The Gateway
to Freedom

Llano del Rio
Co-operative
Colony
Llano del Rio Colony

Co-operation in Action

A Story of the Endeavor and Achievements of California Industrial Pioneers in a New Field of Activity.

This colony is situated in the Antelope Valley, Los Angeles County, California. It opens the gateway to freedom for those who are willing to join their comrades and fellow workers who have already borne the brunt of the early pioneering.

It solves the problem of disemployment and eases the burden of those who are plunged in the maelstrom of the struggle for existence. It offers a way to provide for the future welfare of the workers and their families.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Job Harriman, founder of Llano del Rio Colony.
MODERN SOCIETY conducts its affairs under conditions which create and maintain an ever increasing burden on all humanity.

The average man is sustained through youth and early manhood by the illusion that ability or good fortune ultimately will reward him with a large share of wealth. Disillusionment comes when he awakens to the futility of his efforts. Frequently this comes after a struggle that has broken him in body and spirit before he has reached middle age.

Years of unceasing toil result at best in only a few material rewards at the end of life. No one is secure against the hazards of possible financial failure. No one has a guarantee against disemployment, poverty and suffering for their loved ones.

In the turmoil of life the modern city is a battlefield where the fierceness of competition crushes, maims and kills. Men and women gather day after day in such strife that only those whose instincts and training fit them for successful trickery, or whose natures render continual vigilance possible, meet with any degree of success. For the masses failure is inevitable.

The continued centralization of wealth, the seizure of the land, the tools and the machinery for production, the monopoly of the sources of life all go to make the struggle for existence more and more acute as the years pass.

In the heart of nearly every man is the instinctive desire to get on the land, or at the source of production of the means of life. Millions of Americans have this land hunger but with it the hopelessness in the realization that all the free land has been seized and that it would require more money than they could raise to put them on
Luckel camp in the mountains. The crew of men standing in front of the building has just completed putting on the roof. This building, according to plans, will house the trout hatchery and motion picture factory.
purchased land and carry them to a point where success would reward their efforts.

Again, an obstacle arises in the knowledge of the hardships and the long and difficult struggle that is nearly always entailed by pioneering adventures.

Those who have knowledge of cultivation of the land in California have uppermost in mind the difficulties of obtaining that necessary combination—land and water. In addition to this is the realization that a tremendous amount of labor is necessary where land must be cleared by individual effort, without the aid of machinery, water obtained and diverted to the soil. Those who contemplate attempting this on an individual basis find the obstacles too great and they retire after bitter disappointment.

Another great obstacle has been the lack of social life and the opportunity of education of the children and the utter dearth of the comforts and conveniences of city life such as medical and hospital facilities, access to libraries, lectures and educational gatherings.

To all of those who have investigated the possibilities of deliverance from the struggle and the turmoil of city life has not come the vision of the possibilities of a great co-operative group undertaking to do what is impossible of achievement for the individual. To some, however, has come the realization that by collective effort the greatest obstacles may be overcome and that with the force of numbers by centralizing their aims and by use of modern scientific methods and the adoption of the latest means of production by use of power-driven agricultural machinery and practical management, success can be made where otherwise failure would be inevitable.

**Method of Organization.**

The Llano del Rio colonization enterprise was conceived with the co-operative end in view. The company is incorporated under the laws of the State of California. All business is transacted upon the lines of other corporations. The corporation laws of this state have been well tested and construed and by organizing in this manner the company has the advantage of well established rules by which it will be guided and which leaves it free from experiment.

The entire management of the enterprise is conducted in the same businesslike manner as other corporations. The general management of the affairs of the company is in the hands of the board of directors
who select the men best qualified to take charge of the various departments. Members of this board are elected by the stockholders and they are subject to the rules laid down by the state corporation laws, and the bylaws adopted by the stockholders.

The board of directors has control of the acquisition of land, development of the property, and makes all contracts for employment with individual stockholders and transacts all business of the corporation.

View of Rock Creek, which is the source of a large part of the water supply for the Llano country. With the conservation system planned engineers say it will not be difficult to supply a steady flow of about 20,000 inches of water or enough to irrigate twice as much land as the colony expects to acquire. The source of this stream is high in the mountains where the snow lies in the deep canyons nearly the entire year.

Location of the Colony.

Llano del Rio co-operative colony is situated in the Antelope Valley, Los Angeles county, California. This valley lies to the north of the Sierra Madre range of the San Bernardino mountains. The
One of the lime kilns where material is prepared for the Roman bricks for building purposes.

Awaiting the dinner bell at Ranch No. 1.
land on which the colony is located is about 40 miles from Los Angeles in a direct line and about 75 miles by the present automobile road, and the same distance by train. The nearest railway station is Palmdale, about 18 miles from the center of the land.

Transportation between Los Angeles and the colony is principally by automobile. A large truck runs between the station and the colony and it usually makes two trips a day. By automobile it is about one hour's ride from headquarters on the ranch to the railroad station.

The Antelope valley is bounded on the north by the Tehachapi range of mountains, the highest elevation of which is 9,214 feet. Standing on a point in the foothills of Llano del Rio and looking toward the west and northward the eye reaches out and across the great valley below and finally rests on the skyline of the blue mountains of the Tehachapi more than 200 miles away.

To the northeast are the Lovejoy buttes which rise like huge sugar loaves out of the level plain below. These points are 3,528 feet above sea level. On the south and west of the llano lies the Sierra Madre range of which the highest and most prominent elevation is Mt. San Antonio, better known as “Old Baldy,” which has an elevation of 9,931 feet. It is from this latter range that the Mescal and Rio del Llano, known also as Rock creek, draw their snow-made waters during the entire year.

Climate Is Delightful.

The average elevation of the Llano del Rio (plain of the river) country is 3,500 feet. The elevation, combined with the close proximity to the mountains, give a healthful climate where the extremes are not so noticeable as they are on the southern slope of the range. The summers are not excessively warm and the contour of the section shelters this part of the valley from the high winds that prevail during certain seasons of the year in the northern and central parts. The winter months are as a rule pleasant, varied at times by a slight snow fall and sometimes cold enough to form ice on still water one-quarter to one-half inch in thickness.

Nature of the Land.

The soil of the llano is formed by the decomposition of granites, feldspars and limes from the mountain range, giving a deep, light soil that never bakes. It contains potash, soda, carbonate of lime and
Work of this character was done in the open before a suitable building was erected.
Hunters' camp near Jackson's Lake. Here many of the young men of the colony spend vacations hunting deer and mountain quail. Game is plentiful in hills, mountains and plains.

First concrete dam constructed on Mescal creek.
magnesia, sulfides and oxides of iron, etc., etc., in fact, all the minerals necessary to sustain plant life, requiring only the oxidizing influence of water and air, obtained by irrigation, plowing and cultivation to render them soluble and easily assimilated by plant growth as food.

Much of the land now held and yet to be obtained by the company is uncleared and is covered by a light growth of chapparal,—greasewood, light sage, yuccas and, in the higher lands, juniper. The latter trees are the only ones that are difficult to remove. The clearing is

This truck has made a remarkable record for runs between Los Angeles and the rancho at Llano del Rio. It has carried several tons of machinery and supplies in trips over mountain passes and "wash" roads that have thoroughly tested its capacity and it has stood up well. Auto trucks will play a great part in the development of the transportation system between the colony and the railroads and the cities.

principally done by the use of tractors which readily uproot all growth. The tractors each clear from 10 to 15 acres a day.

The company now has about 350 acres of land under cultivation. There are about 200 acres of land in alfalfa, about 30 acres in kaffir corn; 65 acres in young pear trees.
The Water Supply.

In semi-arid countries the water supply is the most important thing to be considered. Water for this valley is dependent upon the fall of rain in the mountains. During the winter months there are occasional light rains in the valley, but the heavy and dependable rains are confined to the mountain area.

Day after day during the winter the valley is wrapped in warm sunshine while the mountains are lost to view, smothered in clouds of rain and snow. These snows fall on the mountain tops, in the timberland below, and fill deep canyons and narrow granite gulches where it lies for months, slowly but steadily sending down its supply to the beds of the creeks and rivers below. As late as August 1, 1914, snow on the north side of North Baldy was still visible to those in the colony at Llano del Rio. Part of the water from the rain and snow is lost by evaporation, part is absorbed by the mountains and part is carried by the streams to the valley where it disappears. That which is absorbed irrigates and nourishes the heavily timbered mountain sides and part of it reaches the stream beds and makes a steady summer flow.

The company has secured the exclusive rights to the waters of Mescal creek, Jackson's lake and Boulder creek and has rights to a large portion of the surface flow of Big Rock creek, and if we act promptly we can control the Big Rock irrigation district by means of which practically all of the Big Rock Creek can be controlled.

Water Control—Conservation.

A diversion dam has just been completed on Mescal creek at a point where the canyon widens out into a high mesa which in turn broadens and sweeps down to the plain below. From this dam water will be diverted to two reservoir sites to the east and west where a small amount of work on the natural basins will complete reservoirs of large holding capacity.

The chief engineer of the colony in an informal report says:

"The area of watersheds adjoining these lands is approximately 80 square miles, which, with 40 inches rainfall per annum, should yield about 70,000 acre feet of water that could be used if it could all be saved—enough water with the character of probable crops, to maintain 40,000 to 50,000 acres of land under cultivation."
“Under present conditions, however, the first work to be done is to make use of the minimum flow of water from this water-shed by putting it on as much land as it will serve—and this is what is now being done.

“The minimum flow of both Mescal and Rock creeks probably will take care of some 8,000 to 10,000 acres by the construction of small diverting dams in the foothills, and leading the waters therefrom by ditch and pipelines to the land being cleared and planted. This will

In the alfalfa. John Richards was an indoor man and a skilled worker. At the Llano del Rio colony he is at the head of the hay squad. He doesn't care how the others work, but if any husky and seasoned rancher tries to keep up with him he will have to "go some."

make the beginning and foundation from which to enlarge to the limit of available water. There are four such reservoir sites with the total capacity of between 30,000 and 40,000 acre feet, and surveys are now in progress to define their actual extent and construction requirements.

“Enough is now known to assure an irrigated area that will support a population of 5,000 souls or more and have an unusual surplus of product for the open market.”
W. A. Engle, superintendent at Llano del Rio colony.

Picking fruit at one of the ranches.
Power Possibilities.

Within a half mile of Jackson's lake the waters can be so conducted around the mountains that they may be dropped through a pen-stock a distance of 500 feet. A ditch or flume may be continued from that point for about another mile and the water again dropped through pen-stocks for another 500 to 600 feet. The same may again be repeated at the mouth of Mescal canyon. This water, thus conducted and utilized, will develop all the power the company will need for years to come. There are other power possibilities in the mountains nearby of which the company is endeavoring to gain control.

Some of the Products.

The elevation of this land especially adapts it to the growing of deciduous fruits, notably berries, pears, apples, peaches, plums, cherries, olives, figs and walnuts. The pears of this district are especially fine and are grown to a good profit, bringing from $25 to $30 per tree; with 108 trees to the acre it is not difficult to figure the income of a thousand acres of pears in full bearing, which will take about six years. However, they begin to bear in about three or four years, increasing in productivity each year thereafter. Alfalfa is grown to a good profit and will yield five or six crops each year. Kaffir corn and other small grains also produce an excellent crop. All kinds of berries and small fruits can be grown. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, excellent tomatoes and all kinds of garden truck thrive and mature fully on this land.

It is not the intention, however, to sell such products as alfalfa, hay or garden produce. The aim of the colony is to put the products into the most concentrated form possible. Instead of selling alfalfa it will be fed to livestock and poultry. Hogs, cattle, dairy and poultry products will be marketed.

Colonists to Feed Themselves.

Gardening as it is now conducted is for the purpose of use of the product on the colony. It is the aim to produce the vegetables, fruits, dairy and poultry products, meats and at least a portion of the cereals that the colonists will need for their own use. This forms a large percentage of their expenses for food.
Group at the new club house before its completion.
Group of colonists in orchard in November, 1914.
Many Lines of Activity.

In addition to agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, gardening, poultry production and dairying there is a diversity of other lines of profitable activity contemplated in the plans made by the company.

Among these are: A trout hatchery on the upper waters of the streams; a department devoted to canning fruits, vegetables and
meats; a shoe factory, (which is already producing in Los Angeles and which is ready to go into the colony as soon as hydro-electric power shall have been developed); knitting mill, tannery, bee-keeping, a motion picture production company, silk manufacturing, printing and engraving plant and a number of other productive enterprises. There is scarcely a useful occupation that will not furnish capable workers to the colony.

**Wonderful Possibilities.**

Looking into the future for the colony one can see the wonderful possibilities at the time of maturity of deciduous trees and other permanent crops.

Much of the raw land acquired by the colony costs less than $10 per acre. This is as rich soil as was ever plowed. It will be cleared, cultivated and planted in deciduous trees.

The fame of the Antelope valley as a pear growing district is widespread. Within a few miles of the colony are pear orchards that are bringing large returns to the owners. Pear trees begin bearing on a paying basis at about the fifth year, when they bring in returns of from $25 to $50 an acre. The sixth year runs from $50 to $100 an acre; the seventh from $150 to $300 an acre. The increase in income is rapid from this time on, running to $1,250 the twelfth year. Some 19-year-old trees in the vicinity are reported as having paid at the rate of $2,000 per acre.

It is the intention of the managers of the colony to plant pears as rapidly as possible. A nursery will be established and young trees propagated in sufficient numbers to plant a vast acreage.

The products of other departments are depended on to support the colony and carry out construction and extension and show a clean earning. When the land is cleared, plowed, irrigation provided and trees planted, the value of each acre has been increased more than ten fold. Each year the value of such land is vastly enhanced and its earning capacity made greater.

**Plan of Operation.**

The affairs of the Llano del Rio colony are being carried out under the corporate name of Mescal Water and Land Company. This corporation was purchased and taken over by the Llano colonists along with some land and water rights. This corporation charter provides
the working machinery necessary to transact business. The incorpora-
tion has a capital stock of 50,000 shares of a par value of $1 per share.
Reorganization will be completed within a short time and the capital stock raised to $3,000,000. Action along that line will depend on the judgment of the stockholders.

**How to Become a Colonist.**

Every member of Llano del Rio is a stockholder in the corpora-
tion and everyone holds an equal number of shares—2,000.

To enter the colony one proceeds in the following manner:

An application is made for 2,000 shares of stock at one dollar per share. Five hundred dollars are paid in cash for the first 500 shares.

Successful colonists and ideal Socialists are the bees. The 200 stands shown here have netted the owner, who worked alone, more than $2,500 a year. This ranch has been taken over by the Llano del Rio colonists. It is the intention to establish several thousand stands in the apiary department.

The remaining 1,500 shares may be paid for out of the earnings of the member who goes to the colony.

With each stockholder the board of directors will enter into a contract of employment, agreeing to pay him $4 per day under such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon. Of the $4 per day—which is the maximum and minimum wage paid to all persons actually working in the service of the corporation—one dollar will go to pay the deferred payment on the remaining 1,500 shares of stock subscribed for by the colonist.

After deducting the $1 from the $4 per day the member is charged with whatever he draws from the colony in the way of food, clothing or any other material or service rendered. This is furnished at actual
Tractors are invaluable in clearing lands on the Llano del Rio. This great machine, with a small crew, clears from ten to twenty acres a day. It uproots ordinary chaparral with greatest ease, and even tears down the great Joshua trees, the giant Yuccas, as if they were weeds.
cost. Whatever remains after deducting the amount consumed is credited to the personal account of the worker and will be paid in cash out of the proceeds of the enterprise after the completion of his contract. A certain per cent of the amount thus saved may be drawn out each year during the life of the contract at the option of the stockholder. Continuous employment is offered and provisions are made for vacations. The climate is so equable that continuous employment is made possible, as there will be little interruption in constructive and productive work and in providing education and amusement.

To summarize:

Each shareholder agrees to buy 2,000 shares.
Each pays cash ($500) for 500 shares.
Deferred payments on 1,500 shares are made by deducting $1 per day from the $4 wage of the colonist.
Out of the remaining $3 a day, the colonist gets the necessities and comforts of life.
The balance remaining to the individual credit of the colonist may be drawn in cash out of the proceeds of the enterprise after the termination of his contract.
A certain agreed per cent in cash may be drawn during each year.
Continuous employment is guaranteed.
Provisions are made for vacations.
Each member holds an equal number of shares of stock as every other shareholder.
Each member receives the same wage as every other member.
In case anyone desires to leave the colony his shares and accumulated fund may be sold at face value.

Provision for Withdrawal.

It should be noted that if purchasers of stock desire to sell their stock and accumulations or shall leave the employ of the corporation for any reason the board of directors will make every endeavor to sell the stock and return the cash to the purchaser. The company, however, will not assume absolutely such responsibility because by doing so it might in some way work to the detriment of the enterprise and all the other stockholders. It is evident that this course must be pursued for the protection of all the stockholders in the corporation. The stockholder has the absolute right under the law to sell his stock for any price that is suitable to him, as it is his own private property.
To End Exploitation.

Under working conditions today the producer receives a small percentage of the wealth he produces. The remaining large percentage goes to his employer, and over this he ceases to have control. The large percentage, now going to his employer, will, under the colony plan, go into the property of the company in which the worker ultimately will become an equal sharer with all other stockholders.

Hitherto the approved custom in agricultural and horticultural pursuits has been to spend a large amount of human energy on a small amount of land, such method being known as intensive cultivation. In recent years, however, horticulturists and agriculturists have been able to continue intensive cultivation on a large scale by employing the best modern machinery, and have attained even better results with far less human energy expended. This policy will be followed by the company in all its operations.

We have on the land and working a large tractor engine, gang
plows, levelers, drags and various other heavy machinery used for the purpose of clearing and preparing land for planting on a large scale.

**Constructing and Building.**

One construction crew has completed a dam across Mescal creek and is now engaged in the construction of a dam at Jackson’s lake. Another crew has completed the first large building on the colony to which colony headquarters will be removed from the Goodman ranch. This building covers 50x150 feet and has in addition large porches and basements. Concrete construction was used in a part of this building which has a dining room 50x36 with large fireplace, kitchen, office and draughting room, bedrooms, apartments and bathrooms. This building will comfortably accommodate about 50 persons and will be extended by building additions around three sides of a great square.

The other colonists will be housed as at present—at the various ranch houses which have been taken over by the company. Thus far married men and their families have resided at ranch houses and the single men have done the work at the outlying camps. There are always volunteers who want to go to construction camps in the foothills or mountains.

**Education Facilities.**

Schools of a character that will be a vast improvement over the average institutions is the aim of the Llano del Rio colonists. The first school is planned along the lines of the provisions of the state law. The colonists elect the trustees, who then select the teachers and outline the course to be taken. Later on, with the growth of the colony and the establishment of factories and various industries, the building of the city with its great social center, schools will be vocational as well as classic in character. Here the opportunity will be given to each child to pursue such play and such vocation as his or her own happiness indicates that he or she is best adapted to.

The various industries and the school will be so connected that the children will be permitted to follow the lines of investigation and the activities to which their inclinations lead them. The administration of the affairs of the company will be conducted in such a manner as to bring its affairs constantly before the school in such a way that the children will learn the various arts and industries as well as the nature and habits of plant and animal life, under the most intelligent direction.
It is expected that such vocational education will precede the scientific rules and will be acquired as easily and naturally by intelligent direction as the child learns to talk before it learns the rules of syntax and grammar. That such education will be followed by scientific training in rules and reasons therefor, goes without saying.

Plans for the New City.

Plans for building a city are under consideration and a number of artists and architects, who have made a study of group planning on a large scale and have gone profoundly into the question of building for beauty and utility, are laying out tentative and suggestive plans for the new city in the beautiful Antelope valley. Among these architects are some who are actual or prospective members of the colony. One of these has completed plans that are being favorably considered.

A section of land, 640 acres, a mile square, will be selected on the higher mesa, where the view will reach from the snow-capped mountain to the southward down across the magnificent plain to the buttes to the eastward and the blue mountain range to the far north.

According to the plan under consideration the city will be hexagonal in form and the residential portion will consist of six sections divided by parkways and by the great inner or central court which will contain the immense civic and social center. This center will be
surrounded by parks in which there are six school groups and six lakes with two open streams of running water flowing to the north.

The main building in the civic center also will be hexagonal in form and will surround an immense forum in the form of a big theater capable of seating several thousand persons. The building will contain administration offices, library, theaters, gymnasium, art gallery, conservatory of music, hall of science, departments of industry, agriculture, economics, commerce, public service and social service. These departments are expected to cover all branches of activity in the colony.

Factories, garages, electric transformer station, laundry, storehouses and large public dining halls will be located at six selected sites near the outer circle of the city. All of these buildings, according to plans, will hold to lines of greatest artistic beauty outwardly and greatest utility inwardly.

The architects have virtually agreed that dwellings shall all be detached and each surrounded by an enclosed garden; that all construction shall be of the white hydraulic lime concrete, with green or red tile roofs, all of which material is available on the lands of the colonists.

The streets, according to the plan, will be parked and ornamental shade trees grown in great profusion. Rose pergolas and concrete grape arbors will cover most of the walkways. A remarkably simple plan of transportation will enable a person to reach any given point in the city from any other point, no matter how remote, within a period of ten minutes.

The plans contemplate furnishing each dwelling or apartment from a central distribution point with water, electricity for lighting, heating and cooking purposes; telephone connection, refrigeration and cooled air; vacuum for cleaning purposes and every other connection and device for comfort and convenience of the dwellers in the city. The aim is to abolish household drudgery and give the women and the men an opportunity for leisure for social life, education and amusement.

The plans contemplate the establishment of athletic fields where there will be golf links, baseball diamonds, football grounds, tennis courts, and running tracks. There will be large outdoor swimming plunges and, in fact, every facility for amusement, sports and pastimes.
Value of Social Centers.

There are fundamental reasons for this plan; one is that those who engage in labor must have some means of enjoyment at hand or they will become dissatisfied and unhappy. Then, too, the mind will not develop unless the brain is rested with enjoyment and relief from all care, which comes best through the struggle for supremacy in sports.

Three-year-old pear trees. Part of a large orchard near the Llano del Rio colony lands. The soil is identically the same and is adapted to the growth of deciduous fruits. It is the intention to plant thousands of acres in fruit trees. The soil here shows it is furrowed and prepared for irrigation. An abundance of water is available for this purpose.

Also the brain develops to a higher degree and is more healthy when it is absolutely relieved occasionally from care, and enjoys an intense excitement when such excitement results only in pleasure. The playground has settled more family and neighborhood differences than all
the courts of all our cities; for man will never quarrel with those with whom he finds his keeneest delight.

Natural Advantages.

The material for all this construction, with the possible exception of the structural steel needed for the administration building and the machinery for equipment, is to be found on the land all within close proximity and readily available. This, combined with the fact that the colonists will have an abundance of skilled labor to put on this construction work, will vastly reduce the cost and place it at a low figure as compared with similar achievement in the competitive world. This is but a brief outline of the plans of those working on this feature of the great enterprise.

These plans may be elaborated on, changed or curtailed upon the judgment of those who are interested.

Present building activities, however, are confined to the construction necessary for providing comfortable housing for those who are at work on the colony.

Co-operation a Necessity.

No co-operative enterprise that has ever been launched has failed. Every effort at communal ownership has been of value to mankind.

Each attempt to solve the problem of collective ownership has proven a valuable addition to the sum total of knowledge on this important subject.

A herd of fine dairy cattle has been purchased and this department is sure to be an immediate source of income.

B. G. Burdick, one of the leading bee experts of California, for several years president of the Bee Keepers' Association, has taken charge of the colony apiary department. He expects eventually to have several thousand colonies of bees in the Llano del Rio district.

An expert poultry raiser has joined the colony and taken with him about 1000 Leghorn hens and pullets. The poultry department starts with pure-blood stock, and the plans contemplate 8000 birds by next spring. The colony has several pens of fine turkeys and the champion Tom turkey of Southern California, the blue-ribbon winner at the poultry show. One thousand Belgian hares will be the starter for the rabbit colony. They await housing.

Co-operation finds friends most readily among persons educated along lines of understanding of the great radical movement of the world. A contributor to the Western Comrade in writing on the urgent need of co-operation says:

"For the mass of working people the problem grows ever more serious as they are driven near to or even over the line of subsistence
and are threatened by the imminence of poverty and dire want.

"The social reasons for co-operation are no less urgent and compelling. Along with the growth of democratic institutions, there is an increasing demand for men and women with the Social instinct. Such workers are in demand everywhere to build up the state that is to be and to guide aright the efforts of the people to manage their own affairs. * * *
"The growing demand for social service, the development of a sense of human solidarity and the recognition of the value of associative and community effort constitute the social reasons for the notice co-operation is attracting."

Dam No. 1, on the Mescal, is the first concrete construction in the colony. The cement mixer is operated by a gasoline engine, and it does the work of several men. With a small crew excellent progress was made on the diverting dam.
OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

The officers of the Llano del Rio Company are as follows:

PRESIDENT, JOB HARRIMAN, attorney, for thirty years a prominent leader in the Socialist and labor movement of America.

VICE-PRESIDENT, FRANK P. McMAHON, former president of Los Angeles Central Labor Council (two terms); former president Los Angeles County Building Trades Council; president Labor Temple Association (two years); Secretary Los Angeles Bricklayers’ Union for five years; former president of California State Conference of Bricklayers and 27 years in trade union and Socialist movements. Actively at work in the colony.

TREASURER, A. F. SNELL, cashier of First National Bank of El Monte, California. For twenty years a Socialist.

SECRETARY, G. P. McCORKLE, a banker of 20 years’ experience and a Socialist of several years’ standing. Has charge of books and accounting system of the colony and city office.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, FRANK E. WOLFE, editor. First editor of California Social-Democrat; many years’ experience as editor daily newspapers; Socialist writer and playwright. Former member National Committee Socialist Party. Present editor Western Comrade and in charge of publicity and correspondence department of colony.

DIRECTORS: W. A. ENGLE, former president Los Angeles Central Labor Council and secretary-treasurer of that body for five years. Formerly vice-president of California State Federation of Labor. Has been for many years active in Labor organizations and Socialist movement. Is at present superintendent at the colony.

L. A. COOKE, architect of wide experience in group planning on large scale. State licensed architect. Had extensive training in European centers Has built many of highest class residences of Pasadena and Santa Barbara. Has charge of building operations at the colony. A Socialist and student of long standing.

D. J. WILSON has been for 25 years in flour mill and mercantile business. Took a prominent part in labor movement in New York in early 80’s as organizer of Knights of Labor. Has been a Socialist since 1896. He now has charge of purchasing and real estate department.

W. S. ANDERSON, formerly a locomotive engineer and member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Has had much experience in farming in the East and has been ranching in California ten years, where he has been most successful. Thoroughly understands agriculture and stock raising. Has been a Socialist for many years. He has taken out a membership in Llano del Rio Colony for five members of his family.

Your Way to Freedom.

Are you tired of the struggle in the cut-throat competitive system?
Have you fought long enough in the uneven and all but hopeless battle?
Are you not ready now to join forces with these comrades, the men and women who have gone into this co-operative movement with the determination of making a collective effort to reach the goal of freedom and happiness and to show the world the possibilities and desirability of co-operative action?

Nearly all the desirable land in America has been seized. Almost all the water rights are held by the greedy capitalist.

Here is almost the last remaining chance for an opportunity where the land is cheap and the water plentiful.

The colonists have secured an abundance of water and land, and can secure more land, as their control of the water gives them a commanding position in their district.

This land and water needs but the application of human energy to develop a principality in the beautiful Antelope valley. It may be the last opportunity of the sort ever given to the workers of America.

But a limited number of memberships in the colony will be available.

Do you want to secure a membership now and plan to join us as early as possible?

Write today and tell us your age and occupation. Do not allow any small or imagined obstacle to stand in your way. We may be able to assist you.

Don’t delay. The step you take today may be the opening of the gateway to your freedom.

Address your communication to

Colony Department,

JOB HARRIMAN, PRESIDENT

Llano del Rio Company

924 Higgins Building

Los Angeles, California