

# The Junior Colonist

VINITA THURMAN Editor.

## A DAY IN NEWLLANO

By Robert Lindsey

It is Tuesday evening, nine p. m. in Newllano. I have just come in from work at the printshop. Maxine Gaddis and George Cantrell are still there. Max. is running the linotype machine and George is putting up some bundles to be taken to town early in the morning. Mrs. Gaddis is down there too with some work, waiting for Max to go home. Two of the printers have left for a short time and that makes extra work for those who remain to hold down both ends of this mighty ship of true co-operation and brotherhood. We do not work night and day all the time, neither do we let a job go just because some one or two or half a dozen are forced to leave for a time.

I go to school in the forenoon with the other eleventh grade pupil, Ruth Sutherland. The tenth grade comprising two also go in the morning, and the grade children are busy with their school work at the same time. We all go in the afternoons to the various industries and learn to be mechanics, carpenters, shoemakers, bakers, printers, and countless other professions which our individual selves fancy. In the afternoon the remainder of the high school hold forth at the school house. We have all four grades in the high school now and are doing all the work required by the state course of study. Thus, our children are getting everything in the line of school work that they would get on the outside besides all the industrial work, music, and numerous other classes such as mental science and physical culture. We have over twenty-five pupils enrolled in the high school and about fifty in the grades with favorable prospects for more in a short time. The brick will soon be ready for our new school house which we school children are going to build. When that is finished we will have the complete foundation for the best and most complete educational school in the country. We have the pupils and teachers now; all we lack is the building and equipment. Our children are not like most children. They have a characteristic that is generally lacking in the average child and that is they know how to think and use their mental motor power. We do not believe that memorization is the fundamental factor in an education. We do not believe that mechanical action of the muscles is the proper way to learn a trade. But we do believe that those who think, think, think, are the ones who overcome the world's greatest obstacles. Hence from the kindergarten up thru the high school our children are taught to use their head first and hands last. He who exercises the cells of his brain as freely as those of his arm and puts them in harmony will be a king of success.

At noon, Comrade Martin held an orchestra class between 12:30 and 1:00. He is also Professor Martin but he has lost that title since he came here for every one is simply Comrade whether he teaches or cleans streets. I am in that along with about a dozen others. We play occasionally at the theatre and are looking forward to the time when we will be as competent as the class Comrade Martin started a year ago. They refuse all back seats when it comes to music.

At one o'clock I am due at the printshop. This afternoon I have been print the first half of the Colonist, and now a little after nine o'clock I am attempting to write something of interest for the last half which will go to press Thursday.

Yes, I am giving you who are miles away an insight in one day's work at Newllano. If you could only be in our midst a few days, you could not help feeling the spirit that is within each and all of us; the spirit that has predominated since the first days of this institution; the spirit that has made it a success. Is the printshop crew the only one that works late hours and do they do it because they are driven by empty stomachs or bare backs, or a few more coins in their pockets. No, indeed, no one here works only to eat or is spurred on by the horrors of hunger and cold. Neither is there anyone

who is starving for more individual wealth. Everyone realizes that the more he can accomplish and make a success of, the sooner will he and all his large family enjoy the benefits. From my desk I can see the lights at the office which tell that some member or members of the office crew are busy on book accounts or letters to you many thousands who write for information concerning our work. Few are the days that Com. Busick does not see the sun set long before he reaches the barn with his six logging mules. Homer Loutrel can nearly always be seen in his shop until late at night working on some electric device or our future radio station. So all over the Colony you can see this one and that one working at something he desires even after work hours. Do we get extra pay? Certainly, but not in cash. What is cash to us. We can not eat it or wear it and it will not even keep the sun and rain off our heads so we are paid in accomplishments and he who accomplishes the most receives the best pay in knowledge and learning. It is true that we as an organization need cash with which to buy that which we cannot produce as yet, but individual money is but a trifling nuisance. When the children were put on seventy cents a week basis and given two meals a day free, I heard one chap say, "Shucks, I don't care. I am glad it is now. I won't have to be bothered carrying it around." How many children in the outside world are ever heard to utter such a speech on the money question?

So is life in Newllano. Everyone is busy, early and late, working out their ideals and building a home free from worry and strife. There is perhaps, no other community on the face of the earth where so many people are living as happily, contented and free from worldly troubles as we of Newllano; and it is because every person is doing that which he desires most and is seeing his achievements go for the benefit of all instead of the few.

## NO NEED FOR WAR

Arrivals at Atlantic ports from abroad total around 270,000 so far this year, or 205,000 fewer than a year ago. About 290,000 have left during the same period from these ports. No need worrying about too much foreign immigration should these figures continue. Do not forget too, that this country was built up by immigration from abroad; only those of native Indian blood are pure Americans. Many whose grand-daddies were born here often have several strains of European blood. Altogether we are a very mixed race; yet this is by no means discrediting. We should be proud of the fact as it is proven where the blood of several nationalities mingle, there is found intelligence of a superior kind. Races who fought each other across the water marry here and have happy families. One might gather from this that America may sometime, not a great way off, lead the world to the ways of peace. It is not nationalism that leads to wars as some would have it, but rather it is pure ignorance on the part of the masses. The real causes which drive nations to fight each other, as the last terrible conflict amply proved, lie in the present commercial or competitive system, which has for its foundation the robbery of labor. When the workers or farmer learns to retain the full product of his labor, then the prime cause of present warfare which is to secure larger markets for the surplus product abstracted from the worker, through the process of interest, profit and rent, war will end.

Life comes from one original source. Savage tribes and barbarians gradually grew into nations and as the cycles of time rolled around, were brought closer together. Today, the whole world is within a few minutes speaking distance with each other. The people are learning from close contact, that war must be made impossible. Bismark said, "there was more to be made by war than from the slow methods of peace," he got many Germans to think with him to their sorrow.

The world was a long time solving the food and shelter question, and it was this which provoked armed conflicts, up to and after the beginning of the Christian era, semi-barbarians fought for the spoils of war and captive slaves. Now that the world easily produces much more than it consumes the primeval incentive for armed conflict no longer exists; and the problem of arranging production so that labor will retain the full product of its efforts arises for settlement. The people can and will do this as the evidence becomes more clear, that it is the only equitable basis upon which lasting peace should or can be made.—E. H. Loutrel.

## VERNON PARISH FAIR HELD IN SPLENDID WEATHER

Exhibits Were Fewer on Account of Crop Conditions, But Art and Industry Well Represented

### SCHOOLS MAKE FINE ENTRIES

The fact that Vernon Parish had any Fair at all was due largely to the persistence, activity and properly directed industry of the fair's amiable and competent secretary M. J. Cavanaugh. Up to about six weeks ago, it looked very much as though the Parish Fair for 1922 had gone a glimmering with many farm crops this unusually drouthy season.

In six weeks Cavanaugh did all the necessary agitating, advertising, organizing and assembling of materials to make what we saw at the fair grounds last week possible.

From the standpoint of exhibits of both farm products and live-stock, the Fair reflected the dry spell of the past few months both as to the number and the quality, still the farmers of Vernon Parish and the Fair management put up a creditable show considering all the adverse factors, chief of which perhaps, was the eleventh hour decision to have the Fair.

The exhibits of pupils' work of the Leesville, Pitkin and Bellevue schools reflected great credit upon the teaching staff and students alike. Here were beautiful examples of intricate patterns of embroidery, fine stitched needlework and other "pretties" of the needlewoman's art. More of this work of the Boys and Girls Clubs of the Parish will appear in our Fairs as club work develops and it is to the untiring energies of Miss Pearl LeFevre, the Parish Home Demonstration Agent, that their exhibits was one of the most successful departments of the fair.

It is stating a simple fact that the exhibit of the Llano colony was the outstanding show in the agricultural building. This exhibit carried specimens of work from the colony kindergarten to the more serious attempts of the students of the grades and high school, consisting of drawings, paintings, embroidery; samples of wood-work such as bird houses, music racks, tabourets, piano stools, etc., and running through all the industrious groups at Stables.

The Colony industries had splendid displays of handle-turning work, dressed lumber, brooms, bricks, fancy bakery goods, etc. In the arts and fancy section there were many fine samples of homecraft in needlework, embroidery quilting and bead work.

The agricultural display of the colony advertised the fact that diversified farming is followed on the colony farms but the colony did not compete for premiums.

The usual exhibits of stock, poultry pigs, etc., were on hand, and showed some big improvements along the lines of better stock, the farmers being jealous of the pedigrees of their exhibits.

The Fair Association looks forward to the time when farmers will appreciate the value of exhibiting their thoroughbred stock and realize that the Fair is not a catch-penny scheme, but a genuine attempt to create a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness.

As to the entertainment features of the Fair, the management provided generously. There were basket ball and football games by the several High school teams of the Parish; the merry-go-round for kids of all ages there was ages, the shows with various degrees of beauty and talent and the great free show to the observant onlooker who gets a heap of fun out of listening to leather-lunged barkers and ballyhoosers or watching the crowd putting away "hot dogs" at the hamburger joint.

The weather was "good show weather," the patronage and gate receipts a pleasant surprise to the management, and the determination is to "make it bigger and better next year."

## SWEETS AND GOOBERS

It is not far away when agriculture and the manufactured products from the soil will become the chief means of support of the people of Vernon and other parishes as well. It is in hand to prepare for this. There are two crops that rarely fail, and both can be raised in abundance — Peanuts and sweet potatoes.

Peanuts and peanut hay are valuable both for animal and human food. An excellent article of milk is manufactured from the humble goober. Peanut butter and oil are becoming more than ever a commercial article of food and will stand shipment to any market.

Almost the same holds good with the Louisiana sweets. Properly cured they keep well until the following harvest; and Louisiana sweets bring top prices wherever they are known. In California they have been known to outsell the home grown product when offered for sale side by side in the same market.

The rest cure would be a fine thing for the world if it could begin with the tongue.

## LABOR IGNORED IN REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

Conspicuous by its omission from the batch of campaign literature thus far issued by the Republican National organization is any record of Republican performance in behalf of labor.

In the series of pamphlets and screeds being sent broadcast by the Republican National Committee and its auxiliaries there are special pleas for the votes of different groups, but none is addressed directly and specifically to the workman.

Spokesmen for the workers of the country have noted this Republican silence on its labor record. They know it was not modesty that restrained the Republicans from making claims of "achievements" for the working people if there had been any to make. The leaders of labor have put the correct construction on this Republican silence. The administration's attitude has been not only not helpful but actively hostile to the workers of the country. The authors of its campaign appeals have therefore regard reticence on the subject of labor the way of caution and discretion.

## FREE SPEECH FOR PENN

(By The Federated Press)

New York.—Another victory for free speech in the coal regions of Western Pennsylvania has been won. The Pennsylvania supreme court has continued in effect the injunction secured by Arthur Garfield Hays, a New York attorney, on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America at Vintondale last spring, prohibiting the coal operators and the local company-owned officials from interfering with strikers' meetings.

The coal strike is still on in this newly unionized field, and the order of the state supreme court will have the effect of allowing strikers to hold meetings in Vintondale, where their meetings were suppressed since the operators obtained a lower court order making the injunction temporarily inoperative.

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS COMBINE

(By The Federated Press)

Nuremberg, Germany.—The Majority Socialist party and the Independent Socialist party of Germany formally amalgamated as the United Socialist party here Sept. 24.

# WANTED

Llano Colony has need of several trained helpers in the following lines of work, who can now join us.

Installment members are called in to take their places when their services are needed in the Colony.

The following are now asked to communicate with the general manager at once:

## BRICKLAYERS DAIRYMAN TEAMSTERS

Applicants must be willing to pioneer a little; and they should be anxious to learn to co-operate.

WRITE TO THE GENERAL MANAGER—  
LLANO CO-OPERATIVE COLONY  
NEWLLANO, VIA LEESVILLE, LA.

## HERODIAN BABYKILLING TODAY

(By The Federated Press)

Washington.—The state of Dupont, sometimes called Delaware, has the honor of killing more babies under one year old than any other American commonwealth.

Figures compiled by the department of commerce, however, give first prize to the wool trust for infant slaughter within a limited area. Fall River, Mass., leads all cities of 100,000 or more with an infant mortality rate of 114 per 1000.

Oregon state and the city of Portland, Ore., have the cleanest records, with 51 and 50 per 1000, respectively. In the whole national area surveyed in 1920 the birth rate was 32.7 per 1000, the total death rate 13.1 and the infant mortality 86 per 1000.

Let your clearer insight and kindness of purpose manifest itself in the greatest possible usefulness to your neighbors and the community in general. When you let your light shine in that manner it will be your shield and protection against all opposition.

## FREE CUBA?

(By The Federated Press)

Washington.—Political amnesty in the "Republic" of Cuba is forbidden by Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, victor of the United States in that island. Crowder was on the point of leaving Havana for Washington Oct. 10 when he learned that leaders in the Cuban congress were about to enact a general amnesty law. Instead of sailing for home to confer with Sec. Hughes, Crowder stayed in Havana and called the Cuban leaders onto the carpet for a stern lecture.

Amnesty he told the Cuban legislators, would completely nullify the bills which the island congress last week enacted under the crack of Crowder's whip. One of those bills makes the Cubans absorb a big lona from Wall St. Rebellion threatens all over the island and led to an "outbreak of political disorders" at Guanajay last Sunday.

Become so useful that in acknowledgement and appreciation of your services, the response of reciprocal recognition and obligation will provide for your every need.

# "Many are Called, But Few are Chosen."

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL CO-OPERATORS ONLY

There are various kinds and degrees of co-operation. There are some who believe in co-operating in the matter of bargaining for better wages and working conditions only; others in buying, selling, banking, or insurance; still others who co-operate in production.

They range all the way from near-profiteers to non-profiteers, and every conceivable method of profit division is employed.

Which is all well and good for the time being. The world is moving toward a condition of complete co-operation, and it is just as well that it move slowly. Also, it is far better to co-operate in ONE thing than in NO-thing.

But here at Llano we have "gone the whole hog." If it is well to co-operate in one thing, why isn't it a great deal better to co-operate in all things? Therefore, we are co-operating from the ground up—production, buying, selling, banking—everything; and our motto is, "Equal compensation for all."

Now, just what sort of a co-operator are you? Do you believe in only partial co-operation, or do you think that complete co-operation is the thing? If it is the latter and you wish to put your beliefs into actual practice, then here is the place for you.

You belong in the Llano 125-Club—the club that was organized to finance the Colony completely and put it forever upon a sound financial basis.

With us, it is not merely a matter of securing a full membership in the 125-Club. Not everyone is eligible to membership. Only those who are prepared to make the change from cut-throat competition to complete co-operation are permitted to become members. "Many are called, but few are chosen."

The members of this club pledge themselves to furnish One Thousand Dollars each before January 1st, 1923. There are still about 100 vacancies, but, remember, only REAL co-operators are eligible.

If you are one of this class, do not hesitate. Arrange to spend your vacation at Llano and see if you do not belong here.

THE LLANO CO-OPERATIVE COLONY  
Newllano, Louisiana, (via Leesville)

## Bundle Rates

Colony boosters may now obtain copies of THE LLANO COLONIST in bundles for distribution among their friends at the following rates:

5 copies for 1 month	\$ .50
5 copies for 3 months	1.25
10 copies for 1 month	1.00
10 copies for 3 months	2.50

It is only necessary for a prospective co-operator to read THE COLONIST a few times until he becomes a regular subscriber. We want 100,000.