of achievement and confidence in the future than ever before. We find here the pioneer spirit and the strong and determined characters that will move steadily forward.

Never was there more ground for hope and enthusiasm. Our success is assured. We have, of course, a great task ahead of us, but we shall be equal to it. We shall go ahead, brave enough, bold enough, firm enough in our confidence in ourselves to surmount all obstacles and continue our drive to success.

—o—

Dear Comrades:—

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have already secured eight subscriptions for the WESTERN COMRADE, for which I enclose you a check of four dollars. I hope to get some more in the near future.

Hoping to live among you comrades, and do my share in the establishment of a real commonwealth, I remain,

Yours sincerely, N. C.—. Los Angeles.

The Story of Boyland (continued from page 13)

The system by which the boys are placed in first and others of these groups is imperialistic democracy. Each Monday morning, we hold a meeting of what is called the court; first the boys of the third and fourth group meet together and they decide which of the school belong to their own group. Any upper group boy who has not lived up to the maxim noblesse oblige may feel pretty confident that this meeting of the proletariat will result in his downfall. Upon the other hand, they decide that one of their own members has conducted himself so circumspcctly as to deserve greater liberties. Boys of the second group are now called in and determine which of the remaining boys ought to go into the second group and which, if any, deserve first group privileges.

Of course, I, or sometimes one of the other men, am present at their proceedings, since otherwise the harshness of boy "justice" might be carried too far; but our action is only for the purpose of stimulating the mental activity of the boys themselves. These courts teach the boys valuable lessons of self government, discovering traits in each other which would have escaped the observations of us adults and impress upon the boys that standards of conduct held up to them are the characteristics they admire and not merely exotic ideals invented by persons foreign to their own point of view.

Facts vs. Fancies (continued from page 21)

every position at any price. Thus capitalism has a great club in its hands as long as it can keep the labor market flooded and it is for that reason that men are imported from all over the earth, and capitalism will continue this process if possible. It needs a flooded labor market and that means about five men for every job, and that means that capitalism can pay low wages and that means big dividends.

Thus, as we look back over this plan we can see that it would eradicate our unemployed problem, that it would give an outlet to our labor market, that it would train an efficient army, that it would be self-supporting, that it would be a source of revenue instead of deficit, that it would develop our national resources, and last, that it is the only safe and sane policy of preparedness which would adequately meet any contingencies that might arise.

Woman After the War (continued from page 20)

What woman will do in the society that must be re-made is not as important a question as what she will bring to this new society. May it not be hoped that her long ages of devotion to others in the home will give her that sense of patient co-operation that the world so much needs.

Women have seen the agony of their sons in the present pass that has destroyed the wealth and treasure of centuries, and ruthlessly ruined the lives of the present generation, besides leaving a bitter heritage of hatred for the future. Woman awakened will not be satisfied to stop this catastrophe with a treaty that will last only until the time is ready for another clash. They will want to deal with the causes of the war. Commercial and industrial competition, rivalry for world markets, and the power of government in the hands of the commercial and even the feudal class — these are the things that must be reviewed.

And if women are once awakened, the power of maternal protection, that saves even the beast babies of the jungle, will be used to supplant competition with co-operation, and autocracy with democracy.

For Latest Styles For Newest Fancywork For Delightful Stories

For Money-saving and Labor-saving Ideas

For Very Best Recipes

For Best Ways In Housekeeping

For Home Building and Beautifying

For Dress Accessories

For Secrets of Beauty and Health

For Sane, Sympathetic Editorials

For Inspiration and Recreation

For All Matters of Interest and Value to Home-Loving Women

For Household Short Cuts

For Practical Child Training

For Best Ways In Care of Babies

For Women In the Spotlight

For Helps In Church Work

For Aids To The Farmer's Wife

For Pleasure and Good Cheer

For All Thoughts That Make Life Richer, Brighter, More Worth While.

BE SURE TO READ

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Each coming number of TO DAY'S will contain such a feast of Stunning Fashions, Gripping Stories, New Fancywork, Valuable Helps, Recipes, Delightful Entertainment, Labor-Saving and Home-Making Ideas that each number will prove a real joy to you.

What To Day's Does and Does Not

It tells women how to make and wear their own clothes; not how Mary Garden wears hers.

It tells women how to dress, rear and care for their own children; not how the Duchess of Muchmoney dresses hers.

It teaches women how to furnish their own homes, but not by pictures of Andrew Carnegie's dining room and library.

3 for \$1.00

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LLANO COLONIST, 50c

TO DAY'S MAGAZINE, 50c

\$1.50 For \$1.00

Any Two For 75c

Make up a Christmas Combination and make your money order payable to

WESTERN COMRADE, LLANO, CAL.

What Our Mail Brings

Dear Comrades:—

Sometime ago you mailed me a copy of the WESTERN COMRADE. I read it with great pleasure and passed it on to others, all of whom were as well pleased to note the progress made by the Co-operative Colony. Four of us decided that we would like to keep in touch with the work. You will therefore find check for four subscriptions to the WESTERN COMRADE. Fraternaly yours, J. D.—. Philadelphia.

—o—

Comrades:—

Enclosed please find money order for 75 cents for one year's subscription to the COMRADE and the COLONIST.

One WESTERN COMRADE makes the rounds of five different families before I get hold of it, so I am trying to relieve the pressure. R. H.—.

—o—

Dear Comrades:—

The WESTERN COMRADE for August-September, came to hand yesterday. Please accept my thanks; it is a dandy, and I am much pleased. I wish I could come up there to see the Colony. I expect there is a great change since I was there two years ago. Perhaps my wife will come up there soon with another lady who intends to investigate the Colony.

Fraternaly yours. J. J. H.—, El —, Cal.

—o—

Dear Comrades:—

I enclose check for \$15.00, for which send the monthly and weekly publications of the colony as per list enclosed, and the balance in sub-cards to me.

Yours for the Colony, G. C.—.

—o—

Dear Sirs:—

I came across your WESTERN COMRADE; it is grand. Please send me the COMRADE and Pearson's magazine for one year. J. D.—.

—o—

Dear Comrade:—

I want to keep in touch with this project. I want to come there myself later on. Wishing you success. I remain,

Yours truly, B. B.—.

—o—

Dear Folks:—

Enclosed you will find, after moderate search, a half dollar, which you may count as my subscription to the LLANO COLONIST beginning with its first issue.

I take the COMRADE, but am so interested in the work you are trying to do, that I am delighted to get weekly news about that work. Mr. Pickett and wife and the Montessori teachers interest me especially, as I am a teacher myself.

Wishing the Colony and you all the success that your plan merits, I am,

Yours truly, C. W. C.—.

—o—

Dear Comrades:—

I spent two days in Llano looking about the place. Though I only reached points I could walk to, I am more than pleased with what I saw. Fourteen months ago I took out an installment membership, but had never seen Llano until Sept. 24. I am thoroughly satisfied with the great co-operative demonstration and I shall close up my affairs as rapidly as possible with the intention of becoming a resident. I shall most certainly advise my friends to take out installment memberships. W. R. O.—. Nevada.

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.

—o—

Chef Robert: Will you please tell me how to make dill pickles? T.C.P., Idaho.

Recipe to Make Dill Pickles.

Choose all cucumbers of uniform size. Cut off both ends, pack in an earthen or wooden vessel, put plenty of dill on top and bottom of receptacle, pour over a brine prepared as follows: boil water enough to cover cucumbers, add to each gallon of water eight ounces of rock or cooking salt, a few cloves, some cherry leaves, or grape vine leaves. When liquid is cold, pour over cucumbers, cover with a wooden or earthen cover—never use tin or other metal utensils. Press by putting heavy stones on cover. The pickles will be ready for the table in ten days.

WANTED.—PLAYER PIANO OR PIANO PLAYER.—Communicate with the Llano del Rio Colony, Llano, California.

WANTED.—THE WESTERN COMRADE IS IN NEED OF AN EXPERIENCED Pressman; must have Union Card in good standing.—Communicate with Llano del Rio Colony, Llano, Cal.

WANTED BY THE LLANO DEL RIO COLONY: SEWING MACHINES suitable for Shirt and Overall Factory; Cutters and Forewoman for Shirt and Overall Factory.—Give references and state experience.

TANNER WANTED.—TANNER WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AND can give suitable references as to ability. Communicate with the Llano del Rio Colony, Llano, Cal.

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—The Magazine that prints in each issue the **truth** about something of vital interest to you.

—The Magazine which is supported by its readers and not by its advertisers.

—The Magazine which handles public questions fearlessly—

—And yet which prints delightful and entertaining fiction for the entire family.

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

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**

Socialist Christmas Present

☐ Send your Friends the **WESTERN COMRADE** and the **LLANO COLONIST**.

☐ The **WESTERN COMRADE** is 50c a Year, 25c for Six Months.

☐ The **LLANO COLONIST** is 50c a Year, 25c for Six Months, 10c for Two Months.

☐ **BOTH** of them for One Year for 75c to one name and address.

☐ Make your checks or money orders payable to Llano del Rio Pub. Dept., and address Llano, Cal.

Installment Members:

☐ The **LLANO DEL RIO COLONY** is at present in need of

10 Tons of Alfalfa Seed

A Carload of Wheat

Dairy Cows and Range Stock

Angora and Milk Goats

Sewing Machines suitable for Factory Work

Tanning Outfit

☐ We are now in a position to make immediate use of many articles and machines which have not been practicable for us heretofore.

☐ You are invited to correspond in regard to the needs listed above.

LLANO DEL RIO COLONY, LLANO CAL.

Subscription Post Cards

For the **WESTERN COMRADE** and the **LLANO COLONIST**. ☐ Cards of two styles. Those selling at 50c each are for either the **WESTERN COMRADE** or the **LLANO COLONIST**.

☐ Those selling at 75c each are special Combination cards for both publications.

☐ **SPECIAL RATES: Six 50c Cards for \$2.50; Six 75c Cards for \$3.75; Three 50c Cards and Three 75c Cards for \$3.25.** ☐ This offer is good only for a limited time.

WESTERN COMRADE, LLANO, CAL.

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"**ADOLESCENCE**" and "**SLUMMING**"

By **EMANUEL JULIUS**

Three Clever Plays

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New Rugs from Old Carpets

☐ Don't throw your old carpets away—they are still good. Have new rugs made from them, beautiful and durable rugs. Old Chenille Curtains and table covers can also be used in

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☐ Old Ingrain, Brussels, Moquette and Velvet rugs or carpets can be re-woven into rugs suitable for any home.

☐ Rag Carpets, Rugs, and Art Squares also woven, every size and style.. Ask about beautiful

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We pay freight one way on orders amounting to \$5.00.

Ship Direct to the Rug Department

LLANO DEL RIO COMPANY, PALMDALE, CAL.

This Goat Belongs to Llano Boys

They have a flock of goats, blooded Swiss milk stock. They have chickens, turkeys, rabbits, horses and pets. The boys are building a hen-house eighty feet long. They are building a club house one hundred and twelve feet long.

Does Your Boy Have this Chance? Or Is He Roaming the Streets in Bad Company?

WHAT sort of a future are you planning for your children? What are your girls learning? Is their environment good? Are they spending their time profitably? Are they following healthful pursuits?

A membership for you will give them the opportunity they need. You can make them healthy, robust, happy. They will learn practicable things and develop as you would like to see them.

There is an opportunity for you and your family at Llano.

Its many developing industries offer your children the scope of opportunity that will permit them to select the occupation they prefer. They can make this selection by actual contact; each child gains a thorough understanding of the different lines of work.

And then above all is the freedom, the independence, the assurance of steady employment, the protection in old age. A membership in the Llano del Rio Colony is the only perfect insurance.

Write at once for "The Gateway to Freedom" and other descriptive literature



Llano Boys Have Their Own Livestock

Llano del Rio Colony

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNITY

Llano

Los Angeles County

California