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The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE
X.—VIRGINIA



THE EARLY history of Virginia revolves about the name of Capt. John Smith. It was his indomitable spirit which enabled the settlement at Jamestown to survive the privations and difficulties that encompassed it during those first years. There in 1607 was made the first permanent English colony in America. The charter given by King James I. to what was known as the London company, under whose auspices Jamestown and the later Virginia settlements were founded, designated that this colony should extend 200 miles north and 200 miles south of Old Point Comfort and stretch westward to the sea. Under the reign of Charles II it was considered such an important colony that it was called the fourth dominion of his empire, that is, England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia. From this Virginia was often called the Old Dominion. The name Virginia itself means the virgin land and was so called after Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen." The early government of Virginia is of great interest. At first communism was tried, under which system the land and all property was owned in common and all profits were divided equally. This proved a disastrous failure. In 1619 the first real representative government in the colonies was established, called the house of burgesses, which continued in force under varying fortunes until Virginia joined the Union and became the tenth state in 1788. Much might be written of the character of the early Virginian settlers and their great influence on American life. From Virginia has sprung two other states, Kentucky and West Virginia. Even so, the state's present area is 42,637 square miles. Politically the Old Dominion state is entitled to twelve presidential electors. This is about the average of the southern states. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

OPEN SHOP BLACKLISTING STARTS CO-OPERATIVE FACTORY

For ten months the cigar workers of Tampa, Florida, fought an heroic battle for the recognition of the Cigar Makers International Union of America. At last, financially unable to continue the fight against the profit-gorged Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa, the Union called the strike off. But the manufacturers announced that they had adopted the "American open shop," and did not want labor agitators around. And in accordance with the un-American despotism of the "American plan," the Cigar Manufacturers Association began a merciless blacklisting against all active union members, preventing them from earning a living either in Tampa or the adjacent towns where the Havana tobacco industry is centralized.

Instead of retiring to the nearest undertaker and asking for a burial permit, the Cigar Workers' Union successfully appealed to their brother workers for funds, and organized the Tampa Cigar Company, Inc., a co-operative factory owned to the last penny by organized labor. The workers are now turning out the best real Havana cigars that skilled workmanship can produce at prices from 30 per cent to 50 per cent less than those which you pay the Tobacco Trust for a non-union cigar of uncertain quality. The Tampa co-operators are anxious to sell their product direct at wholesale prices to all organized workers and farmers who can tell a blue label from a yellow scab. It should not take intelligent incense burners very long to do themselves the favor of sending in a trial order.

The past week also saw co-operative action by the men who raised tobacco to market their product for a fairer price than the powerful Tobacco Trust will pay them. Over 15,000 of the 29,000 tobacco growers in Virginia have signed a five-year contract for the co-operative marketing of their crops through the Virginia Tobacco Growers' Association; and the farmers of North and South Carolina are engaged in a similar campaign. If co-operation in the tobacco industry goes much further, it may yet be possible to trim the profits of the American Tobacco Company down to something less than 100%.

Mr. Newrich (examining curio) — Two thousand years old? You can't kid me! Why it's only 1920 now! —The Passing Show (London).

Classified Section

FOR SALE — Smith Premier Typewriter; in good condition. Will sell cheap — \$25.00. M. L. DeVine, Llano Colony.

FOR SALE — Two acres in Leesville, near High School; no improvements, but has been cultivated. Price \$400.—See John Brostrom, Llano Colony.

FOR SALE—

Sell, part cash, trade, 5 shares stock thousand-acre bearing Pecan Orchard Large self-shell varieties, located in Texas, on railroad, 34,000 trees. Good buy. Better than oil.

Sell, one share stock, largest bearing cocoanut, rubber plantations in Mexico; 6000 acres; hundreds thousands trees; on river; U. S. Co.

Sell, trade, one acre good pineapple land, beautiful island Porto Rica; close large seaport.

Sell \$50.00 New Auto-Knitter, several pounds wool yarn, knits hosiery, sweaters, caps, carries guaranteed work contract.

Sell \$25.00 noted Master-Key course.

\$125.00 buys Stereoscopic Box Camera, fitted two Zeiss Anastigmats Reversing prisms, set 3 Color screens, 2 Plate holders, gives three color record negatives on one plate, ordinary negatives also. Cost double. Great bargain. — By Wm. England, Llano Colony, Leesville, La.

FOR SALE—160 acres in Minnesota; clay soil. About 40 acres in woods and 50 acres in cultivation; 35 acres fenced; rest in wild hay meadow. Fair set of buildings; drilled well, soft water; windmill. Phone in house. Mail at door; school one mile; Hazel, 8 miles; Thief River Falls, 12 miles.

Price, \$40.00 an acre—(\$6,400.00) Terms on \$2,500 at 7%

Will accept Colony stock at par, up to \$1900, as part payment.

Land is level; can all be cultivated; and is nearly free of stones.

—CARL J. SWANSON, Star Rte., Hazel, Minn.

TO EXCHANGE.—An accordion, Vienna style; three row keys; 12 base, for a chromatic scale accordion. Or will sell.—Address George Matz, New Llano, via Leesville, La. 46

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Colony stock.—A good ranch in Colorado 40 acres in cultivation; good house and barn with corals, corn crib, granary, and a tool house; hog pen, etc.; three good horses, harness and tools. A bargain.—Write or see Geo. T. Pickett, Llano Colony. 37

FOR SALE.—500 acres; 30 in cultivation; lots of good timber on balance; good house; two tenant houses. \$10,500 for all.—See G. T. Pickett, Llano Colony. 28

FOR SALE.—Forty acres located near Pickering; hog fenced; \$800.00 cash.—See G. T. Pickett, Llano Colony, Leesville.

FOR SALE.—102 acres; 32 acres cultivated; 2 good houses; 2 barns. Price, \$5000. Close to Colony hotel.—George T. Pickett. 39

FOR SALE.—200 acres near Pickering; 30 acres in cultivation; good timber on the balance; hummock and black land; good six room house with two brick fireplaces; a bargain at \$4500.—See Pickett Llano Colony. 32

FOR SALE.—Adjoining Colony land. 229 acres; all timber; house, barn, smoke house; 14 acres under fence. Will sell for \$15.00 per acre. See Pickett, Llano Colony. 33

FOR SALE.—55-acre farm near Pickering; 45 acres cleared of stumps, well-fenced and cultivated; family orchard of mixed fruits; two good houses; barns and other buildings. Price \$3,300.—See G. T. Pickett, Llano Colony.

FOR SALE.—20-acre farm south of Pickering; 12 acres cleared; 6 more under cultivation; good house and fair barn; team, wagon, and tools, also. \$1,000.—See G. T. Pickett, Llano Colony.

FOR SALE.—East and south of Pickering, one mile south of Sharpe's place, 60 acres, 20 acres cleared of stumps except seven trees; low land; good house with well, (high) 40 acres timber; two new barns. \$2,000. Will accept some cash and terms on balance.—See G. T. Pickett, Llano Colony.

FOR SALE.—11 acres of land in city limits of Leesville; all in cultivation. 7-room house, barn, and poultry yard; 1-horse wagon and tools; 4 hogs subject to register. Price \$6000.—See G. T. Pickett. 40

FOR SALE.—200 acres of land; 60 acres under cultivation; house, barn, and sheds. Lots of good timber. Price, \$20 per acre. A good buy and should have quick action.—See Pickett. 34

A Story With a Message for Co-operators

CO-OPERATION has been successful in European countries for many years in the retail and wholesale grocery and provision business, and has recently branched into the manufacturing end. But co-operation for dividends or for savings on the weekly grocery needs, is alright as far as it goes.

The Llano Co-operative Colony was founded to extend this co-operation into every phase of human need. With this in view, there is no limit to the possibilities for co-operation in a community where all land, machinery, tools, industries, etc., needed and used for the welfare of all, are owned equally and controlled collectively.

No individual greed or desire for special privilege can benefit at the expense of the needy.

The dominant thought of the Llano Co-operative Colony is that it shall be an association of workers banded together to protect the interests of each and of all in such a manner that they may secure the entire result of their labor, using such methods and devices as shall be necessary to accomplish this end. In order to make this possible, it was necessary that a favorable location blessed with natural resources should be secured.

The Llano Co-operative Colony is located on a 20,000-acre tract of land in the healthful Highlands of Western Louisiana, two miles from Leesville, the county seat of Vernon Parish. It is about 15 miles from the Sabine River, 100 miles from Shreveport, and nearly 300 miles from New Orleans. The Kansas City Southern Railway runs through the tract.

The Highlands at this place are gently-rolling hills, giving perfect drainage,—which is a very important thing. Health reports, as well as the experience of the colonists during more than three years, indicate that health conditions here will compare favorably with those in any section of the United States. No sickness has been experienced which can be attributed to location or climate.

The Colony contracted to purchase 20,000 acres on very advantageous terms. Five thousand acres have already been deeded to the Colony. In making the contract of purchase of this tract, the stores and buildings of a former lumber town were included. Among them are the hotel, with its dining room and kitchen, rooms for guests and the library; two great sheds; two large barns; a store; an office building; dozens of small houses; hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber; a concrete power house; a four-cell dry house; and other buildings. The value of these buildings to the Colony is almost incalculable; as they now house inhabitants and industries.

Resident members of the Colony are in direct control of its industrial activities. An executive board of directors are chosen each year and may be removed by a vote of the members. In turn this executive board selects the heads of departments, who are responsible to the board for the conduct of their work.

The aim of the Colony is to make its community life as enjoyable as possible. In this it has succeeded admirably. The many educational advantages for both children and adults are noteworthy. The equality of all, the common interest in the prosperity and progress made, the social equality, the equality of allowance made for living costs, the freedom from worry, the spirit of the undertaking which will erect a new method of living—these are the features of the colony life which grip. Eight hours a day, an allowance made so that children learn independence, everything sold as nearly cost as possible, the elimination of profit and rent, the same, happy, carefree life of the inhabitants impress all visitors. Never before did any community possess such advantages, such prospects, such a pleasant life as does this one.

As the most direct basis for the support of the Colony, agriculture comes first. Allied to agriculture is the dairy department, with its herd of 20 milk cows and 17 Holsteins, obtained on contract from the U. S. Government; will soon develop into source of income. To secure the greatest efficiency in the various farming operations, and for logging two Fordson tractors have been added to the Colony equipment.

Experience proves that garden truck of almost any kind, many fruits, berries, cotton, sweet potatoes, beans, corn, sugar cane, and peanuts do well, while rice, potatoes, and other crops may be grown for home uses.

In this connection, the Colony last year harvested 3000 bushels of fine sweet potatoes, which were put into the evaporator house and cured.

In the cane-growing, the Colony is very successful, having made 1700 gallons of pure sugar cane syrup and 700 gallons of sorghum molasses last season.

Recent harvests have proved to the colonists that soy beans, peanuts, and velvet beans make splendid crops and are rich in food value.

An orchard of twenty acres has been planted, the fruit trees being supplied by the government. It is a natural berry country, and many kinds are found growing wild.

The mild, long season is especially adaptable to the raising of live stock. The native grasses which grow rank among the timber and along the creeks, provide excellent feed for the greater part of the year.

Better than some gold mines is a splendid bank of clay, suitable for brick and tile, right on the Colony's townsite. A modern brick-making plant, having a capacity of 15,000 brick per day, has recently been installed. The bricks made are of excellent quality and find ready sale. With the growth of this industry, it is now only a question of time when the small frame structures of the lumber days will be replaced by commodious brick houses.

Among the other industries being operated for the benefit of the community, are the following:

Wood-working and handle-making machinery; blacksmith shop, and wagon-making department; steam laundry; broom-making factory; shoe-repairing and harness-making shops; printing and publishing plant; bakery; butcher shop; general commissary; sweet potato-drying department; hospital; hotel; swimming pool; theater; and at various other seasons other work is done.

Most of this has been accomplished in the last two years; for the colonists have now learned how to co-operate and conquer their selfish desires in favor of collective need.

Not all "co-operators" can co-operate. They believe in co-operation, but it takes careful study and persistent training to eliminate the competitive spirit which has been drilled into them from youth.

Thus, the Colony divides co-operators into two general classes: One class may join the Colony and co-operate with their fellows completely. The other class desires to live near a co-operative community, yet own their own land, tools, etc., desiring private ownership in these things. These may buy land near the Colony at \$15 per acre.

The Colony is now in a position to interest both. Those who wish to come into the Colony may do so on the terms of membership given in another place on this page. Those who wish to own land may buy a Co-operative Farm, participating to an extent in the co-operative advantages of the Colony. They may market their crops with the Colony, enjoy the social advantages, and many of the educational advantages, with the privilege of exchanging land to be applied on a membership if desired and if acceptable as members. The Co-operative Colony will retain about 5,000 acres for itself. The idea is to build up a Co-operative Commonwealth.

The colony employs agents, but does not authorize them to close any transactions. Memberships should be taken out through the Membership department, Llano Co-operative Colony, Leesville, La.

The colony wants members. It wants people to become interested in this enterprise. No one makes any private profit. It is the opportunity which co-operators have dreamed of. It is now an established fact. Will you do your part to extend the field of its influence?

Those intending to visit the colony should get off the train at Stables. All trains stop here. You may not be able to purchase a ticket to this place; you may have to buy to Leesville, but you can get a ticket from Leesville here for ten cents without getting off the train. We meet all trains; the colony town is right on the railroad. Notify us when you expect to arrive if you can do so.

If you are interested, send for more information and ask such questions as you wish. Send stamps for reply. We want you to know about us and we want you to ask questions about everything not made clear to you. Literature sent free on request.

Llano Co-operative Colony
LEESVILLE, LOUISIANA.

100,000 New Bricks For Sale

The Llano brick yard has just opened a new kiln of 100,000 brick, which are as fine brick as ever were burned. Priced low at the kiln; or will deliver into Leesville. Call and see them.

OLE SYNOGROUND,
LLANO COLONY, LEESVILLE