

You Ought to Be On the Frontier

Pioneering—to some people—conveys the possibility of terrible hardships encountered. In olden days, pioneering on what was called the frontier had its hair-raising adventures, but those who stood the test came out alright; and to-day we younger fellows mourn that there are no pioneering days. We envy those who were fortunate enough to have been able to pioneer.

For eight years many of us have been pioneering on the frontier of the co-operative commonwealth. Most of the pioneering has been a huge picnic—but on several occasions, the adventures of adversity have come, and those who were not well grounded failed to make the grade.

But Llano's pioneers are not martyrs by any stretch of imagination. Many of us, truly, have turned down tempting offers to quit the game, only because we enjoy the pioneering life more.

For eight years we have been making our own living. Not only that, but we have been building our own homes, our theater, industries, and selling our surplus products to buy more machinery and land. The furnishing of the two latter necessities is what we want YOU to become interested in.

How much faster can we grow if YOU will help us supply the growing needs in machinery and land! Our labor returns to us from Mother Nature sufficient food, clothing and shelter, and some to spare, but not enough to allow us to expand as rapidly as we should. Many hundreds are waiting for us to open the doors to this vast acreage, that they may come to Llano and work out their own salvation on the land. This can be done when we have the necessary funds to get machinery, etc.

YOU ought to be on the frontier in this fight. Why do so many of us lie down and let Gene Debs and Howett and Tom Mooney and Billings and others fight OUR fight for us? Here on the Llano frontier we have held up the banner (nearly 300 of us) during the times of big wages, when tempting offers were made to drag us away. NOW we ask that you step behind us and help us push over the big obstacle we have encountered. We want to finish our land payments this year. We will then have 20,000 acres to plan in numbers of small co-operative communities for those hundreds—yes, thousands—who have not the money to start their pilgrimage "back to the land."

Be a Llano Dollar-Up Peer

The "LLANO DOLLAR-UP" club is for the fellow who has a regular wage coming in, that he may donate a dollar a month or more to the Llano colonists, to help us buy fencing, cement, lime, machinery, and land.

We are not begging. Do not think that we are asking for anything for ourselves. We are just inviting you to do your duty. Is it your duty to support the organization which is pioneering the way to the CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH?

If so, get in touch with the "Servant of the Dollar-Up-Peers," and send in your monthly donation regularly.

The LLANO DOLLAR-UP CLUB is composed of comrades who pledge themselves to give a dollar or more a month, the money to be used to meet current expenses. These expenses are comparatively small, the most of our food and necessities we produce for ourselves; but there are some things that we must buy and pay cash for.

We are expecting you, comrades, to help us prove to the world that we are right. You may depend on us to do our very utmost—may we depend upon you?

LLANO CO-OPERATIVE COLONY
Newllano, via Leesville, La.

Meanderings

By Robert K. Williams, D. C., Ph. C.

President Harding tells the railroad executives and trainmen representatives to get together, or the roads will be nationalized. Is there any good reason why private individuals should own the railroads and milking the treasury of the United States to pay upkeep and dividends?

Going back into history a little will show the railroads have been beggars at the public trough and practically everything the railroads own has been given to them. They've had them for half a century or more and continual appeals for help have come.

Change of ownership does not mean much in the way of changing men. The same men will run the roads, BUT the profits will go to the people and that's the rub.

The postoffice is run smoothly and returns a profit. No sane person would think of turning the letter business over to private concerns to run. Yet this beneficent necessity was fought years ago, just as the railroad ownership is fought now.

A prison industrial manager has been appointed for the state of New York. His duties will be to put the prisons on an industrial basis and arrange matters so prisoners will be recompensed for their labor. This helps some and takes out of the sentence much of the gruesomeness of prison life.

Nations do not collapse; they decay. Individuals collapse and fade out. Life is the only permanent thing. It is represented by many forms, the greatest and most glorified, we think, is man. Hence the alarm cries of collapse around the corner.

Germany cannot pay except in commodities. The Allies do not want that. It competes too strenuously. Tariff walls only prolong the uncertainty. That competition is ruinous and foolish is evidenced on every hand. There will be failure and rumors of collapse until the knowledge becomes world-wide that man and nations are interdependent and that Life is eternal.

The leasing system for postoffice buildings and sites is to be abandoned. Postmaster General Works, true to his name, is hurrying matters and advocates knowledge of real estate by postmasters.

Leah Silver, accused of abandoning her baby in a swamp, and about to become the mother of another, has found friends at last, and is "comfortable" in a sanitarium. "The woman always pays" is a truism familiar to all. The double standard is a ruinous one—at least Leah will admit it.

Lenin is dead again, poisoned. Some day it will be true, but everything from the fabrication factory at Riga is discounted by the often fooled readers in America. Too bad that he can't be permitted to live until he and his confederates have wrked out the system to their own satisfaction, so that the world can see if it actually works.

The political trend of the country is being shown by the state after state falling into "progressive" ranks. Nebraska, in her primary, nominates R. B. Howell, Progressive Republican against A. W. Jeffries old line.

The landslide for Harding two years ago will probably be repeated on the side. Large bodies move slowly and because Harding did not bring settlement for social and economic worries, the populace will try something else, and succeed just as well as when Harding was elected.

Education will bring a new political and social order. The mere election of a "progressive" or a reactionary or a standpatter, settles nothing. The difficulty is, the people know not what they want. Yet it would mortally insult the individual to tell him. One difficulty is that the ordinary person identifies his interest with those who are running things.

President Harding's plan to operate the mines and railroads by enforced labor, which means non-union labor, by force of arms, failed as was expected. The "American plan" so touted some time since, does not make a hit with class-conscious men, and there are many such.

There is no liberality in telling a man that he can work for whomsoever he pleases and leaves the selection of the men to the private owners of property. Men will never regard this as a privilege, notwithstanding the President's guarantee of troop protection.

It is unreasonable to think that the nearly two-thirds of a million miners can be replaced with any efficiency by ordinary labor. It takes long experi-

ence to be a coal miner—the job has to be learned.

It is just as unreasonable to think that railroad men could likewise be displaced by new men. Troops or no troops.

Force is always met with force. Man is a fighting animal and always bristles when the bayonet is brought out and the dispossessed worker realizes that the bayonet is to be used on HIM. There is a better way. The Pennsylvania railroad, without governmental assistance, settled, at least temporarily, its dispute with its 140,000 men. Conference, conciliation, and give-and-take is much the better way.

Mexico may be recognized as existing by the United States. Statesmanship is a queer animal. Obregon has been in power many months and Mexico has known more progress than for a century. How much greater her advance would have been had she been recognized is hard to say, certainly nothing less. The way to keep men and nations down is not to recognize them.

From London comes the important news that Lady Betty, wife of Admiral Lord Betty, has found her brooch, the gift of the admiral. It was found in a fold of her dress.

Another conference of the nations may be called at Washington to consider Germany's plight. Germany has been given the job of paying a tremendous indemnity, more to France than France's total assets, incidentally, and then the Allies place a lot of hurdles in the way, in shape of tariffs, demands for gold, etc.

One hopeful sign appears. There is talk of collecting at the point of the bayonet, tho the army of occupation eats up the indemnity as fast as produced.

Were any business run in the way that the nations are going about to collect the indemnity from Germany it would fail before started. The handicap would be too great.

Girls under 16 in London must wear their hair down. The detention home will be the punishment should "flappers" be convicted three times. The reason given is that young girls impersonate older women, thus increasing competition for masculine attention. The magistrate is just about 200 years behind the times. He should have come over with the Pilgrims.

The "Speed Demon" loses license and is sentenced twenty days in jail. He has been before the court twenty times for similar offenses. In view of the fact that some one is killed every few minutes in the U. S. by an automobile, there is need to start life conservation even in a small way.

Major Morgan, a British aviator, announces that he will attempt a trans-Pacific flight. These are the pioneers that deserve the highest honors. The aerial routes will soon be charted, then will begin the real development in above-earth transportation.

A PARTISAN OF PEACE

Pacifist means partisan of peace, and every man who sincerely wishes peace is a pacifist. From that fact we cannot escape, and all the repugnances, the jesuitical hypocrisies of militarism will not make black white nor white black.

All appeals for peace should tend to make plain to the masses the logic—or rather the evidence to this effect: "You want peace, then you are with us; you are of us without knowing it; you ought to uphold us by your efforts if not by joining us—at least by your sympathy."

And now this is the fact which must be recognized in every country, as much in France as in Germany: There can be but two parties—one the party of peace, and the other the party of war. Let each one choose between the two and take his responsibilities.

When the pacifists raise the discussion to this level, imposing this dilemma on their adversaries, they will have won a great victory.—René Laet in "La Paix par le Droit."

A PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL MOVE FOR MONTANA WORKERS

(By The Federated Press)
Helena, Mont. — Organization of all farmer and labor groups thruout the state is the result of the visit here of Benjamin Marsh, director, the Farmers' National council. While all political beliefs are represented in this conference for progressive political action, its purpose is to select the candidates for political offices most acceptable to labor. Local branches are being formed and it is predicted that the entire state will be organized in time for the primaries Aug. 29.

CONSERVATION PSYCHOLOGY

The psychology meeting at Llano Colony on Thursday night, August 17, was given over to the Louisiana State Conservation Commissioner, Mr. M. L. Alexander, who with his game warden, Col. W. S. Holmes, his superintendent of forestry, Mr. V. H. Sonderegger, and a number of other gentlemen, had come down to enlist the co-operation of the members of the Colony in the conservation work of the state. It is unnecessary to say that conservation is right in line with our psychology work for an appreciation of the importance of conserving the natural resources depends in the first place upon the state of mind of the people. The living generation of to-day is a trustee for all future generations, and we have no right to waste any natural resources whatsoever, but are in honor bound to conserve them to the best of our ability. To get the people to recognize and accept this responsibility is a highly educational piece of work.

Mr. Alexander discussed in a very interesting manner the important work his commission is doing in guarding the forests, mineral resources, the wild life of the state, fish, oysters, etc.

Commissioner Alexander dwelt especially on the importance of fire prevention in the cut-over lands of the state. Seventy-five percent, i.e., eighteen million acres, of forest of the state have been denuded of their pine timber, and unless guarded against forest fires, in the course of a few years will become an absolutely worthless, howling wilderness. But if the young growth is protected, reforestation will proceed almost spontaneously and in fifteen years time the new timber will be large enough to furnish material for wood pulp for paper, while in 30 to 35 years, saw-logs of fourteen inches in diameter can be secured.

Forest fires spring from many different causes. They are often kindled along railroads by sparks from the locomotives. Carelessness is responsible for many fires. Settlers and farmers clearing land or burning grass and brush often allow the fire to escape into the woods. Someone may drop a half-burned match or the glowing tobacco of pipe or cigar, or a hunter or prospector may neglect to extinguish his camp fire, or may build it where it will burrow into the thick duff far beyond his reach to smolder for days or weeks and perhaps to break out as a destructive fire after he has gone. Many fires are set for malice or revenge, and the forest is often burned over by berry pickers to increase the next season's growth of berries, or by the owners of cattle or goats to make better pasture for their herds.

Insects are constantly injuring the forest, just as year by year they bring loss to the farm. Occasionally their ravages attain enormous proportions. These enemies can best be fought by the protection of our wild birds. The robin, for instance, eats two and a half times its own weight in twenty-four hours. Millions of birds spend their lives harvesting the worm crop that springs up year after year. Besides, the robin, the best workers in the insect field are the yellowhammer, the woodpecker, the mockingbird, the catbird, the kingbird, the cuckoos, the swallows and the chickadees. A pair of nesting wrens has been observed to take over 600 insects from a garden in one day, while investigation has shown that 98 percent of the food of wrens consists of insects. But of all the enemies that threaten the forest, fire and reckless lumbering are the worst.

Mr. V. H. Sonderegger, Louisiana's superintendent of forestry, is highly qualified for his specialty, which he has studied in the best schools in this country as well as in Europe, and his counsel and advice has already put reforestation in Louisiana decisively on the map.

As a matter of course, Llano Colony is deeply interested in the highly valuable work of Louisiana's Conservation Commissioner, and we shall be only too glad to co-operate with him in every possible way to second his efforts. The meeting was opened and closed by the orchestra. Commissioner Alexander and his department heads expressed themselves highly pleased with the work accomplished by the Colony; and with the wonderful resources of Louisiana to back up the co-operative labor bespoken for our colonists a very successful future.

THE PACIFIC COAST IS ALIVE

(By The Federated Press)
Seattle. — Present indications show that every county on Puget Sound and many in other parts of the state, will have complete Farmer-Labor party tickets in the field in the primary election this fall. With James A. Duncan, secretary of the Central Labor council, at the head of the ticket running for U. S. senate, strong slates have been nominated by party caucuses in 10 counties.

Nearly every other county will have incomplete tickets contesting for the more important seats. Everett and South Tacoma, fastnesses of railway-men, are expected to return strong representation to the state legislature.