

**TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION:
FOR YOUR FRIENDS**

Send us a list of your friends who you believe are interested in co-operation and 10c for each name. and we will send the Llano Colonist for four weeks to each.

The Llano Colonist

MEMBER THE FEDERATED PRESS

To expound the principles of complete co-operation that other colonies may be formed to emulate the Successful Llano Co-operative Colony.

Vol. 1.

PUBLISHED AT LLANO COLONY, LEESVILLE LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1922.

No. 46.

The Colony Diary

Being a Daily Report of Colony Life at Llano.

Wednesday, March 1. — Once again the baby is squawking for a dill-pickle, and we are forced to stop our regular program of advancement in order to earn a nickle to purchase said pickle or pay for the ones already obtained. Eh-ha, it's a fact. This is the first of the month and our regular monthly bills are due. Telephone, gas and oil, grocery, leather, dry goods and machinery and other outside expense bills come every month as a community expense and "Uncle Fuller" has to get the dough. Now, Uncle F. has punched so many holes in his trousers pocket that the cash dropped out so he entrusted it to a bank and the bank closed—Results: the saw mill stopped sawing housing material in order to make rail road ties, to get cash to pay the monthly bills; loss of time; waste of good material and, well, what is the use of growling, you can't understand just all it means to our movement, personally; I believe if you people would come and see the good work we are doing; the great successful example we are setting in complete co-operation. I say again I believe you would rob your bed of bed clothes, take the shirt off the babies back or steal mother-in-laws gold crown and sell it, in order to keep us at constructive work instead of producing for profit in order to pay our outside bills. Reeves, Boyce, Jacques and Loutrel are running the sawmill making these ties, Ole is making window frames for Rooney's house, Matz is making the partitions for the hotel refrigerator and Wobler is finishing up the tables for the school cafeteria. Com. Goldman returned to his home in Canada yesterday and expects to return to us soon. Com. Barnhouse left to-day with the assurance he has nothing but praise for the colony and its people. It's his desire to come with us and spend the rest of his life among us. John Rix is building a new wagon for our use and Van Scio and Dickinson are assisting by making the iron parts. These three fellows keep our farm tools in repair and on the side build new equipment. While the rain is on, Kling is going over the tractors and getting them in first-class shape for spring work. Messenger, Paton and Lindsey are elated over the prospects of enlarging our orchard and the donation of trees from the Esparto Nursery in California will give us several kinds of fruit to experiment with. Langridge and son, Rechsteiner and Williams are again turning out more lumber for the roof garden and when the weather is fit for this job should fairly jump to a finish. Two new comrades who are making a world search for their ideal in a co-operative community are here with us to try us out. Their names are Cragleigh and Hinkleley. They heard of us in a co-operative community in England. They joined the wood cutters and want real colony experience in all kinds of work. All right, boys, it is to be found here. Word from a printer just came in, and goodness knows, we need one. H. Buck has been laid up and Cantrell, Gleaser, and Newman are a muchly worked crew. Maxine Gaddis, who is learning the linotype, Clarence Shutt and Victor Gaddis add greatly to the service, but Mrs. Turnidge and Mrs. Cantrell are both off the job and I—well, I am afraid to go to the printshop to find out exact conditions. Help! Let us have it soon and good. This industry and our office force have no time to suffer from non-employment. I am here to tell you. And the worst of it is, "it has to be did," on time, too. To-night was music night again. The band, orchestra and choral classes all practiced. This is one place where those musically inclined can take the limit.

Thursday, March 2. — A cold disagreeable wind blew part of the day, but the sun came out and things are much better. Comrade Dale of California sent in another large box of bulbs and plants. He is evidently interested in making Newllano a flower garden. Well, so am I, and if he will seriously take up the job here, it is open to him. The best is none too good for our workers, and we want beauty and comforts as well as the necessities. As the workers produce them all, who has a better right to them? Comrade Har-

ris of Missouri sent in three fine chickens from his prize pen, and I want you to know they are dandies. Dad Crawford thought they were young ostriches when he unloaded them. We thank you, comrade, we are always pleased to get plants, seeds, birds, animals, musical instruments and any other useful things from you. We are so busy with our work that it really takes some encouragement, like these, to get us to exert ourselves further. Besides, we will have time to experiment this year, or at least we hope so. The work to-day is on about the same as yesterday; so I will give you a few thoughts brot home to me by a recent letter. No, we are not having any family quarrels or internal troubles. For the last four months, peace and harmony have ruled supreme. That of course is as it should be in a co-operative community or commonwealth, and it will be when the individual is developed to control himself and refuses to injure his fellow-man. Most of our past troubles will be avoided in the future, because we can warn most of our new members of the pit-falls. If new members will only be careful to realize that their particular brand of knowledge is worth but little more than what the other fellows possess, there won't be much trouble caused from bruised feelings. Of course, we all think we possess some very valuable knowledge and sometimes we over-estimate its value, in comparison to what the other fellow knows; and after we find our information is not so really wonderful, it bruises our ego and we either realize there are other people on the beach, or we hunt a new beach. Every person here is as valuable as any other, and no more—provided each does his best—and it is a cinch that no one can do his best if he is trying to make people believe he is more of an asset than he really is. By your fruits will you be known, and if the fruit is sour, you are apt to turn the neighborhood into a vinegar plant to hide your own fermentation. Now, when you come here, just be your own natural self and if you are a genius—we shall find it out by your work, not by what you say. Then if a mistake is made you will owe no excuses to anyone. The politician will get no place in here. The gossip or the back-biter carries an open book that is read by us all. Your weaknesses will be over-looked and your virtues magnified; provided you do your best to co-operate with us. Family quarrels are all gone and we don't propose to allow them to exist here any more. This, however, all comes from individual action and never was the fault of the Colony or its ideal. We are often called upon to defend ourselves against vicious-minded people who have ideals that pertain to their own selfish interests and they can see no good in us because we are not fooled by them or do not take their impractical ideas seriously. Sometimes the impractical are honest, but badly mistaken. If you don't land the job you think you are capable of handling when you arrive, just hang on; we shall be glad to turn it over to you as soon as you demonstrate you are capable of doing it better than the other fellow. Our success is measured by the spirit displayed by our people, and in the human development. The individual is gauged by the motive that causes him to come among us. We are dealing in human problems mostly, and not much in dollars and cents, and every human that comes here is more or less a problem that must be solved. But, in the last analysis he must solve his own problem of fitting himself into a new society. Can you do it? If you can, you will find the paradise you have been looking for. We usually find what we look for. A visit to the print shop confirms former statements; as I find Cantrell, Gleaser and Newman are over-loaded with work. However, the local weekly is off the press, the Colonist is about ready, and most of the "Co-operator" is ready for the mail. If you could see the work this crew is up against, you would wonder how it happens you ever get your papers. This is the history of most of our departments. Walt Millsap, here is a life job for you—

(Continued on page 4)

LLANO ORCHARDS ARE READY TO PLANT FINE TREES

The shipment of nearly 300 fruit trees, which were donated to the Llano Colony by the Esparto Nursery in California, arrived here last Sunday and were immediately taken care of by Comrade Lindsey, head of the farm department.

Comrade Lindsey reports that the trees arrived in splendid condition, and that this was due to the efficient manner of packing.

Every root on the trees was still wet and none were damaged. They are magnificent trees, and especial precautions are being used for their planting. They were immediately heeled in to protect them, and will be planted in the big orchard as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. The holes will be dug very deep and fertilizer placed in the bottoms, which will enable the roots to take hold immediately and get a good start.

The colonists feel grateful to the McCloud Bros. for the trees, and appreciate the donation.

Again, thanks, comrades. Come on down and watch them grow.

A WONDERFUL QUARTETTE BREAKS RECORD

Last Sunday night an impromptu entertainment was pulled off in the lobby of the Newllano hotel, and it assuredly was one of the most enjoyable treats of the season. The juvenile orchestra gave two numbers of their repertoire and the choral society favored the gathering with two songs. But the best offering of the evening was given by a quartette, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Gaddis and Mr. and Mrs. Martin. It was the most exquisite quartette singing the writer ever heard at the Colony. And that means something, for there are some magnificent songbirds among the colonists. Comrades Nash, Pickett and Harry Bell gave select readings that fitted right into the ensemble like paper on the wall. Miss Trixie Ewell volunteered a beautiful piano solo; and, to give a fitting finish to the evening's entertainment, our versatile Frank Newman followed suit. He can glide over the ivory keys with a swift touch of his fingers like a sea gull over the briny deep. He is some bird all right, and a favorite with young and old.

WANTED—For the Llano Colony Library, a copy of H. G. Wells' "Outline of History." This would be a great addition to our library, and if there is a reader of this paper that has a copy lying idle on his shelf, he can delight 200 eager readers if he will donate it to our Colony Library.

OKLAHOMANS ORGANIZED TO SMASH REACTION

(By The Federated Press)
Shawnee, Okla. — Under the leadership of Mayor J. C. Walton of Oklahoma City, one thousand delegates to the convention of the Oklahoma Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League formulated the program upon which they propose to establish "political and industrial democracy" in Oklahoma. A full state and congressional ticket for the August primaries was nominated. Republicans, Democrats, Socialists representing farmers, city workers, railroad men, and miners participated. For the first time, Negro farmers and workers participated in a major Oklahoma political convention. Mayor Walton heads the ticket. Candidates must agree to support the entire state program of the league.

DESTRUCTION OF THE POOR IS THEIR POVERTY

(By The Federated Press)
Milwaukee. — Optimists who have been announcing a business revival should dissect the statement of Mrs. Catherine Van Wyck, Family Welfare Assn., concerning conditions in Milwaukee. According to Mrs. Van Wyck, the home relief of the Associated Charities is caring for 1,103 families in Milwaukee at this time, which is over 250 per cent more than those in need of aid at this time last year. An increase of 150 per cent in appeals for aid over those of last year has been recorded by the county poor office. The increase in the city has been about 75 per cent, it was said.

EXPLANATION

The Llano Colonist is reduced to four pages for this issue. This has been made necessary because of the absence through sickness of our linotype operator, Comrade Buck.

He is back on the job, however, and we hope to publish the Colonist as usual next week. We ask your indulgence.

ANOTHER LLANO LEAFLET IS READY TO GO

Llano Leaflet No. 4 is now ready for distribution.

Following its predecessors, "Integral Co-operation at Work," Llano Leaflet No. 4 will be available in reasonable quantities to all who wish to spread the knowledge of the co-operative way out of the chaos of to-day.

Do you realize that ignorance is the chief cause of our present condition? Suppose everyone should understand the co-operative colony ideal, how long would it require to have a hundred Llano's scattered throughout the land? Then, why not help spread this knowledge?

Send in for a few of these double LL leaflets and place them in good ground. They are free for the asking. Just a few of No's. 1 and 2 are left.

LLANO COLONISTS ARE AFTER POSTOFFICE AGAIN

Friends of Llano, especially those who are colonists now living in other sections, can help the Colony by backing up their demands upon the postoffice department in their petition for a local postoffice.

The present conditions are intolerable. The Colony of nearly 300 persons are dependent upon a rural carrier for their mail once a day, when four mail trains pass in front of their yard. Two of these trains make Stables their regular stop.

Newllano was the name of the postoffice which the colonists had when the politicians were successful in depriving the community of its benefits.

Petitions have recently been sent to the department, and the reply from Hon. Hubert Work (then first assistant postmaster, now postmaster-general) gave as the reason that the people here preferred the rural service to the local office. Of course, his statement was based upon a report by some inspector who varied from the truth.

The Llano colonists need a postoffice of their own, and no politics ought to enter into the question at all. We want those who have lived in Newllano to write Congressman Aswell at Washington (for La.), and tell him that you know we need a postoffice.

Write also to Postmaster-General Hubert Work, and tell him that only politics keeps a community of 300 without its postoffice.

Announcements

- Sunday. — Choir Practice, 9:30 a.m. Esperanto, 11:00 a.m. Mental Science Study, 6:30 p.m. Program at Theater, 8:00 p.m.
- Monday. — Children's Mental Science Class at 6:30 p.m. Orchestra practice, 8:00 p.m.
- Tuesday. — Card Party, 7:00 p.m.
- Wednesday. — Music Classes: Wind instruments 6:30; Strings, 7:00; Vocal, 8:00 p.m. Lecture by W. C. Abbott, State Farm Agent, 8:00.
- Thursday. — Esperanto, 6:30 p.m. Psychological Meeting, 7:30 p.m.
- Friday. — Night School, 6:30. Agricultural Class, 7:45.
- Saturday. — Dancing class, 7:30 p.m. Dancing, 8:30 to 10:30.

Don't forget that printing you have got us figure on it. There will be a charge for it; we will surprise you.

THE GAY AND FESTIVE PEANUT

At the close of every meeting of the Agriculture Class, at Newllano, the subject for discussion at the next meeting is selected, and thus the peanut was on everyone's tongue on the night of Mch. 3rd. It was explained that all peanuts are strictly a summer plant and cannot be grown when the earth is in any way cold.

Spanish peanuts should not be planted in this section before the 25th of April, and better May 1st, or later, because when planted at this time the earth has become warm and the peanuts can come up at once.

If peanuts are planted earlier in the season, they will swell and not have enough warmth in the earth to let them come on up. They then rot and in a few days you have no stand, and if the ground is examined the nuts planted cannot be found because they have decayed and become absorbed by the soil.

It is preferable to plant always the shelled peanuts, because less seed is required per acre; also, if the shelling is done properly, the pops and other imperfect nuts are removed, and they can be planted readily with a planter and put in the ground at the proper depth.

Shelling peanuts if carefully done does not damage them to any great extent, and whatever damage does happen is largely offset by thorough cleaning and eliminating the imperfect nuts. And it ought to be needless to say that only the very choicest nuts should be selected for seed. As long as the eyebud is not damaged, even though otherwise scratched, the peanut will grow.

The seed bed should always be in the very best condition, a sandy loam containing lime, phosphoric acid, potash and sulphur, yielding the best returns with respect to quality and quantity.

As a food, Prof. Martin asserted the peanut to be superior to any other product of the soil or the animal world, having proved himself by long years of actual use. Peanut oil is the equal of olive oil and the residue peanut meal is equal to cottonseed meal as an animal food or as a fertilizer.

Comrade Lindsey mentioned Prof. Carver of the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama who has produced a vegetable milk from peanuts that tastes like milk, looks like milk, and will yield butter and cheese just like cow's milk.

It would appear that this colored scientist is a veritable Edison in his particular field of research. His favorite study is the common sweet potato of the South. Starting with the ordinary dried or dehydrated potato, he has, thru proper manufacturing processes, produced various grades of meal and flour. By a still different process he has perfected a tapioca which has the same analysis, taste, and texture as the commercial article.

Breakfast foods, which we are told are as delightful as any on the market to-day are another product. And starch also can be produced.

Among the more unusual forms are mentioned a bisque, or entirely new flavoring for use in making ice cream, icings for cakes, etc., nibs and candy, and a substitute for instant coffee. From the peelings of the potatoes, either a valuable stock food for cattle and hogs, or a good grade of vinegar can be made. Molasses, or syrup, is another valuable food product. Manufacturing lines have not been neglected for the sweet potato has also yielded many different and some of them entirely new, shades of colors for dying cloth or leather, or as the basis of wood stains. Perhaps, however, the most wonderful product is a synthetic rubber.

Not all of these products are subject to commercial manufacture in competition with present products and prices. Many, however, have tempting commercial prospects and we can reasonably look for their advent in our markets in the comparatively near future.

IS PRUSSIAN MILITARISM ALL RIGHT FOR AMERICA?

(By The Federated Press)
Washington. — Prussian militarism is encouraged in the land-grant colleges throughout the United States, thanks to the Defence Act of June 6, 1920, says Frederick J. Libby in a bulletin issued by him as secretary of

STATE FARM AGENT W C ABBOTT TO LECTURE WEDNESDAY

State Farm Agent, W. C. Abbott, of Baton Rouge, will be in the Colony on Wednesday evening, March 15, at 8 o'clock, to talk to the colonists on the subject of "Preparing and Fertilizing the Land." All interested in this subject should make it a point to be present.

UNIVERSITY REGENTS WOULD THROTTLE SEARCH FOR TRUTH

(By The Federated Press)
Madison, Wis. — "Take your screw-driver, remove the tablet from Bascom hall on the university campus and sell it to a junk dealer, if you cannot be true to the sentiment expressed thereon," said George P. Hambrecht, former member of the state legislature, and now secretary of the state vocational education board, in speaking at a banquet of The Federated Press league at the Presbyterian church.

Hambrecht read the inscription on the tablet which was erected in 1894, when an attempt was made to oust Prof. Richard T. Ely from the chair of economics for teaching Socialistic doctrines.

The tablet reads: "We cannot for a moment believe that knowledge has reached its final goal or that the present constitution of society is perfect. In all lines of investigation the investigator should be absolutely free to follow the paths of truth wherever they may lead. Whatever may be the limitations which hamper inquiry elsewhere, we believe the great state of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continuous and fearless sifting and winnowing by which truth can be found."

Hambrecht, who is a member of the board of university visitors, recently appeared before the board of university regents and made a plea in behalf of the removal of all censorship of the forum meetings which are conducted by liberal students organized as a Social Science club.

THE IMMORALITY OF TREATING WORKERS AS A COMMODITY

(By The Federated Press)
New York. — "To provide a comfortable living for our entire population would necessitate a degree of efficiency in production that has never been approximated," says a bulletin on "The Wage Question" issued by the research department of the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The bulletin declares that the fiction that wages must be determined by the "law of supply and demand" is unsound economically because it makes no provision for the "upkeep" of labor, and that it is unsound morally because the human being and his labor are inseparable.

WOULD ENACT SLAVE LAW IN EMPIRE STATE

(By The Federated Press)
Albany, N. Y. — Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will head the delegation of labor union representatives to oppose the enactment of the Duell-Miller bill to establish a state industrial court, when that measure comes up before the senate and assembly labor committees in joint public hearing. Labor organizations throughout the state will be represented at the hearing, and the campaign which has been conducted against this measure has gained such momentum that the labor representatives are confident they will defeat it—or at least force its modification to an extent which will eliminate its most obnoxious features.

the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments.

Under this law military officers are scattered broadcast over the country to teach not merely the methods but the spirit and prejudices of Prussian militarism. In land-grant colleges, military training has been made compulsory; in other educational institutions the militarist cult is maintained by less direct but almost equally effective means.