

The Llano Colcnist

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CARL GLEESER—Editor.

REPUDIATE THE GOLDEN CALF

Roger W. Babson, publicity agent of America's discerning financiers, in his latest effusion of economic jugglery, asserts that "money is a commodity, the same as cotton, wool, lumber, or copper," suggesting by implication that the legal status of money is in no wise different from that of cotton, wool, lumber, copper or any other useful commodity produced by human labor.

That statement is without a doubt intended to bamboozle the common man who has never given the subject of money a second thought. But those who have learned to understand the corrupt financial system that was foisted upon the American people in the early days of the civil war, from 1861 to 1865, and has been in operation ever since in its ravenous predatory activities, know modern money to be a dangerous tanglefoot of the most insatiable voracious, vampirical gang of usurers that ever infested a nation and are dooming it to destruction, if immediate steps are not taken to put a stop to their piracy.

The love of gain has stifled all the finer instincts of the Wall Street financiers and of the political chieftains and their every desire is to increase their hoard to the complete spoliation and enslavement of the American people. Thru the most devious and perfidious treachery they have seized control of the national finances and the credit system developed in the course of time in connection with it and thus gained the power to inflate or deflate business whenever they want to make a raid upon the people's possessions.

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of 1861, page 296, tells us that the money kings of Wall Street generously tendered loans to the government in its distress at from 24 to 36 percent interest, and the descendants of those liberal patriotic financiers, also located at Wall Street, inveigled the nation into the world war that has cost America hundreds of thousands of lives and approximately forty billions in wealth.

They were instrumental in having the exception clause placed upon the greenbacks, that depreciated them 65 percent. Then next thru their attorneys in Congress they arranged it so that they could exchange the by-themselves-depreciated greenbacks for U. S. bonds at their face value. Their third plot of spoliation, a contraction of currency, was a law passed in April, 1866, for the regular and systematic incineration of the greenbacks.

From 1867 to 1873 nearly \$800,000,000 in greenbacks were retired and destroyed by the government at the instigation of the bankers, bringing down upon the country the destructive financial crash of 1873, with the demonetization of silver, ruining millions

and reducing them to destitution and beggary.

And during the last fifty years this game of cunning swindling has gone on and on, bringing on the financial panics of 1893 and 1921.

The crowning infamy of the piratical financial system is the Federal Reserve Banking Institution, operated by bankers in the interest of bankers and the international gold monopolists.

These monopolizers of gold want to make the world believe thru their Babsons and other hirelings that gold is the one commodity by divine authority crowned with the money function; but they utterly fail to bring God into court to substantiate their brazen effrontery. Because ignorant savages were beguiled by a bright piece of yellow metal is no reason why intelligent people of the twentieth century should continue to worship the golden calf in the form of the gold standard. It's a deliberate swindle and should be discarded and repudiated by the people without delay. The legal establishment of the gold standard and all other money issued in connection with it has no other purpose than to defraud the wealth-producing farmers and industrial workers, and life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness can never be enjoyed until this money superstition is abandoned. Let us be free.

The federal district court of appeals has ruled that the California alien land law violates none of the provisions of the federal constitution and does not conflict with the treaty between this country and Japan.

100% patriots the world over seem to be very much alike. We note that Horatio Bottomley, late editor of John Bull, London, England, has been sentenced to seven years penal servitude for getting away with about \$750,000 subscribed for patriotic purposes.

The cause of golden rule co-operation is greater than any personal feeling or any imaginary grievances. Everyone must realize that co-operation demands cordial, sympathetic team work, and the spirit of mutual helpfulness.

Self-seeking, petty-jealous individuals must step aside and not obstruct the achievement of the co-operative commonwealth; neither must narrow-gauge party politics delay the inauguration of practical co-operative production and distribution here and now. All changes in the spontaneous productions of nature have been wrought by human agency. The institutions now existing are of human origin and whatever new methods are required to make human relations and affairs more satisfactory must also originate with man. "The kingdom of Heaven is within you." Its up to us, and we must establish it.

Highest Climb Above Snowline



Mount McKinley, the Top of the North American Continent.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

The completion of the government's Alaskan railway makes reasonably accessible for the first time the Mount McKinley National park which contains the highest point on the North American continent. The total area of this great playground which hitherto has been seen by so few people, is about 2,400 square miles.

In scenic grandeur the stupendous mass of which Mount McKinley is the culminating peak has no rival. The snow-line here lies at about 7,000 feet, and above that elevation only a few sharp crags and seemingly perpendicular cliffs are free from the glistening white mantle. From the valley of McKinley Fork, which is at the north base of the mountain and lies at an elevation of only 1,500 feet, the bare rocks of the lower mountains extend upward for about 5,500 feet, and above them Mount McKinley rises in majestic whiteness to a height of 20,300 feet—the loftiest peak on the continent.

The upper 13,000 feet of the mountain is clad in glaciers and perpetual snows, thus offering to the mountaineer the highest climb above snow-line in the world. The rise of 18,000 feet from the lower end of Peters Glacier, north of the mountain, to the highest peak is made in a distance of only 13 miles. In no other mountain mass do we find so great a vertical ascent in so short a distance. The peaks of the Colorado Rockies, though wonderful, rise from a high plateau, so that at most points from which they can be seen they stand only 7,000 or, at most 8,000 feet above the observer. Mount St. Elias, an 18,000-foot mountain, may be seen from sea level, but the peak stands 35 miles from the coast, and so loses in height to the eye by the distance from which it must be viewed.

Similarly the high volcanic peaks of Mexico and South America and the world's loftiest mountains in the Himalayas rise from high plateaus, which diminish by their own elevation the visible magnitude and towering height of their culminating peaks.

Southwest of Mount McKinley, 15 miles away from it, stands Mount Foraker, only 3,300 feet lower and almost equally imposing. If it stood alone, Mount Foraker would be famous in its own right as a mighty peak, having few equals; but in the presence of its giant neighbor it is reduced to secondary rank.

These two dominating peaks, standing side by side and known to the interior natives as Denali and Denali's Wife, far outrank the flanking mountains to the northeast and southwest, among which, however, there are a score of other peaks that rise to heights between 7,000 and 14,000 feet, well above snow-line, and that are the gathering ground for many glaciers.

In 1902 the first surveying party that actually reached the vicinity of Mount McKinley was conducted by Alfred H. Brooks and D. L. Raburn of the geological survey. This party entered the park at its southwest border and traversed it from end to end, bringing out the first authentic information in regard to an unexplored area of many thousand square miles and determining the position, height and best route of approach to the base of Mount McKinley.

Swarm With White Bighorn Sheep.
The mountains at the head of Toklat and Teklanika rivers literally swarm with the magnificent white bighorn sheep, which are elsewhere extremely wary and difficult to approach, but which in summer are here so little disturbed that they move off only when one comes to close range. A day's travel along one of these valleys will usually afford the casual traveler a view of many bands of sheep. The sheep range on the lower slopes of the mountains, especially in the upper reaches of the streams, near the glaciers at the valley heads, or even in the valley bottoms.

The bighorn sheep prefers the slopes of high, rough mountains for its range, and may be found only in the mountains, within easy reach of rugged crags, to which it may retreat for safety from its enemies. Its range, therefore, lies between timber-line and the level of perpetual snow. It is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the number of sheep within

the new park, but there are probably well over 5,000.

Great herds of caribou or wild reindeer are to be seen—as many as 1,500 at once. Most of these herds frequent the bare gravel bars, where the strong winds afford some relief from the attacks by flies and mosquitoes. Other herds range on the high rugged mountain ridges, and several large droves have been observed far up on the glaciers, well toward snow-line, seeking a little respite from insect pests.

In other parts of Alaska caribou at times appear in huge droves as they migrate from place to place, but they stay only a short time in any one locality. In the Toklat basin and in the vicinity of Muldrow glacier, however, the caribou are at home, and they remain there throughout the summer to rear their young.

There is abundant indication that this is a permanent range. Deeply worn trails form a veritable labyrinth along the stream flats, and bedding grounds, old and new, occur everywhere. The miners from the Kantishna report that caribou may always be seen in great numbers on this range.

There is a striking difference between the actions of caribou and those of the bighorn sheep when surprised by man. A sheep, once aroused, knows exactly where he wants to go, and usually starts, without a moment's hesitation, on the shortest route to some rugged mountain mass. He may stop to look around and appraise the danger, but he is sure to follow the route he first chose.

Moose Are Plentiful.

Moose are very plentiful in certain parts of the new park, but are not so commonly seen as sheep and caribou. As their food supply consists of willow and birch twigs and leaves and the succulent roots of water plants, they stay much of the time in timbered and brushy areas, where they are inconspicuous.

The best moose country in this region lies in the lowlands north of the main Alaska range, outside of the boundaries of the proposed park; but some moose are to be seen within the park lines, and doubtless more of them will take refuge in this game preserve when they are more vigorously hunted in the neighboring regions.

There are some black, brown and grizzly bears in this district, but the bear hunter has a much better chance of obtaining a hide in other parts of Alaska than he has here.

The new park lies almost entirely above timber-line. Trees grow along the valleys of the main streams to an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea-level, but the timbered areas comprise only a small fraction of the whole. The only trees of importance are the spruce, birch and cottonwood, and none of these are large. The best patches of trees afford logs big enough for making log cabins, but there is no merchantable timber in the park. Willow brush and some alders grow somewhat farther up the valleys than the trees and enable the camper to find fuel for his fire in some areas where trees are lacking.

The completion of the new government railroad makes the park immediately accessible. The railroad line runs within a few miles of the east park line. On leaving Seattle one can then plan to reach Seward or Anchorage within a week, spend a single day on the railroad to the park station, and in another day or two, by saddle horse, penetrate well into the park and into the midst of its game herds.

With a completed wagon road built from the railway, it should be an easy half day's journey of 80 miles by automobile from the railroad to the center of the park, the whole route traversing mountains of wonderful scenic beauty and teeming with big game.

At the western terminus of the wagon road there will some day be a hotel for the accommodation of tourists and mountain climbers. There, below the terminus of Muldrow glacier, in constant view of the mighty snow-clad monarchs to the south, one will be able to find complete rest in the grandest of natural surroundings, or will have close at hand tasks of mountain-climbing that will tax the resources of the sturdiest. Few regions offer the inducements to the mountaineer that can be found here.

THE BOTTOM FACT OF MONEY

Our banker statesmen, defenders of the money trust and betrayers of the people, have turned the business of issuing and supplying, contracting and withholding money—a function belonging entirely and exclusively to congress—to a small group of financial autocrats who rob us of billions of dollars annually and then hire the puerile and idiotic newspapers to call us Bolsheviks when we complain about it.

Okla. Leader.
Our valued contemporary is right when it points out that our present monetary system is a flim-flam swindle, but is wrong when it claims that congress has a monopoly right to the issuance of money. That claim would invest congress with the "divine right" imposture, impudently claimed by emperors, kings, princes, aristocrats and priests of old to the destruction of the people. Congress can act only as the agent of its constituency, and an agent can never exercise any function that the principal does not possess. Government exists by the consent of the governed" or should exist only on such terms, according to the declaration of human rights proclaimed in the Declaration of independence. Whenever a government takes recourse to invasive violence, it ceases to be a legitimate government, but constitutes itself a despotism in utter disregard of human rights, and it should be viewed as tyranny for it is nothing else.

Our present money is in its very nature iniquitous, regardless of the fact that it is granted to the banking trust as a monopoly privilege. By making money a legally enforced means of payment, in which at the option and demand of the creditors all contracted obligations must be paid, the use of products of the farm and of industry are virtually outlawed and serving directly on equitable terms in the settlement of rightfully valid claims and obligation. This it is which makes of the producers in every field of useful endeavor a victim of the money shark. And until all the useful products of labor are legally recognized as tender in equity for all debts public and private, scheming rascals will plan out some scheme or another to defraud their fellow men.

PLUTOCRATIC GRATITUDE

AT THE ANTIFODES

(By The Federated Press)

Sydney, N. S. Wales. — Because of the failure of the employers to honor their war-time pledges, about 6,000 returned soldiers are out of work in New South Wales. More than this number is also out of work in the other Australian states.

Most of the appeals for jobs, or the reinstatement of the men in their former positions, have been unsuccessful.

"Be a booster; boost co-operation in action."

FOR EXCHANGE—926 shares of Llano stock to exchange for property.—J. C. Nale, Box 32, Wasco, Calif.

Classified Section

SHOE LASTS WANTED

We are making our own shoes and are in need of men's, women's and children's wooden lasts. Any comrade having any lasts to sell or to donate please write to Louis Roedemeister, Llano Colony, Leesville, La.

TRADE FOR LLANO STOCK.—

160 acres in Minnesota; fair buildings; drilled well and windmill; mail and school. 8 miles to town; 1 mile to school. About 40 acres wood; 30 acres fenced; 50 acres in tame grass; balance natural meadow. Lime-clay soil. Price \$35 an acre (\$5600.00). Time on \$1200 at 7%: balance in cash. Will take Llano stock up to \$1900.00 as cash, per value.—C. J. S. care Llano Colonist 147

FOR SALE—A big bargain in Leesville; six corner lots, 300 x 150 feet,—four in cultivation. Good two-room house; barn, and well.—\$500.00, cash. A. E. Kay, Leesville, La.

FOR SALE—Five acres, just outside of Modesto, county seat of Stanislaus Co., California. This property faces two paved highways; can be cut up into acre tracts or city lots; has some improvements. Price, \$5,000; reasonable cash payment; balance to suit; or will exchange for anything I can use.—G. M. Yates, Llano Colony, Leesville, La. 203tf.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Sanders, Jennings, Strain; Single Comb.—Splendid birds for fall or spring breeding. \$3.00 each, 4.00 f.o.b. in crates.—F. E. Rooney, Llano Poultry Farms, Leesville, La.

SELL OR EXCHANGE—320 acres finest farm land in New Mexico with improvements. Trade for good timber land, or what have you? W. H. Lindsey, Llano Colony.

FOR SALE—102 acres; 32 acres cultivated; 2 good houses; 2 barns. Price, \$5,000. Close to Colony hotel. See George T. Pickett. 39

FOR SALE.—41 acres of land; 4-room house, and barn. 100 peach trees; 20 apple trees; 20 grape vines; strawberries, blackberries, and dewberries; some figs. Well improved—terraced. Price, \$1100. Main road. A. E. WELDON, Rte 1, Box 63, Leesville, La.

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. 38

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

Will You Be a Builder?

"WHEN are you going to build that hotel dormitory?" asked a visitor to Llano the other day; "you need it badly enough."

"YES," came the response, we need it surely, but we can't build without brickmasons and other workers. You see, comrade, we are growing so fast here that we can't keep up with our work. People must be housed as they arrive. They can't live out in the woods until the dormitory is built. So we have to saw out lumber and build small temporary houses. New industries must be developed and they must be housed."

"Well, if you don't start your dormitory you will never solve your problem. Several comrades on the outside have put money into the hotel building fund, have they not?"

"Yes, they have, and more than half enough money to buy the necessary materials which must be purchased on the outside. You see, we own timber and can make all the necessary lumber and brick to erect the building. Both lime and cement are on hand to begin construction. It is the workers—the brick masons especially—who are not here to do the work."

"Then you will begin on that as soon as you get the workers?"

"Well, we have to erect other buildings also. Since we started the new dormitory idea, new wants have been created. We MUST build a new school-house this year. Our garage and machine shop must be housed and this building will be the next. The printshop wants a new and larger building for its work is getting too big for the present quarters."

"What benefit does the comrade get who puts his money into the hotel scheme?"

"When a comrade sends us \$250 to reserve an apartment for him in the new hotel, he does so because he wants to help us build the colony. When the dormitory is completed, he may live in his reserved apartment. It will always be at his disposal. If on vacation bent, he may live out his investment at one dollar a day for room and board. He doesn't lose anything, and he certainly aids the Colony in its building."

"Can a comrade still reserve an apartment?"

"Oh yes, indeed. We may be delayed a little time in starting it, but IT WILL BE BUILT, BECAUSE WE CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT. Every dollar received helps that much to hurry on the Llano building program; but it's workers we need to get it started."

"If you want to live among a group of congenial people, or if you expect to join the Colony some time later, reserve a room in Llano's big dormitory. It costs \$250, and the apartment is yours as long as you wish to use it, or to spend your vacations in it each year."

The Colony will build. Will you be a builder?

Let Us Do Your Job Printing

Quick Service
Good Workmanship
Fair Prices

Llano Print Shop

Leesville, La.