

The Koreshan Unity, Co-Operative

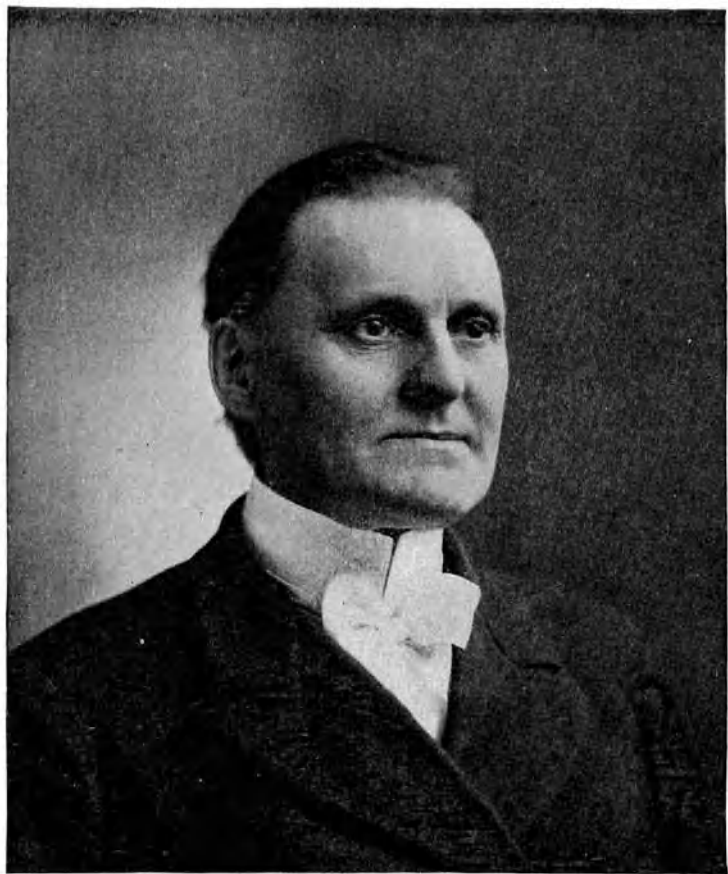
THE SOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL ...PROBLEMS...

A General Description of the Industrial and Commercial
Interests of The Koreshan Unity, Showing the Plan for
Scientific Production and Equitable Distribution

PRICE 25 CENTS, POSTPAID

--- Published by ---

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Estero, Lee Co., Florida.



In the name of Humanity,
Norah,
(By Mrs P. Seed.)

THE HALF-TONE PICTURES

The illustrations contained in this pamphlet are intended to convey a fair idea of the Koreshan Industries. The cuts are made from photographs taken expressly for this work, and are all of the Koreshan Unity properties and grounds, except four general cuts appearing on pages 88 and 89; also, the cut of the Sanibel Lighthouse, which merely shows a marine view from one of our Homes. ♣ ♣ ♣

Estero, Fla., December, 1907.

KORSHAN UNITY PRESS
ESTERO, FLORIDA

Our Solution of Industrial Problems

By KORESH



WE OFFER to the world the solution of that problem in which is involved the present conflict between the laboring masses and the classes,—the latter, through their inordinate greed for the accumulation of the wealth of the world, being determined on the destruction of the former. The basis of wealth is the relation of labor to the resources of Nature; that is, labor applied to the natural productions of the earth, constitutes the resource of all of the wealth in existence.

The direction of labor toward the most economical processes of developing and utilizing these resources, belongs to that character of intellectual skill best adapted to the organization and control of industrial forces. At present, the wealth produced by the application of industry is so diverted from its legitimate purpose as to deprive the wealth creator of his rights to what he has produced. A continuation of this diversion of wealth, which is heaped up in one direction, in proportion to which in the other there is a corresponding increase of poverty, must ultimately cease. This wealth must find its way back to its legitimate creator and owner, either through peaceable means or by violent force. This is as inevitable as that the sun shines, and the night follows his absence at his setting in the west.

The development and progress of socialism are in proportion to the education of the masses. When the masses of society learn that they constitute the creators of the wealth of the world, they will take measures to redistribute it according to the most economical principles of production and distribution, with the science of maintaining in perpetuity the equalization of these resources. The capitalist himself will enter heartily into this activity of redistribution.

In the pamphlet here presented we have defined a proposition which any reasonable man, be he rich or poor, can easily discern to be one in which there can be such a union of wealth and industry

(capital and labor) as to insure the competency and happiness of both; nor does it interfere with the wealth already accumulated, beyond a voluntary concession to those principles which make for a reconciliation of the now inimical and disorganizing forces.

Our experience with united life in its practical form has enabled us to offer a substantial basis for an organic Coöperation, that will determine a practically successful enterprise in the direction of putting into coöperative activity some millions of men who are ready to trade off their hand-to-mouth methods of labor for a commonalty which will insure a living without solicitude, and provide the means for education, refinement, and culture free of cost, further than a united effort in the direction of use and economy.

The system which we present is the direction of industry in such a manner as to give to every man more than his every-day labor would insure him, were he to receive all for which his energy and time were devoted. This is what we mean; if a man applies his industry through the direction of an employer, earning two dollars for himself and two for the man who directs his labor, then he earns four dollars per diem. He receives, however, but two dollars of what he has actually earned. While he is eking out a mere living his employer is amassing a fortune, because he is employing a thousand men at the same rate, each man dividing the products of his labor with his employer.

The Plan Outlined

What we propose in the plan of Coöperation herein outlined, is to give more to the laborer than he earns all told; namely, more than the four dollars, instead of the two dollars which is merely the division of his labor, his employer receiving half. It is not at first apparent how a man can receive more than he seems to earn, were he to receive the four dollars. However, we can make this plain. The object of this coöperative Incorporation is not only to employ men, but to establish ports, with railroads and shipping, with thousands of acres of land, which the Incorporation will procure as rapidly as the system requires it.

We want, first, industrial people. We will then direct these industrials along the lines of every kind of creative production for home use and for the markets of the world. In this coöperative

movement there will be a prorate share of ownership, every man owning as much in the Coöperation as he has earned—that prorate advancing in wealth in proportion to the enlargement of the enterprises included in the system of operations in which the thousands and even the millions are engaged. There will be no competition between the coöperators; nor can there be any strikes, for the men would be striking against their own property and interest. There would be no cry for more wages, because no wages would be paid; for what is earned belongs to the worker, and also the increment of accumulated wealth.

Thousands of laboring men build cities, while the few men own them; and the men who build them pay rent to the men who do not build them. Thousands of men build railroads, while the few who do not build, own and control them against the interests of the men who build. In fact, all of the wealth of the world, with all of its enterprises, is massed through labor, and the laborer does not obtain his hire. Now all this may be changed through an honest purpose in the direction of combining the interests of the laborer and the promoter of the Coöperative Union, as set forth in this pamphlet.

Unselfish Uses of Wealth

The question will be asked, "What will you make out of the proposition?" We answer, we will become as prosperous as the people benefited by the industrial Union, because everybody within the Incorporation will prosper according to the progress and development of the Coöperative Union. If, however, the desire for riches for personal use were the prompting of our heart, we would not be in this enterprise, for our motives would control our actions, and we would do just as other men are doing, whose greatest desire is the love of money. We are moved in this effort by our love for the masses who are ground to the earth through the oppression of the rich.

It is the coöperation of money already earned, with the laboring masses who are directed along the most economical lines of adding to the increment. Our proposition is equally to the rich and the poor. We offer it to the rich, because it is the settlement for them of the greatest question of the age; namely, how shall we prevent this everlasting conflict between capital and labor? We of-

fer the only solution to the problem. Will they have it through peace, or through a final struggle and a death grapple between the contending forces?

By the application of all the principles of industry, let us build cities and own them; let us build railroads and own them; let us institute our schools and colleges and make them free for our children; let us educate them for public service, and raise them up in the consciousness of their possession of public utilities, because they have added their performance of use to the general welfare. Let us create beautiful parks and enjoy them as our own common property. Ours is the beginning of that practical socialism for which men have theorized, but have so far been unable to put into operation. In it there is no distinction between capital and labor, because the creators of capital have become the possessors of the capital produced. There is no conflict between these hitherto contending factions, therefore there is no labor-unionism, no walking delegates to live upon the earnings of the oppressed laborer, or to disturb the equilibrium of industry and commerce and distress the world, and no corporate power to oppress the poor.

The Coöperation and United Life which we have practically instituted and set into operative performance, can apply to every working man in the world, to every capitalist, to every kind and detail of industry, to all commerce, and to every country and nation throughout the earth.

Modern Wage-Slavery

One of the most absurd things conceivable, is that millions of men who are employed in all of the vocations of life; who are building the cities of the world; who are performing the work of the great engineering processes and feats of modern times; who are running the various great mediums of transportation, and cultivating the fields of agriculture, should so relate themselves to these enterprises as to continue the wage-slaves of the plunderers in the schemes of the financial and commercial pirates who are allowed to perpetuate their exploitation and oppression. That millions of men throughout the world will combine to continue their wage-slavery, their subjection to oppressive masters, and waste thousands, yes, millions of dollars in strikes, and in perpetuating the very oppres-

sion which they pretend they would obliterate, is one of the anomalies of the time. Why not put the wasted energy and the money and time devoted to useless strikes, into organizing for the creation and ownership of their labor?

The next absurd thing is the attitude of great men, who control almost a monopoly of the daily press, toward this same labor in the encouragement of the condition and the antagonism for the votes involved. If Hearst's millions were devoted to the union of capital and labor in such a manner as to enable the working men to control their labor and own its products, in cities, in commerce, in transportation, in fact, in all the progressive enterprises of modern times, there would begin that revolution in the world which would insure to every man, woman, and child in it, the possibility of participating in its luxuries.

Labor-Unionism Versus Socialism

What is labor-unionism? It is a misconception of the relation of the creator of wealth to its legitimate uses. It is an effort to perpetuate wage-slavery, and insure to the walking delegate and the labor-union leaders who exist upon the proceeds of the hard-earned increment of the misguided toiler in his effort to eke out his miserable existence, an easy support, which means a succession of strikes as an indication of their usefulness to society.

Labor-unionism has no affiliation with the principles and effort of socialism. Labor-unionism means a continuation of the relations of capital and labor, because it is an acknowledgment of the necessity for such perpetuation. Genuine socialism means just the opposite. It signifies such a consociation of the capital of the world already accumulated, with the industry of the world, as would destroy their existing and abnormal relations, and therefore the conflict which the present relations engender.

It is a fact that among socialist leaders there is such inconceivable sympathy for labor-unionism, as to even suggest the nomination of a labor-unionist leader for the high office of President of these United States, because he was unduly arrested and tried for murder. It is the first time in the history of the world that a trial for a criminal offense should constitute a fitness for the execution of the functions of so great an office. It is not a question with us

either of guilt or innocence, but that arrest, imprisonment, trial, and acquittal should constitute the essential prerequisites for the presidential function.

Socialism had better clear its skirts of an apparent affiliation with that which acts as a millstone around its neck, while under the waters of the great ocean of industrial activity and struggle. True socialism does not imply any violent disruption of society, nor arbitrary interference with the rights of any citizen of the world. If socialism knows when it is well off, it will eliminate from public sentiment every doubt of affiliation with the conspiracy of labor-unionism. Socialism cannot afford to carry the incubus of such a false public sentiment as that engendered through its implied endorsement of wage-slavery, and the unlawful operations of the labor conspiracy.

In wage-slavery there is constantly bred that class hatred which, despite the fact that a prominent journalist says it does not exist, is hastening the world onward to that culminating climax and vortex of industrial disruption into which that portion of the commercial and industrial world will plunge, which does not enter the field from which the competitive spirit is absolutely eliminated. So long as labor is in the competitive field with itself, and is in the market as a commodity for sale to the highest bidder; so long as labor is "bulled" and "beared," and cornered by the trusts or by labor-unionism, so long will the contest continue to be waged.

When the masses of the people come to know that industry constitutes the capital of the world, and that labor is the creator of capital, there will be no more talk of "capital and labor," because the industrial world will own the capital of the world. Conflict will then cease, because that which should be one will have become practically so, and harmony will be established. Rest will come and labor will cease, but industry never.

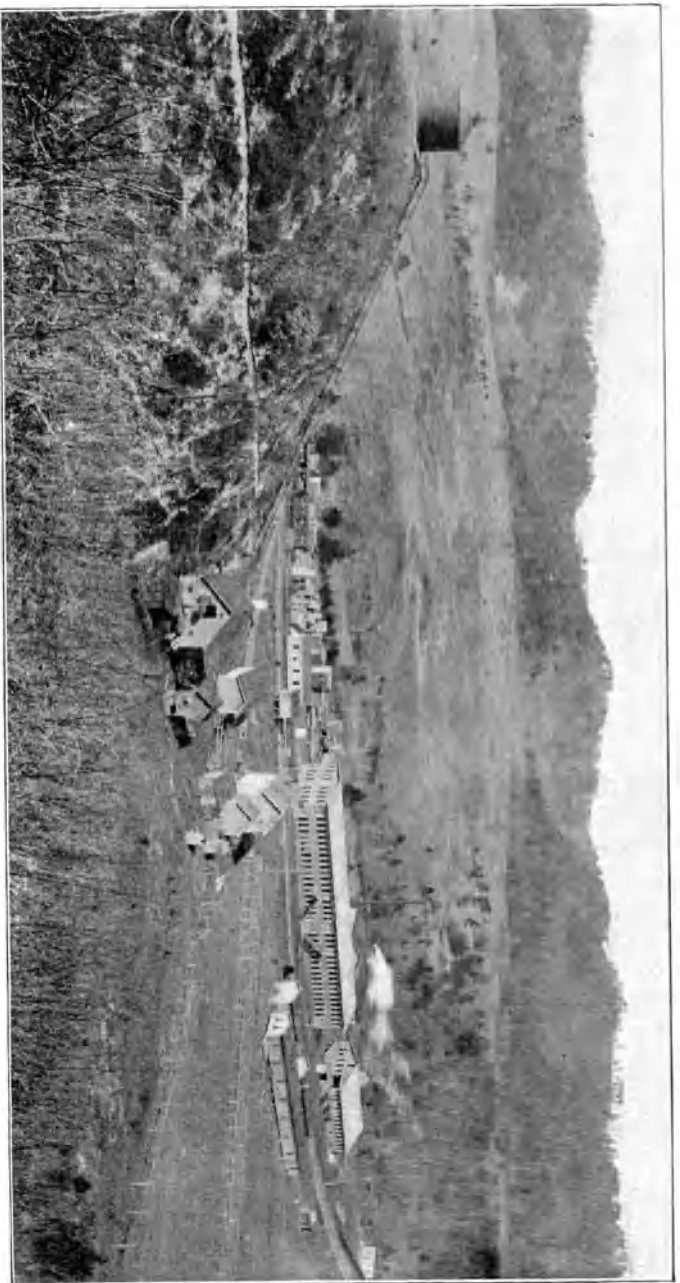
Industrial Equilibrium

We make no claim that the coöperative system herein promulgated has no further use for competitive effort, because it is in competition with all that is outside of its Coöperative Unity. But within itself there is no possibility for competition. It is claimed that

"competition is the life of trade;" but this is only true in the false competitive system.

Whatsoever our Coöperative Unity may be in its purpose and efforts to establish an equilibrium between waste and supply, or between production, distribution, and consumption, there must continue a competition between the Coöperative Unity and all of that struggle in competition outside of the coöperative system, until the entire world is absorbed into the integralism of the coöperative whole, which must ultimately embrace every individual in the world. Then there will be universal harmony, universal peace, universal luxury, and universal rest. Rest does not mean inactivity. Far from it. It implies that every mentality and every physical adaptability must be adjusted upon the principles and basis of a mental and physical aptitude, and a devotion to the department to which every person is assigned.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that there can be no compatibility between labor-unionism (which is narrow and sordid, which is in conflict with the free labor of the world, depriving every man in the labor-union sphere of his liberty, and making a beggar of every man not within bonds and obligations of the conspiracy) and that social equilibrium in which the principles of liberty have their most extensive application. In it there is no contempt for the ideas entertained by the outside world, for it will foster amicable relations between its own efforts and the rights and liberties of those outside the Coöperative Unity, with whom we shall have established mutual business relations. It will encourage the freedom of laboring people of every grade and nationality who cannot understand our interpretations of the rights of the industrial world.



The Korshan Unity's Manufacturing Plant at Bristol, Tennessee.

This Plant was built five years ago at an expense of over \$100,000. Some of the buildings and the residences are not shown in the picture. The river, which is capable of furnishing 1,000 horse power, is hidden by high banks.

The Koreshan Unity and Its Industries

By E. B. WEBSTER



THE PURPOSE in view in presenting this illustrated description of the Koreshan Unity, is that all who are seeking to better themselves in any or every way, may gain a clear and comprehensive conception of it, together with its social, industrial, and commercial activities. It is not intended to give our religious views, nor urge their adoption upon others; this is done through the literature of the Guiding Star Publishing House.

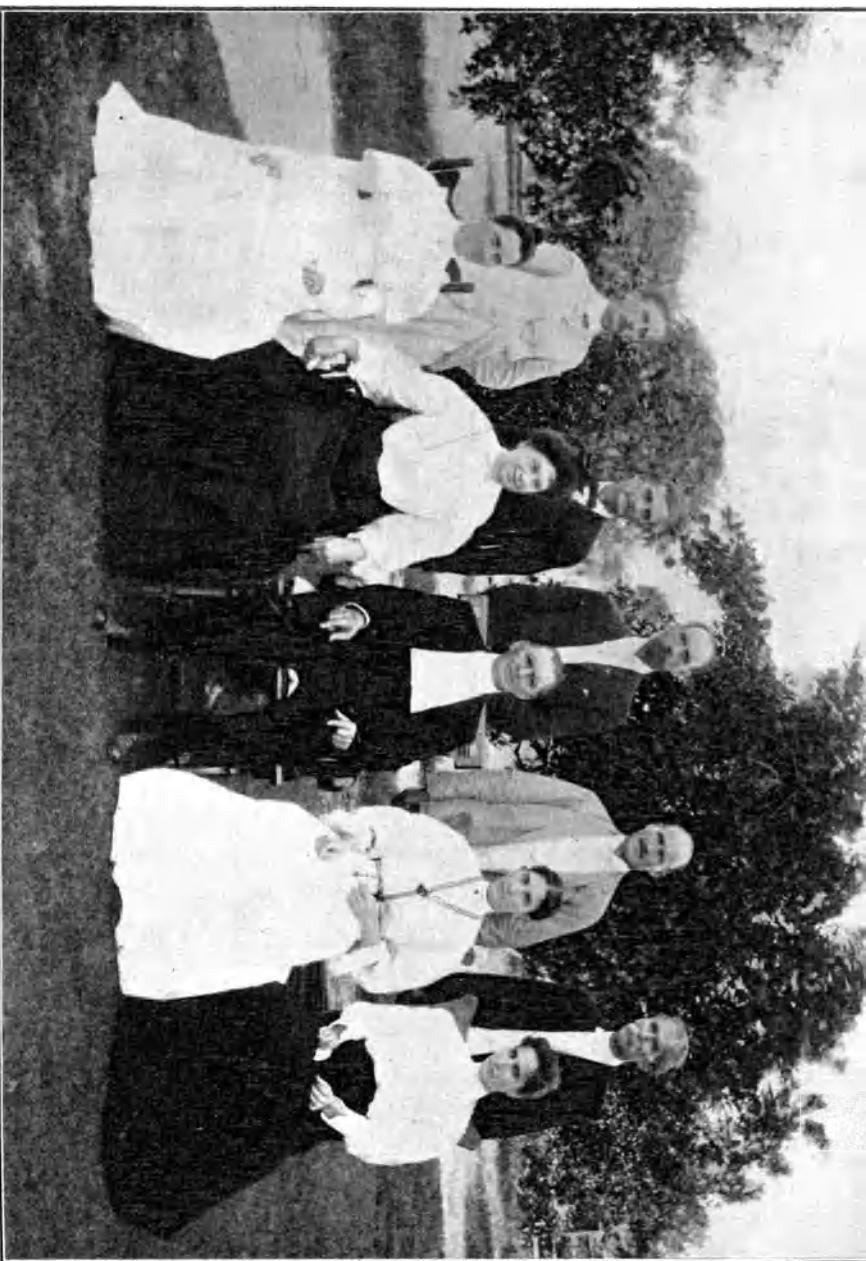
Wide Field of Work

What we desire to do is to coöperate with all those who desire health, peace, and competence, whether they be Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, or of no religious belief. Whatever their religion or nationality, they are welcome to join us in any of the ways herein set forth. We already have with us people from England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Africa, Cuba, and Canada, as well as from most of the states of our country.

The Koreshan Unity, with the religious, social, commercial, municipal, and other divisions of its work, constitutes the most unique, distinctive, far-reaching, and all-embracing movement ever projected in the history of human progress. While the field is world wide, its home is in America, the nation of its destiny, in Lee County, Florida, and in Estero, a town of its own making.

During the last few years, through observation of the manifold activities of the people of this unique movement, it has become evident to at least the people of the county of Lee and the state of Florida, also to hundreds scattered everywhere, that the Koreshan Unity has made a mark of considerable importance in this section, and that it will succeed in greater measure, here and elsewhere, as it extends its work to other sections of the country.

There is every reason why marked progress in the history of the



PRESIDENT, PRIME COUNSELOR, AND DIRECTORS OF THE KORESHAN UNITY, INC.

From left to right, seated, E. V. Norton, Director; A. G. Ordway, President; Dr. C. R. Teed, Prime Counselor; E. Bubbett, Treas.; E. Silverfriend, Director; standing Wm. F. McCreedy, Sec'y.; O. W. Bowhls, W. R. Wallace, Geo. W. Hunt, James H. Bubbett, Directors.

movement should be realized ; and there is every reason why the relations which the Koreshan Unity sustain to those who coöperate with it should be amicable, from the standpoint of social, industrial, and commercial interests and moral progress.

THE KORESHAN UNITY

(INCORPORATED)

The Koreshan Unity is a legal corporation holding a charter under the laws of the State of New Jersey, dated Sept. 26, 1903, and is capitalized at \$200,000, with authority to issue twenty thousand shares, the par value of which is \$10 each.

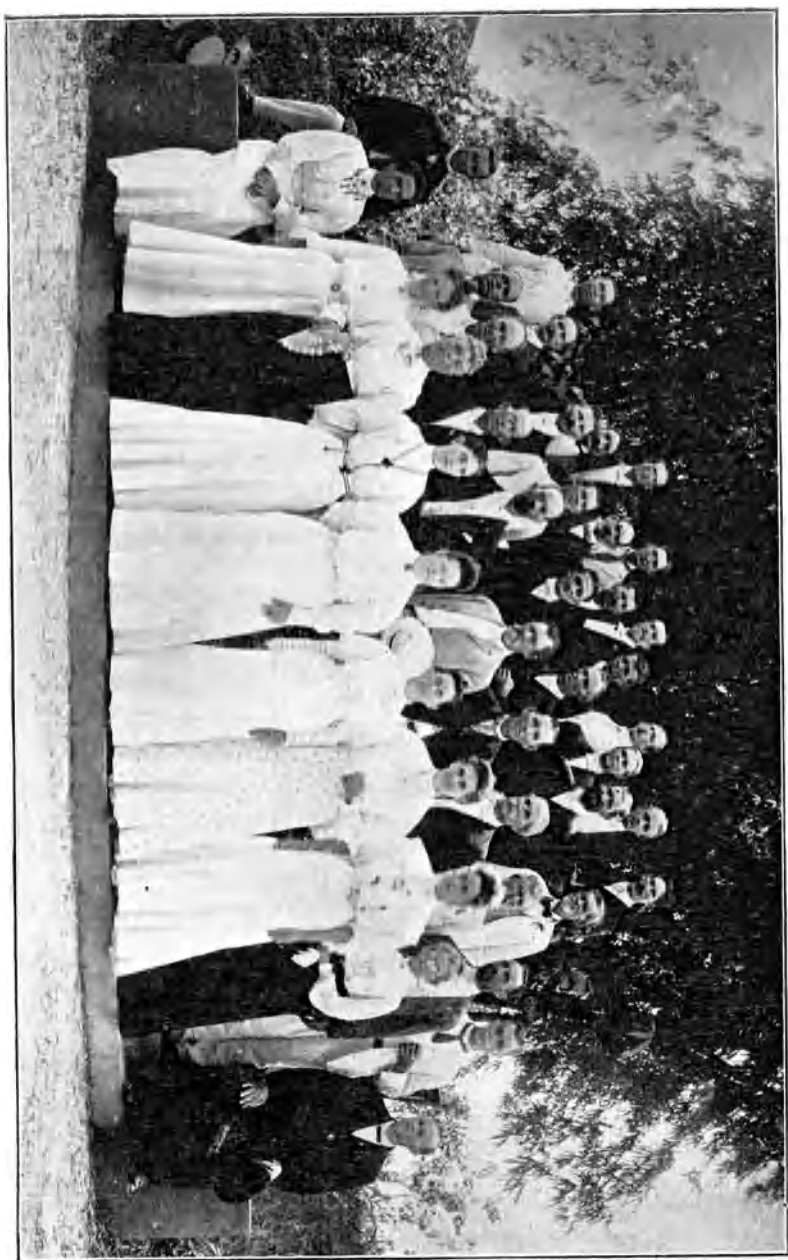
The corporation involves and includes all interests, properties, and industries in several of the American states, as well as in Cuba. This corporation is not only a matter of convenience but of necessity. It changes the character of the secular business of the Unity from that of a local firm or company to that of a national corporation, possessing the right to conduct any kind of legitimate business in any of the states of the Union, or in any of its colonies, with the exception of banking, and the construction of railways in the state of New Jersey. Some idea of the magnitude of its properties, industries, etc., and of the value thereof, may be gained by a careful examination of these pages.

The stock is all "treasury" stock, none of it being held by individuals from the beginning in exchange for property, as is usually the case in stock companies. The entire stock in the treasury represents the entire property, and when it is all issued, each holder will have paid the same for it, and will own that undivided proportionate part of the property. As the work progresses in magnitude, the capital stock will be increased, and all be made "treasury stock," and sold at par.

It will readily be seen that this system of creating and issuing new stock always at par, forces the payment of the accruing surplus value of the property and business to all the stockholders in dividends, instead of allowing it to get into the pockets of the management.

Stockholders Privileges

Each share of stock for which is paid \$10, or its par value, en-



Heads of Departments.

titles the purchaser to certain privileges. These privileges are enumerated under headings of the different fields and departments herein mentioned.

Co-Operative Communistic Field

This division of the System is intended to suit those people who are more or less impulsed toward communistic life, but who for some reason do not feel prepared to cast their all into a common treasury. It is so arranged as to permit of those entering it to gradually get nearer to or farther away from the strictly communistic principle, as best suits their likes or dislikes. They may enjoy all the benefits



"Amitie," A Home on the River.

of a commonwealth without incurring the duties and obligations of the communistic relations.

A person, for instance, with \$500 purchases 50 shares of the Unity's stock at par. He may secure for himself, or himself and family, with twenty shares, say 10 acres of land; with twenty more he may secure, under his privileges, labor, lumber, and material from the Koreshan Unity, and put up a house or cottage to suit his own convenience, or he may select one already built; and with the remaining ten shares he may secure team, tools for cultivating his

land, improve and plant some portion of it;—the team and tools being furnished him from the common supply.

In the mean time, and for all time in the future, so long as he retains his stock, the Unity furnishes him and his family with the necessities, such as food, clothing, fuel, etc.: and pays all the taxes on the property from the common treasury.

The Unity educates his children, and gives the many advantages for special study and accomplishments under influences free from whisky, tobacco, obscenity, and vulgarity. It gives him the



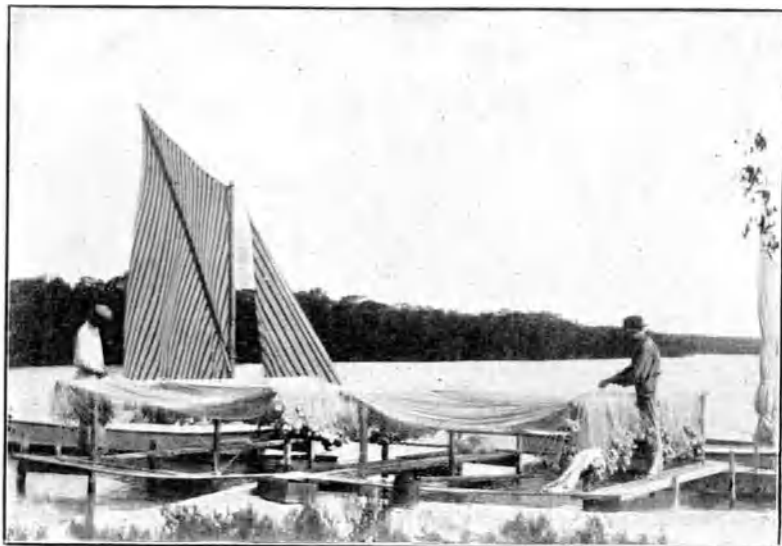
Home at La Parita on Estero Island.

benefit of every municipal institution, such as fire protection, water, ice, telephone service, electric lighting and street railway service, steam laundry, boat excursions, picnics, outings, theater, and a church without a contribution box, together with all other advantages, as they are from time to time introduced, absolutely free of charge; and after all this, it does not ask him to relinquish his shares of stock. He still holds his full interest in the entire property and business of the Koreshan Unity, and is entitled to the dividends that accrue thereto. This property has trebled in value during

the last ten years, and it should double in value every five years from now on. All that is asked in return for this generous participation is that the coöperator give to the Unity one half of the product of his labor and management of his special department.

The above example only applies to cases where the coöperator wishes to follow agricultural pursuits, but may easily be modified to suit any individual case, or the varied circumstances of the applicant.

If you desire to coöperate with us, we will make such terms



Mending the Nets.

and propositions as will be pleasing to you and mutually agreeable, no matter what circumstances you may be under. You may come direct to Estero, Florida, or go to Cuba, Tennessee, or any of the other places where the Koreshan Unity has interests, and into the department for which you are best suited.

The purpose of the plan is that the full value of all stock purchased and held by the individual or family shall be returned to them at once, or as soon as possible, in special expenditures and im-

provements which are regarded for their private use and management for the purpose of an equal division of the profits.

For instance again; a person buys thirty shares (\$300) of stocks, and wishes to coöperate with us in the fish department of the co-operative communistic division. He says, "Build me a boat to cost \$150, fitted with gas engine; fit me out also with the proper nets and tools for the other \$150." We do this without further cost to him. He is now prepared to start in catching fish. We feed, clothe, and give him a home, together with all other advantages, free of cost to him. He puts in his time and divides the fish or proceeds of same. He does not give up the 30 shares he owns, but retains them, and receives the dividends accruing from the entire business of the Koreshan Unity.

He cannot sell the property that has been set aside for his employment and use, but may sell the shares he holds, after first offering them to the Koreshan Unity. These shares carry with them the rights of the first owner.

Men of Wealth Co-Operate With Us

We have purposely given examples where small amounts are required, because our first consideration is to get members. Each person joining us in any field of work, adds materially to the proportionate wealth of every other and his own, no matter how little he invests in money. We are in a position, however, to offer persons of moderate or large means, equal opportunities for profitable investment.

PANAMA CANAL

As soon as the Panama Canal is opened to travel, it may be compared to the throat—it will, in fact, become the throat of the world through which millions of tons of the products of the nations of the earth will pass annually. Florida is the great continental tongue past which all these products must go; Cuba is the pallet that will taste them.

It does not take one with any great degree of prescience to see that Florida will become in the near future one of the greatest thoroughfares of the world.

It is in the order of destiny, and "God's prescience is certain."

Opportunities for Capital and Labor

The opportunities now presenting themselves all along the coast, from Panama to Pensacola, in Cuba, and in other West Indian and Caribbean islands, will require large capital. The combinations we offer to men of large means and men of no means, enable them to take the advantages without incurring the usual liabilities.

Coast Line Trade

Just now is a propitious time to establish a coast line trade by water from South and Central American ports to Mobile, Galveston, and Charleston. A person with \$25,000 to \$50,000, or even less, may coöperate with the Koreshan Unity to his great security and advantage, in establishing such a business. Say he purchases \$25,000 of the stock of the Unity, and desires to enter the coöpera-



Out in the Bay.

tive communistic field. We build for his use boats costing \$1,500 to \$3,000 each, according to size, fittings, etc. We build storehouses at the various points along the coast, upon our own property or that which we will buy, and furnish the necessary supplies with which to start the business. We furnish competent men and station them at the storehouses; we furnish buyers and salesmen to visit all the adjacent territory, soliciting trade; and we furnish the crews to run the boats, all absolutely free of salaries or wages except when it becomes necessary to fill a position for which we do not have a competent man available, in which case his salary is paid out of the common funds of the business. Not only this, but the Koreshan Unity will stand back of this business with its entire credit, restricted only

by the terms of a mutual agreement, and divide all the profits equally with the coöperator.

Labor Conditions

One of the most uncertain factors in commercial and industrial operations at present is labor. Demand for higher wages or change of conditions inevitably brings about inharmony, strikes, lockouts, and other troubles, which very often swamp the enterprise to the entire ruin of the owners, and to the great detriment of the laborer. In this movement, the element of uncertainty is reduced to its minimum effect, if indeed it is not entirely eliminated. A more advantageous opportunity for those who are in a position to avail themselves of it, whether they have much, little, or no money to invest in it, was never offered. It is not only a good thing for the poor man or man of moderate means, but it is equally a good thing for the man who has considerable wealth.

The Koreshan Unity is accomplishing something toward the demonstration that united life can perform the uses of life more effectually than can be done through individual effort; and that a social fellowship can be ordained and consummated practically, as well as to be forever on the lips of the theorizing agitators, whose opinions of socialistic life are at constant variance, and impracticable.

When the world becomes actuated by the spirit of equity, then will socialism become a practical force in the adjustment of human affairs and relations. It is hell in the heart of man that so provides the conduct of industry and commerce as to prevent the equitable distribution of the wealth of the world. It is hell in politics and halls of legislation which creates those distinctions providing for the opulence of the comparatively few, while the millions are left to suffer the wants of despair.

The spirit which moves the corporate powers of the world to encroach upon the rights of the masses, is the same as that which moves the working classes into the conspiracy of labor-unionism.

Both of these conspiracies are of the same character of impulse. They are both hellish in origin, and both are destructive to that impulse upon which must ultimately depend the true order of social construction.

It is the object of the Koreshan Unity to institute a system that

will eventually do away entirely with the wage system and all the disadvantages that go with it, and thus bring about an equitable division between capital and labor. Are these the conditions we see in the world today? Far from it. We see enormous fortunes amassed by the few at the expense of the many. How or by what method are these great fortunes secured to one man or a few? Simply by the introduction of sophistry into that part of their business reasoning, so far as they deal with the public, and the public is gullible enough to be taken in by the appearance of equality and fairness, whereas in the end they are, in fact, fleeced of their savings.

Take as an instance, the deals that Mr. E. H. Harriman, the railroad king, is giving the public in the Alton R. R. matter. He



Umbrella Tree and Bridge.

buys up all or nearly all of its stock, which is paying a fair dividend, increases the capital stock \$100,000,000 or more, trades this stock to himself at a low figure, and sells it to the general public at a higher figure, clearing at the deal something over \$60,000,000. This he takes as the basis for another deal, and immediately does the same thing over again. He has made hundreds of millions of dollars in just this way, at the expense of the general public. The great mass of the people believe that 4% is a fair return on investments that are sure; but the generals who manage these great railroad systems of the many trusts that now have the public by the throat, do not believe any such thing. They are making from 50% to 100%

on the actual investment, and would pay dividends to these amounts if it were not for just one thing,—and here is where some of the sophistry comes in; they use this surplus in paying themselves enormous salaries, and for consummating such deals as Mr. Harriman has repeatedly made, to work the surplus profits into their individual pockets.

The competitive business world has made a few feeble attempts to introduce coöperation into its system, mainly for the purpose of preventing dissatisfaction and strikes among their employes, or giving them at the end of a year or season, a certain percentage of the profits after deducting the interest on the entire value of the property, wages of the employes, and the salaries of the management. This percentage has never exceeded fifty per cent; and in most cases is from six to ten per cent of the profits thus derived. Let us compare this method of coöperation with the propositions offered by the system in use by the Koreshan Unity.

In the first place, the participants in the former do not become owners in the business, neither do they have anything to say as to its management. Second, they are subject to discharge upon the slightest provocation or for no provocation; and lastly, they secure but a meager part of the profits, if any. In the coöperative communistic system of the Koreshan Unity, every worker or participant becomes a part owner in the entire property, no matter how large or valuable this may become; he may, if he so chooses, have set aside immediately for his own use, in a special department, the entire value of the stock he purchases, and come immediately into possession, for use, of the entire property of the Unity; he not only may have half of the profits of that particular department of the business in which he is a co-worker, but he may have the dividends earned upon the entire business of the Koreshan Unity proportionate to the special stock held by him.

As the operations increase in magnitude so that the present capitalization is insufficient to carry on the business of the Unity, the capitalization will be increased, and the stock sold at par just the same, without a dollar of it getting into the hands of the individual owners, without their having paid a cent of it, as is generally the case with all the stock that is said to be "watered."

Analyze this system of coöperation as closely as you please,

and you will fail to find any hidden loophole whereby the few may reap the profits of the many. It is, however, especially favorable to those who pay for their stock in labor, property or cash for the purpose of entering actively into business relations of a profit-sharing nature with the Koreshian Unity, as it allows them to receive in cash one half of all the profits of their particular branch of industry or business, while at the same time retain and own the other half for further development.

The stock of the Koreshian Unity is not nor ever has been "watered." Its capital stock is \$200,000, and every dollar of it is treasury stock; and its property is valued at and worth more than this amount.

One of the settled policies is that of "Ever adding to and never taking from its property.. Always buying but rarely selling."

Not of Mushroom Growth

The present stage of this movement in the interest of the people, is reached after some years of strenuous effort on the part of its Founder to gain a foothold. It is not of mushroom growth; it has not come into existence as a boom, or with the suddenness of a miracle; but it has fought its way steadily against many odds, scoring many victories against opposition, until today, when it stands ready to offer the world the most unselfish opportunities ever presented, the movement is larger, stronger, more potent and practical than ever before in all its history.

Not a Speculation

The work of the Koreshian Unity is projected on a basis different from that of any other movement of modern times. The community of interests, so far as they are enjoyed or made use of by the Coöperative Communistic division, tends toward the rapid accumulation of wealth by the elimination of the waste which inevitably follows the competitive system. This entire wealth becomes the property, for use, of those who coöperate with us, without the uncertainties of speculation.

Any person of ordinary intelligence who reads carefully this description of the Koreshian Unity's Coöperative Communistic work, may easily determine that not only are there no speculative features

hidden between the lines, but that on the contrary, it eliminates the possibility that is lurking, unseen as a rule, in every commercial or industrial proposition that is now or ever has been offered to the public from a competitive standpoint or basis.

The Koreshan Unity's Stock as an Investment

It is not the purpose of this descriptive book to sell the stock of the Koreshan Unity to investors. We want men—men with money, men without money, and men and money; but above all we want men. We will, however, take money without men, knowing that there are those who possess a sufficiently keen perception to know a sound business proposition when they see it, and who are unable to join us personally, but would like to invest in a coöperative system of this kind as an investment.

We will briefly re-state some of the strongest reasons why the Koreshan System of Coöperation should become highly successful and remunerative.

1. It has a solid foundation. It has \$275,000 worth of property back of the capitalization of only \$200,000. Its foundation is firm, for it has been ten years preparing the way to offer to the world the opportunities now presented.

2. It has no salaried officers. It has a system of active industry without a pay-roll.

3. It has no "watered stock."

4. When it increases its capital-stock, it places it all in the treasury and issues it only at par, dollar for dollar, in cash, property, or labor.

5. It equalizes opportunities.

6. It is good for the poor man as well as the rich, and it takes the place of life insurance.

7. It richly deserves success, and is having it.

The shares of stock are \$10. each.

For People Without Money

No system of coöperation professedly magnanimous in character, is worthy of support unless it makes provisions for every man, woman, and child of good moral character who desires to join it.

The Koreshan Unity is not a charitable institution in the sense

that it can offer a pleasant home to those who are dependent on others for support, and who are unable to perform clerical, domestic, or other service. But its doors are wide open to those of good character, who are willing and able to make themselves useful in assisting to carry out the principles of coöperation as herein set forth.

May Become Stockholders

Any person of the character above indicated may make application in person or in writing, to become a coöperator in any of the departments herein described.

The Koreshan Unity, upon satisfying itself of the eligibility of the applicant, will set aside for his use and profit, the number of shares his qualification would entitle him to purchase, but not to exceed twenty-five (\$250) at a time. The applicant enters immediately upon the duties of the department he selects, and for which he is best suited, at wages agreed upon. The wages allowed to coöperators who pay for their stock in labor are equal to, or the same as, those paid for the same class of labor in the region or vicinity in which the labor is performed. Where the employment is a "trade," the wages are the same as paid to union labor of that class. The coöperator is fed, clothed, given a home, furnished with all the necessities, and given all the advantages enumerated herein, free of cost to him.

An account is kept of his wages in the office of the Unity, and when one half of it reaches the sum necessary to pay for the shares set aside for him, then this stock is issued in his name and delivered to him. He has now come to a point where he is on the same footing as the coöperator who paid cash for his stock, and may have, if he so desires, special property to the amount of its full value set aside for his own use and management, upon the same basis as one who pays cash for his stock, or he may join a department or business already established.

Are you a "union" man, and tired of the arrogant domination of the "walking delegates"? Are you "non-union," and unable to secure a position at living wages? Do you wish to form associations where you can improve your moral, social, physical, mental, and financial standing? Then correspond with us at once, and begin arranging your affairs so that you can join us at an early day.

See our proposition for securing special coöperative preferred stock, fine home, and pleasant employment at good wages under heading, "Our Tennessee Manufacturing Plant."

Men With Families May Join With Us

If a man or woman with children desire to coöperate with us, it may be supposed that it would be impossible for them to bring their family with them, and be furnished with the necessities, the same as he or she would be entitled to, but such is not the case.

In this coöperative movement, everyone who is old enough to perform useful work is supposed to give his time outside of recreation and schooling, to the work of the Unity in the department with



On the Stage, Art Hall.

which he is connected. In this way, the women and children earn enough to pay for what is furnished them.

May Exchange Your Property for Stock

If you have a residence or business property, and desire to coöperate with us, we will deal with you upon a basis of equity.

We will take your property at a fair valuation, and issue to you in exchange for it the preferred stock of the Koreshan Unity; and you may remain where you are, or go into any of the depart-

ments of activity in any of the homes of the Koreshan Unity, as is mutually agreeable.

We have established a department whose business it is to dispose of the property of those who wish to join us, no matter where located. Our system of advertising and exchange often enables us to obtain a better price than the owner himself could get.

If it is thought best to continue your business at its present location, it would not be sold, but put under the general management of the Unity, and stock issued to you in payment at a price agreed upon.

There are thousands of small industries and businesses in the country—and the number is rapidly increasing—that are barely able to make ends meet, which if they were joined in a coöperative field like this, would increase their profits. The reasons for this are so obvious that it is unnecessary to enumerate them.

Social Life

There are at Estero a number of people who are more happy here, following the life and customs of the Community, than they were before entering. There are many opportunities afforded here for mental and moral progress. The allotment of duties to be performed so divides the work as to give time for study and recreation. The Estero Band, composed of young people, is the result of taking advantage of the fine opportunities offered; others are following lines equally attractive to them.

The social life at Estero is by no means dull or monotonous. There is always plenty doing to occupy the mentally and physically active. Entertainments, dramatic and otherwise, are frequently given. The Band gives a concert with a select program every Saturday evening. Picnics and fishing by the "dark moon" are of frequent occurrence. A dozen or more boats filled with people are towed by a large power-boat, with a big torch-light on the stern. As they approach the mouth of the river, where for two miles or more the mullet are feeding, the fish, frightened by the glare of the light, jump out of the water by the thousands. They usually jump at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and as they weigh from two to four pounds each, it stands everybody aboard well in hand to be on the outlook that he does not get hurt. We



SCENE ON ESTERO RIVER.

This picture shows some of the launches filled with members of the Trinity, ready for an outing. The Koresman band with the flag may be seen standing on a mound in the Park.

have caught as many as 300 on one trip, by their falling into the boats. Of all the screaming and exclaiming heard on such a trip, "Oh-h-h! wasn't that a whopper!" is probably most common. As the mullet is one of the finest fish in the world for eating, a trip of this kind is conducive to more than the mere pleasure of boat riding.

On special occasions, extensive preparations are made for evening outdoor entertainments, when the Park is brightly illuminated, and those taking part are costumed in gay attire. The softness of



THE KORESHAN BAND.

The Band and Orchestra consist at present of about 15 pieces, played by talented young people who were trained under competent instructors.

the evening air, the fragrance of flowers and flowering trees, the melodious strains from the instruments of the Band, all vie with each other in lending charm to the occasion, and make one feel glad that he is among such refined, happy, and intelligent people.

Dining-Hall

The domestic problem existing under the regime of the competitive system, is here solved under the auspices of Coöperative

Communism. All people who enter this system are entitled to the benefits accruing from the economy resulting from united effort; as it has been proven repeatedly that a number of families combining in their preparation and service of food, can do so with greatly reduced expense. The saving thus accomplished through the right adjustment of economic principles, redounds to the participants of the system.

In our kitchen at Estero, where all food is prepared for up-



Dining Hall and Dormitory.

ward of two hundred people, you may see a regulated system of industry, harmoniously established.

The kitchen, including auxiliary rooms 20 x 40, is supplied with a range sufficient in size to accommodate now five hundred people. At one side of kitchen adjoining, is the light, commodious dishwashing room; the dishes being passed through from the dining-room with great economy of handling.

The dining-hall has a seating capacity of about 225 persons, and is well lighted and commodious. The tables seat 10 persons each, and are supplied with white linen cloths and napkins and silver "sets." Hard must be the heart of him who, upon seeing for the first time 200 people eating happily together, is not thrilled with the feeling of pride that he has been invited to become one of them!

Twenty-five feet west of the dining-hall is situated the bakery, 30 x 50, two stories, with an oven capacity of 500 or 600 loaves per day.

Food

The great variety of vegetable food products grown in this section, is especially pleasing to those who are vegetarians. We have fruit and watermelons in abundance in season, fish all the year round, meat from our own stock, and deer, wild turkey, and curlew in season; and still with all we raise, our grocery bill is one of the chief items of expense. With our coast line trade established, our method of supply in this and other lines will be greatly facilitated.

Those taking stock and joining our Coöperative-Communitistic division need not necessarily eat at our common table; if they have families and so choose, they may cook and serve their own food.



Catching Sheephead from the Dock.

Water

The Unity has been to great expense in sinking artesian wells on its property in Estero, and they are of inestimable value in preserving the health of the community.

The water, clear as crystal, pours out of these free-flowing wells through pipes three to five inches in diameter, and is distributed through smaller pipes.

When the Ice Plant is installed, this water will be used to make ice. We have two wells at Estero, and one at La Parita, on Estero Island.

The water supply at our Bristol, Tenn., property is from a large

flowing spring, and is pumped by steam to the factory and the several dwelling houses. This water as it comes from the spring is almost ice cold, and is sparkling clear.

Climate in Florida.

The great contrast between the winters of the North and the conditions which prevail in Southern Florida during the same season, is certainly very marked—so much so that people from the North, spending winters in the tropics, note the passing of the sea-



Petronian Fountain.

Erected by Estero Concrete Works in Estero Park.

sons and years by the calendar, and not by the return of mantles of snow, as they are wont to do in the North.

It is well known that the winters of Florida constitute one of the greatest attractions of the peninsula. Not a winter passes but that thousands of people flock here from the northern climes, to pass the season amid sunshine and flowers. Bathing in the Gulf of Mexico is indulged in freely, every month of the year, without

shocking the sensibilities of the weakest person. Occasionally we have what is called a "Norther," that will last for a day or two, when it is too chilly to indulge in a salt water bath; but as a rule it is most delightful and refreshing.

Estero, the headquarters of the Koreshan Unity, is said to be "below the frost line;" this may be said to be usually, but not invariably true. A few times during the past twelve years "Jack Frost" has made his appearance on the property of the Koreshan Unity, but as a rule his presence has only reminded us that he has not yet been put "out of commission," by the friends we left in the North, who must have suffered from his cruosic trail.



Bauana Trees in Winter.

During nine months of the year, it would be difficult to find anywhere in the United States, or in fact, in the world, a climate more conducive to comfort and health than in Southern Florida. The three remaining months are more or less disagreeable at times on account,



A Corner in the Park.

not of the heat, but because the insects are on the wing. The most troublesome of these are the gnats, which fly in one's face. They do not bite, but are irritating to those who are of a sensitive nature. These pests are common to almost every new settlement in this kind of climate; but they disappear as the land is

cultivated and the low places drained.

The rainy season usually begins about the first of June. It rarely ever rains more than two hours at a time, generally but a few moments; but when it rains it makes a business of it, and sometimes two inches of water will fall in a very short time. After the rain

comes the sunshine; and it is a very common thing to see rain and sunshine together at the same time.

During the warm months, the sun comes up bright and clear; and if it does not rain before ten o'clock, a brisk breeze is blowing from east to west, which is very delightful. The wind will go down with the sun, and there will be a still warm spell along into the night, when it turns cool; it is often so cool before morning that covers are needed to keep one comfortable.

The thermometer rarely ever reaches 100° , even in the extreme



Coconut Trees in Florida.

southern part of Florida; and the maximum temperature as given by the U. S. Government is 90° , and the lowest 32° , with an average in summer of 78° , and in winter of 60° . The mean temperature of Key West for the last twenty years, in January, was $66\frac{1}{2}$; April $75\frac{1}{2}$; July 83; and October 78; the yearly average mean being $67\frac{1}{2}$.

Malaria is unknown here; and Florida on the whole is one of the healthiest states in the Union. It is especially favorable to persons afflicted with throat and lung trouble.

Tennessee Climate

Bristol is located in the extreme eastern part of Tennessee, and is about 2500 feet above sea level. The air is fresh and invigorating. The temperature is moderate the entire year. Snow rarely ever falls, and if it does, it stays on the ground but a few hours. The mean temperature of Bristol for the year is 57 degrees.

The Guiding Star Publishing House

The Guiding Star Publishing House is owned by the Koreshan



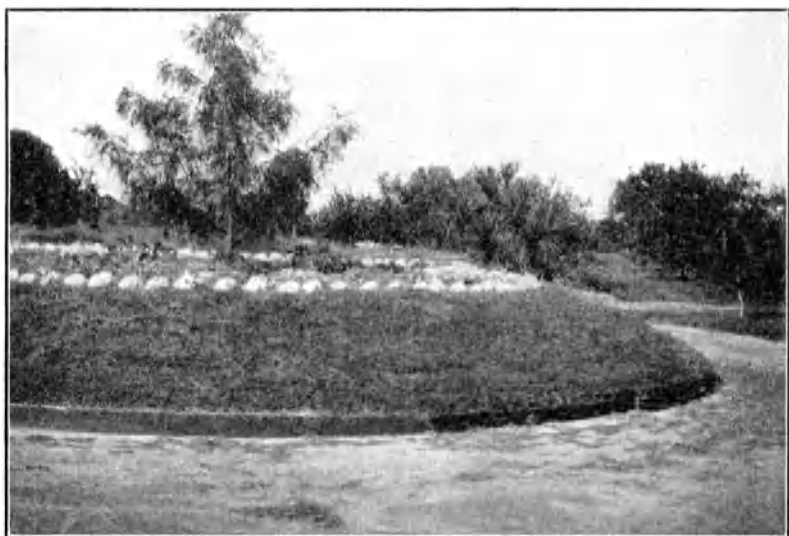
The Publishing House and General Offices of the Unity.

Unity. It is one of the best printing and binding establishments in the state.

The general office of the Unity is located on the second floor of the printing building, as is also the type-setting department. The photograph and engraving department, with dark room and apparatus, is also in this building.

The press-room is on the first floor, and contains the latest and most improved machinery for printing and binding books and maga-

zines; printing and folding newspapers and pamphlets; ruling and printing commercial forms, ledgers, and legal documents of all kinds; also color printing, maps, charts, etc. It has two large Miehle presses and several job presses, also two large power paper cutters, one of which is a 39 "White," insuring accuracy in producing a high grade of work. All in all, it may be said truthfully that there is no printing house in the state more thoroughly equipped, nor one that can turn out neater or more accurate work. This pamphlet was printed and bound by ourselves.



The Mound at Imperial Landing.

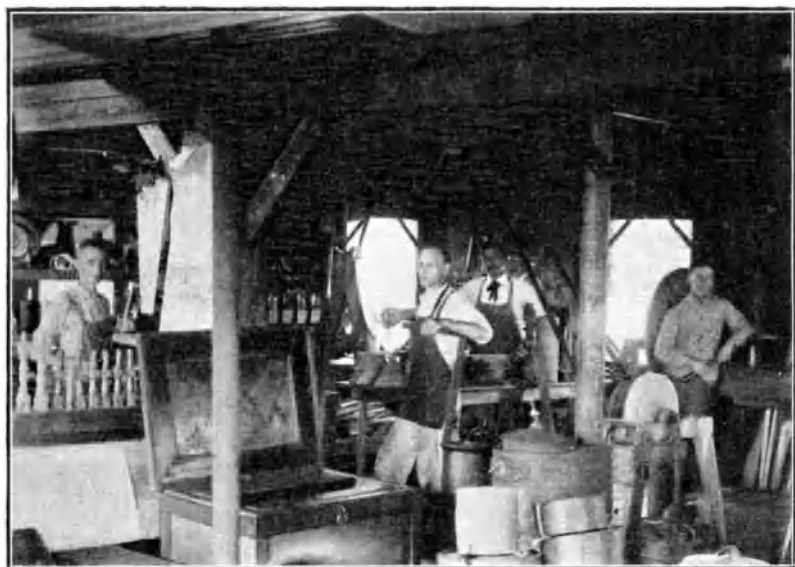
There are about 25 people engaged actively in this department, and not one of them receives a salary or wage.

Can there be any good reason why the Koreshan Unity should not begin at once paying fair dividends to its stockholders, while two hundred or more people are industriously active without salary, the same as in the printing and publishing department?

Sawmill

The Koreshan Sawmill at Estero is indispensable in the building department. It furnishes all the lumber for building houses and

cottages, both at Estero and branch homes in Florida, and will be especially valuable for furnishing the finishing wood-work of the new stone buildings. Our plant at Bristol, Tenn., will supply all the hard wood material. There are millions of feet of pine trees within a radius of ten miles of Estero. A log cart and team can drive to any of them without cutting a road. Those within two miles of the Bay are rafted and towed up the river direct to the mill. For a number of years we have drawn it with team from within a short distance of the mill, making six to eight loads per team each day.



The Pattern-making and Wood-turning Department.

The mill is run by competent men, and has done good service for a number of years. Now that the Koreshan Unity is prepared to enter actively into the coöperative field with those desiring the same, this department affords a lucrative and pleasant field for those attracted by this kind of employment.

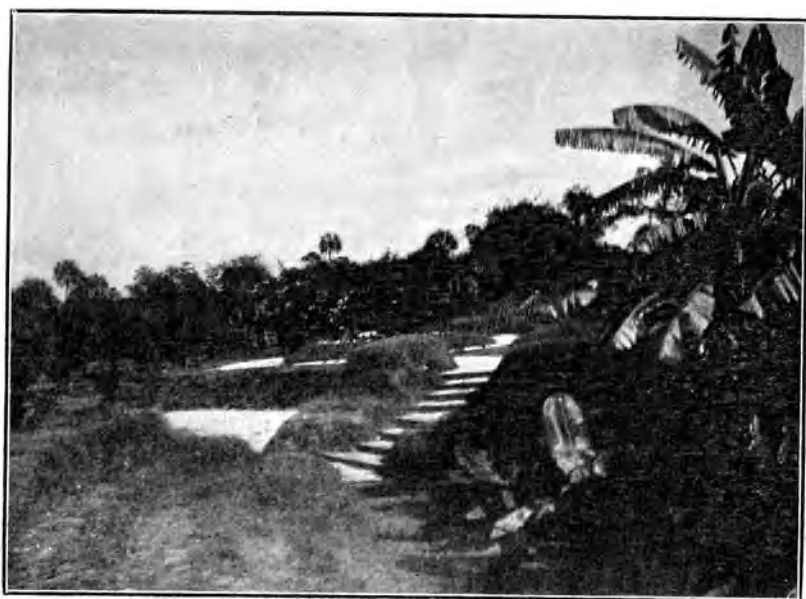
Pattern Department

The Pattern Department, which is located on the second floor, occupies an area of 33 x 36 ft., is well ventilated and lighted. It con-

tains one 10 ft. wood turning and pattern lathe, 16" diameter swing, by 7 ft. between centers, with a tail overhauling face plate with 6 ft. diameter swing, a liberal supply of lathe tools for pattern and wood turning purposes; two large tail face plates, three small face plates, and one rosette center, with the necessary tool rests, some having been especially designed for internal work; two work benches, equipped with almost an unlimited supply of hand tools, a variety of hand clamps, heavy trestle clamps, etc. One 24" pony planer; one 26" band saw; one combination table saw, buzz and boring attachment; and one 24" stock saw, are at the command of the Pattern Department.

The Portable Pattern Storage

A few of the patterns shown are: one set of 25 H. P. oscillating



In the Park.

(upright) steam engine patterns; one set of 4" x 4" cylinder (upright) oscillating steam engine patterns; one set of 4" x 4" cylinder

(upright) 4 cycle oscillating gasoline engine patterns; an assortment of grate bars, flange couplings, eccentric straps, and numerous other small patterns; also a full set of stove patterns.

We are now getting out a full set of patterns for a 2 cycle oscillating gasoline engine, one entirely new in its construction and principles, yielding 30% more power than any other make of gasoline engine.

We contemplate adding a brass and iron foundry in the near future, also erecting a large building in which to aggregate the



Lighthouse, Sanibel Island. In View of K. U. Property.

various departments, and equip the same with more of the latest improved machinery.

Our Bristol plant has a pattern department and over \$5,000 worth of patterns for casting a great variety of machines, pulleys, hangers, bending forms, etc. This plant is fitted for foundry work, so that we may do our own casting, which is a very important item in chair making, where designs are constantly changing.

Electricity

The Electrical Department at Estero is under the management of a man of wide experience in electricity; and while its developments up to the present have been slow for want of sufficient co-operation, it bids fair to become in the near future, a very important feature of the municipal and industrial activities of the Koreshan Unity. It purposes to extend, indefinitely, systems of wire

and wireless telephones and telegraph, as well as electric railways, and will also manufacture electrical appliances.

The opportunity for young men to come here or to our Tennessee plant and secure an electrical training through coöperation with us, without any expense whatever to themselves, is one rarely found, and should be improved by all seeking such. See under headings, "How to Become Stockholders Without Money," and "Our Tennessee Manufacturing Plant."

Koreshan Unity Concrete Works

"What is the character of the buildings at Estero?" is a question



In the Concrete Works.

often asked by the investigator, and those who wish to visit Estero. All of the buildings at present are of wood construction, and are almost wholly the product of the Unity sawmill and carpenter shop; and while some of the more prominent buildings on the grounds show evidences of the pioneer stage of the work, yet four of the buildings, although frame, are large, fine structures; namely, the

main building (the Dining Hall and the Dormitory), the Publishing House, Planetary Court, and the Art and Music Hall.

With the purpose in view of displacing the remaining old landmarks with more enduring structures, and to provide for the increasing demands of the growing Community, while the supply of lumber is rapidly diminishing, the management has been experimenting for some months past with the materials to be had locally, which enter into concrete construction. The result has been the erection of buildings and the



Entrance to Park at Bambco Landing.

installation of machinery for the production of concrete in its various adaptations.

Concrete enters largely into the construction of most modern buildings; and when its durability and plasticity are considered, it naturally supplants lumber in many of its uses.



A Rustic Bridge in the Park.

In the experimental work, and before any buildings proper of this material were undertaken at Estero, considerable amount of valuable work had to be done, such as placing concrete foundation blocks and

piers under old buildings, barn and workshop concrete floors, piers for lathes, shapers, drills, etc., in machine shop, and also under washers, wringers, etc. in laundry, boiler pits, engine foundations,

cisterns, sidewalks, ornamental stone steps at entrance to grounds from river front, etc.

The concrete works, located on the river bank east of the saw-mill, are equipped with power hoisting machinery, derrick and dump buckets for rapidly transferring the materials from lighters into the two large gravity delivery receiving bins. Chutes for receiving cement and for the delivery of finished product are also erected.

The building, 60 by 45 feet, is of the Rondelay type; no posts



In the Park.

obstruct the floor space, the roof being carried on seven large trussed arches. Two sets of sliding doors are provided on each side for the passage of teams through the building, so that the product may be taken either direct from the power mixer or from the curing racks, and delivered where required.

The concrete mixer is of the continuous type, the material being assembled from the bins directly at the hopper. The mixer is equipped with engine and pump, and a large reservoir overhead for water supply. This is used also for watering the finished product

throughout the building. The pump has connection with cement cistern, and also artesian well.

The making of stone building blocks has already begun, with three facing modeling machines. These machines use pallets cast from actual cut stone in concrete, and are unlike the ordinary metallic patterns usually seen. Two moulds are also in use, making hexagon paving blocks. An important feature of the works is the modeling department, a room in the south end of the building being used for that purpose. Here are made the special designs for



The Sculptors at Work.

columns, capitals, friezes, medallions, park fountains, and all ornamental work.

It is the intention to further increase the usefulness of this plant by adding machinery for the manufacture of drain and sewer pipe, roofing tile, and cement shingles.

The Department of Sculpture

The modeling department is the matrix in which is builded and

shaped into the concrete form of enduring stone, any conception of the imagination, or what taste and utility may require. Here the original designs are built up in moist clay by our ambitious art students, from life, pictures, or their own fancy.

One of the great charms of this study is the pleasant surprise that comes to each one who finds that he really can do something.

Round work is spun on the potter's wheel, after which the handles and ornaments are added by hand. The tools and material



View of the Machine Shop.

required for this branch of sculpture are so simple that any one possessing a taste for art work should make the experiment.

Three or four small sticks of hard wood properly flattened and curved, a wire loop like a hairpin, a lump of modeling clay, and a wet sponge. Here is your outfit for making medallions or relief work.

For bust and statuary, supports are inserted to act as a skeleton for the figure.

The best sculptors use their fingers more than tools, as the clay

responds readily to the slightest touch. When the desired effect is produced in the plastic material, a cast is taken either in white or colored cement; or a marbled effect is obtained by slightly mixing the different tints to suit the fancy of the customer. Large and intricate designs are simplified by casting them in pieces, and joining them before they are allowed to cure.

When it is desired to reproduce a number of pieces of a given pattern, such as brackets, newel posts, rosettes, window-tops, vases, etc., a piece mold is built up in gypsum, rendered water-proof with several coats of shellac. By careful handling, hundreds of casts can be taken from such a mold. The mold is then turned over to the concrete stone works, of which this department is but a branch.

The Machine Shop

The Machine Shop has a 25 H. P. engine, and is fitted with all the modern machines, such as engine lathes, drill-presses, shapers, power metal saw, grinding-machines and emery wheels, forge and brazing tools. Some very heavy work is done on gas and steam engines. One large engine lathe will take work eight feet long. A boring attachment, invented and made by one of our machinists, enables the operator to bore cylinders of steam or gas engines. Many special tools are made by the men of genius who are in charge of this department, and the shop can turn out any class of work desired.

The foreman has designed a marine gas engine which we contemplate manufacturing for our own use, and to equip power boats that we build for others, that will correct the imperfect and irritating points so common to the ones now in use.

The Machine Shop at our Bristol Plant is equipped thoroughly, and is run by a separate electric motor.

A splendid opening is now presented for coöperators in this line at either place.

Co-Operative Steam Laundry

The Steam Laundry is in charge of a man of experience, who with five helpers can do the washing and ironing for two hundred people in eleven hours. The heavy work is all done by steam power. The drying is accomplished by the use of a centrifugal ma-

chine that makes three thousand revolutions a minute, and dries its capacity of clothes in three minutes. All the machines are set on solid stone foundations made in our stone and sidewalk department; and the heating device for ironing was invented and made in our pattern department.

The room, 25x75, is kept cool by the use of revolving fans made in our own machine shop. All laundry work is done free for members of the Koreshan Unity, and for all coöperators and stockholders. Each person has a laundry number instead of using his name.

When the municipal organization is increased by the addition of members and coöperators, laundry work will be gathered and delivered free.

River and Boat-House

We have well-equipped boat-house and "ways," for boat building and repairing. The "Liberator" is fitted for a 25 H. P. gas engine, has state room elegantly fitted, and spacious seating capacity on deck. It will be used for propaganda work of the Koreshan Unity, and for passenger service.

In the rear of the boat building department is a well-fitted machine wood-working shop, containing planers, table saws, boring machines, cut-off saws, band saw, flooring machine, buzz planer, numerous work benches, vises, etc., as well as hundreds of carpenter and ship carpenter tools and supplies.

The Estero River

This river is small, but navigable as far up as Estero (six miles). It is very tortuous; the banks are high and covered with semi-tropical foliage. The writer has seen as many as ten alligators, ranging from four to twelve feet in length, on a single trip to the Bay. We hasten to state that they have never been known to attack man, although they often get dogs and pigs. A ride on this river by moonlight is simply delightful.

Our Herd of Jerseys

This is one of the most select Jersey dairies in southern Florida; most of the cows being "thoroughbred." It consists of twenty

head. The fine heifer calves are saved each year, and together with new strains purchased, the Unity will soon have a large dairy.

Hogs

We have hundreds of hogs that are allowed to run wild in the woods, and feed on nuts and palmetto roots. They do not get as



Dinner Time.

fat as pen-fed hogs, but their meat has a gamey taste, which is delicious after being acquired,—which is done after eating a few meals. We have recently added some thoroughbred Red Jersey Duroc stock.

Fruit Growing

Lee County is especially adapted to the growing of citrus fruits. There are groves in this county worth nearly half a million dollars.

What the Koreshan Unity is doing in this line may partially be seen by reading what the Jacksonville *Times-Union* said of us editorially:

“The faith of the Koreshan Unity in Lee County with its many resources, is shown by the fact that as a secular corporation engaging in a number of lines of successful business, the Unity left a field of prosperity in the North for the advantages of the South. The Koreshan Colony has been in Florida for the past thirteen years,

giving these people ample opportunity to gain some insight into the wealth of Southern Florida in general, and Lee County in particular. But it has been about four years now since the removal of the



Oranges in the Park.

main lines of the Koreshan industry to Florida. A surprising number of improvements have been made, and today there is offered to these people a greater amount of substantial encouragement than ever before in all the history of their movement.

"The impression seems to be current that the Koreshans are not fruit-growers. True it is that they have not expended all their capital in orange lands and trees,—for any one visiting Estero can readily see that many departments of industry exist there. All the essential features of a growing community—educational as well as moral, with social refinement, are developed alongside efforts at productions from the soil through grove and field. But if investigation be made of the groves of the Unity, enough is seen to justify the faith of the Koreshans by their works—to even surprise many

familiar with the history of the Florida orange industry.

"The Koreshans have about seventy acres of orange lands in cultivation, containing over 3,200 fruit trees, of which at least 40 per cent are bearing trees.

"We would call special attention to the Koreshan Exhibit at the Tampa Fair. There is sufficient fruit to be displayed in their exhibit to make an excellent showing. A large pyramid, about six feet in height and nine feet base, will contain over a ton of grapefruit. The fruit in the Unity's exhibit, all told, will amount to about fifty boxes. We think some very fine specimens of several varieties of grapefruit will be shown—some of the Bright variety, measuring sixteen inches in circumference. Some specimens of the "Forbidden fruit" measure twenty-five inches in circumference. An interesting exhibit of the Unity will consist of a collection of grapefruit clusters, not only large, but beautiful and symmetrical in form of cluster.

The printing department at Estero has been busy for several days past printing cards explaining the various articles contained in the Koreslian Exhibit. In themselves, the cards will constitute an attractive feature. They are printed in red and black on white card-board. Everything exhibited will be properly explained by cards. In looking over these cards for the various fruits grown here, we were greatly surprised to note the immense variety to be exhibited by the Koreslians, as grown on their trees at Estero.

Well-informed visitors at Estero express surprise at the great amount and fine quality of fruit grown there. 'Why,' they say, 'you have more fruit than even many of those who make a specialty of the orange and grapefruit business.' Also, that the articles from Estero to the *Press* have not only not overdrawn the conditions and developments at Estero, but that we have not told half there is to be seen.

We shall be pleased to answer any questions that a coöperator may wish to ask with reference to fruit-growing in Florida.

FISH DEPARTMENT

Up to the present, the fishing department has only supplied Koreslian tables; but the opportunity now offered in this line to a few good coöperators is exceptional. Thousands of tons of fish are taken from the Florida west coast waters every season. We are in a position to coöperate with men of some means in erecting an ice plant, building fish houses, boats, etc., for the purpose of pursuing the fishing industry as a commercial enterprise.

This may be begun in a modest way with small capital, or to any extent desired by the coöperator. An ice plant alone can be made very profitable by furnishing ice to residents and fishermen along the coast.

The mullet is the principal fish caught on the west coast of Florida. They are caught by the use of nets in shallow water where they come to feed. They are easily dressed, being almost free from bones, and their flesh, it is said by good judges, is equal to that of the pompano. They weigh from one and one half to four pounds each.

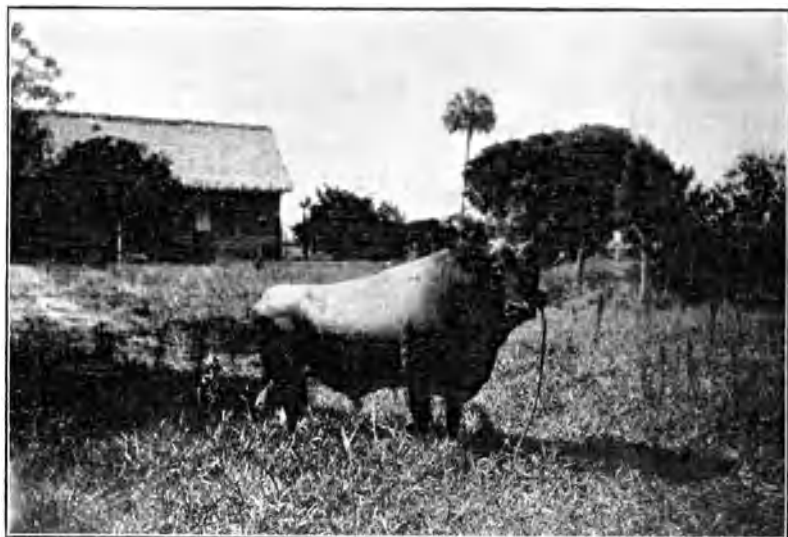
Fishing for Sport

Florida waters are noted for game fish, and not a winter passes but that hundreds of people who love "game fishing" are seen

enjoying this sport. Of the game fish, the tarpon is probably the most common.

Here is what one of the correspondents in Lee County sent in as a news item to our weekly paper, *The American Eagle*.

"Friday evening, while Master Percy Baker was mackerel fishing, with a pole not over fifteen feet long and a No. 12 Cuttyhunk linen line of about the same length, a tarpon seized the bait. Percy promptly threw his pole overboard, that being our way of saving our tackle, for the tarpon are thick, and it is easier picking up the



Good Morning!

outfit after the tarpon gets through with it than putting on new tackle. Seeing that the tarpon was still fast, Mr. Tyson and Percy got in a boat, and Mr. Tyson got hold of the rod. Then while Percy managed the boat, Mr. Tyson handled the tarpon and finally brought it to the gaff. It was four feet long and weighed fifty pounds. A good sized fish to land with so small a rod; but there were plenty of eye witnesses. Tarpon are so thick around the dock, owing to the great quantity of "shiners," that they are a nuisance. Seldom a day passes that from one to six are not hooked."

SCRIBBLER.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Sugar Cane

Much of the land in south Florida is adapted to the culture of sugar cane, with a success measured by the quality of the land and the amount of fertilizer required.

The profits in cane growing are not as large as in citrus fruit culture, but compensate for that lack by the almost absolute certainty of yield, and are quite large enough to be attractive to the enterprising farmer. There are no years of waiting, as the returns



Our Jersey Cattle.

may be expected within the first season's planting. Nothing endangers it but severe frosts, that seldom occur.

There are three varieties grown here; namely, the Ribbon, the Bourbon, and the Green. A Japanese variety is being introduced that is very prolific, growing vigorously on land too poor for the native kinds. The smaller stalks and numerous blades make this variety excellent forage for stock.

Planting is done in the fall and early winter, the canes being dropped, end to end, in furrows from five to eight feet apart, and covered with the plow.

Cultivation, which is the same as for corn, begins in April, when five or six hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer should be applied per acre, unless the land has been otherwise enriched. At laying-by in July, it should have another application of fertilizer. Cutting the cane and reducing the sap to syrup is done in January; and the fragrance of the new, boiling syrup makes one think of the days when he helped "sugar off" maple syrup in the North. The Koresnan Unity has the very latest steam machinery for crushing the cane and reducing the sap to syrup.

We make from 1000 to 1200 gallons of syrup each year. This is sealed up in ten gallon cans and kept for our own consumption. We have plenty of good land, and with a few good live coöperators we could as well make 20,000 gallons per season.

The yield ranges from two to six hundred gallons per acre. We can sell all we can make at fifty cents per gallon, and have sold some that was made with extra care, at seventy-five cents per gallon. With the ordinary care that is given in the North to a corn crop, \$90 to \$125 per acre can easily be made above all cost. One of the very best openings we have in the agricultural department for a coöperator, is to join with us in "raising cane" for syrup. (See heading, Honduras.)

Write us for details or further information.

Cassava

Cassava can be grown profitably in the dry, sandy lands of South Florida, and will yet be to this state what corn is to Illinois. It is a relative of the castor oil bean, giving a sprangle of long tuberous roots from one to three inches in diameter, and yielding from five to fifteen tons, or from one hundred and seventy-five to five hundred and twenty-five bushels to the acre.

Having a larger content of starch than corn or potatoes, it is profitable to manufacture into that article of commerce; but it is also an excellent and cheap feed for stock. With velvet beans to supply protein, the two make an ideal food for cattle or hogs. If the two are grown in the same field, hogs can be turned in to feed

themselves, as there is scarcely any waste of either, as with corn so fed.

It has been demoustrated by the Agricultural Experimental Station of this state, that hogs can be grown and fattened on cassava alone, at a cost of one and one half cents per pound as against three cents per pound for corn.

The stalks which are useless for anything else, are cut into five inch lengths and planted three and one half to four feet each way, and cultivated same as corn. Stable manure, or three to four hundred pounds of good potato fertilizer, will greatly increase the yield. The fall is the best time to plant cassava, as it will then get a better start. If frost bites it down it will come up again.

The tuber is also an excellent table food, coming near to being a substitute for the Irish potato, and may be prepared in many ways, even to the making of bread.

The Velvet Bean

This bean is peculiarly a Florida product, as its origin has never been traced to any other state or country, so far as the writer knows. It was grown a long time by the settlers merely as an ornamental vine, until some one thought of trying it in field culture as a renovator of the soil, for which purpose it has proven a great success. It is wonderfully prolific, both as to yield of bean and forage, and is relished either green or dry, by cattle and hogs.

For fertilizing purposes the best method is to let the whole crop decay on the ground and plow under after the vines get brittle, or let hogs and cattle eat the pods and then plow under the straw.

Estero an Incorporated City

The Town of Estero is a legally organized municipality, with a complete list of duly elected city officers. It has ordinances to regulate its government. It has Fire and Police departments, with well drilled officers and men.

Its area is 110 square miles, making it the largest town ever incorporated in the history of the world. Of this territory, about 82 square miles are on land, and about 28 square miles are on water.

The municipal boundary includes all the waters and islands of Estero Bay, and nearly all the land belonging to the Koreshan

Unity in this vicinity, aggregating about 7,500 acres, or about 11 square miles.

The town is controlled absolutely by the Koreshan Unity; and the Progressive Liberty Party, consisting of the best voting element of the county, together with Koreshans, came within a few votes of carrying the county for the state and county officers.

On account of the jealousies engendered by this new progressive element, strenuous efforts have been made by our political enemies to annul the charter of the town government; and an



The Aquila on Estero River.

“act” so called was passed to this intent, but to the dismay of those who paid for lobbying through such a measure, it turned out to be unconstitutional.

The principles of justice are bound to be enforced in this town and county; and the coöperators are heart and soul with the Koreshan Unity to this end, whether they are republicans, democrats, socialists, or whatever their political or religious beliefs.

No officer or member of any of the city departments receives a salary. There are no saloons and no city taxes.

If you would coöperate in such a place as this, then study this description of the various divisions of the work of the Koreshan Unity, and satisfy yourself of the great advantages we offer you.

Estero Island

This island is 7 miles long and contains about 3,000 acres, a large part of which is owned by the Koreshan Unity. It is located in, Estero Bay, northwest of the mouth of Estero River. It is an ideal location for the establishment of coast line trading



Mound Key.

headquarters, and docks and storehouses for the same. It can be made the base of one of the finest steamship harbors in the world.

The entire southern part of the island is owned by the Unity, and two branch houses of the Koreshans are located there, also the fishermen's headquarters.

Mound Key

This is a small island near the mouth of the Estero River, owned partly by the Koreshan Unity, and where one of the branch houses is located. Gardening and fishing are the principal industries.

Cocoanut Grove

This is a small property owned by the Unity, and cultivated as an orange and guava grove; garden cocoanut palms and banana trees are also grown there. It is located on Estero Bay, about three miles from Estero, and has a boathouse, launching dock, and small cottage.

Winfield Park

This valuable property is cultivated to oranges and sugar cane, and is the home of the large colony of bees shown herein. It is located about two miles southeast of Estero.

The Location of Estero

Estero, Florida, can only be found, as a rule, on maps of recent date, such as Rand, McNally & Co. publish of the separate states. Many no doubt have looked on old maps and have been unable to locate Estero. By the aid of the map printed elsewhere in the book, you



The Apiary.

will be able to locate Estero on any larger map that you may have.

The headquarters of the settlement is about six miles inland from Estero Bay and Gulf of Mexico, and sixteen miles south of Fort Myers, on the county road leading to Naples.

The Koreshan Unity's Tennessee Property

In addition to the quarter of a million dollar property owned by the Unity in Florida, we have just purchased the great wood-work-

ing plant of the Ordway Manufacturing Co. of Bristol, Tenn., and propose to operate it on the coöperative basis as described herein.

This plant is large enough to employ 250 to 300 men and women, and such an opportunity as we now offer to coöperators for a lucrative and pleasant employment, together with a home in a charming locality and delightful climate, is rarely met.

The plant is practically new, having been built only about five years. (A brief description of the buildings, etc., is given below.)

Size, Description, and Cost of the Ordway Manufacturing Plant

The company owns 38 acres of land all in one body, worth from \$50.00 to \$150.00 per acre, four acres being used for the plant proper.

There are 18 buildings in all; the size and the exact cost of each are given below. The power plant was built for 700 H. P., but only 300 H. P. was installed, leaving space for its duplicate.

The plant has new complete systems of electric transmission of power, lighting, steam, water and fire, also telephone with central station, connected with long distance phone. The buildings are:

No. 1.	Boiler and Engine House, frame, brick wall, 38 x 100, cost	
		\$23,638.17
No. 2.	Sawmill 50 x 70, cost fitted	9,701.03
No. 3.	Main Factory, 50 x 200, two-story, frame, cost fitted	25,641.69
No. 4.	Foundry, engine, blower, blacksmith tools	546.44
No. 5.	Bending and Dry Room 18 x 32 (electric power)	1,486.69
No. 6.	Lime Shed 7 x 11 (\$29.30) Residence 25 x 25	564.50
No. 7.	Tenement House 16 x 54, fitted	347.65
No. 8.	Tenement House 16 x 32, fitted	356.99
No. 9.	Lodging House 16 x 122, fitted	873.19
No. 10.	Commissary and Tenement 18 x 44, two-stories	1,372.36
No. 11.	Wagon Shed and Carriage House 16 x 43	438.43
No. 12.	Barn and Stable 25 x 32	728.65
No. 13.	Shed and Hen House	163.76
No. 14.	Avoca Station and Platform	76.47

No. 15.	Office Building 20 x 44, one-story, frame, fitted	1,040.17
No. 16.	Superintendent's Residence	2,517.00
	Pipe and Fitting, outside and under ground (water)	1,589.03
	Outside Power and Lighting System and Sewer	1,271.00
	Thirty-eight acres of land and small Misc. items	2,841.54
	Pond and Dock, Tracks, Fences, Sidewalk and Water Tank	3,879.87
	Total (original cost) plant and equipment	\$79,074.63

The total amount of money that has been spent in building, equipping, and experimental work in the last four years is in excess of \$125,000.00 in cash.

The plant is nearly new, having been built about five years, and is in good condition. The machinery is mostly of the kinds used in every wood-working plant, and was made by such firms as the Egan, Andrews, McKnight, Indiana Mach. Works, Westinghouse Co's., etc. The special machines were made by the Ordway Company in its own machine shop.

Power

The power (300 H. P.) is distributed to the several buildings by electric current, through motors of various sizes, direct to the main shaft in each.

Sawmill

The sawmill is thoroughly equipped with a six inch "Egan Band Mill," Knight Malleable Carriage and quarter sawing dogs.

Logs are delivered into a large pond from the cars or wagons, and drawn into the mill with friction "Log Haul."

Three Egan Swing Cut-off Saws, one extra "Butting Saw," one large Slab Saw, one "Hoosier self-feed Rip Saw," one "Tower" self-feed Gang Edger, one Hand Edger.

The filing room has all the latest appliances, is heated by steam, and lighted, as is the entire mill, by incandescent and arc lamps.

The mill is especially fitted for doing fine dimension stock work. Steel tracks, fitted with hand trucks, are laid from mill to boiler room and to different parts of the yard.

Main Factory Building

This building is fitted with about a hundred different machines for wood-working, some special and some regular. The machine shop occupies one end of the lower floor and has a separate motor and line shaft, and can be run and lighted at night by using the 110 current from the small dynamo.

The shop has one 12 foot Lathe and one 6 foot one; also Planers, Milling Machines, Drill Press, etc.

The entire floor in the factory is laid with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch grooved hickory, and is laid water tight, making one of the very best floors.

The plant is lighted by arc and incandescent lamps throughout, is heated by steam, and has one of, if not the best fire systems in any plant in the South.

Fire Protection

A splendid Underwriter's fire pump throws the water from the river to a 50,000 gallon tank, situated on a high hill about a quarter of a mile away. This tank gives a water pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch, and will force a stream 20 feet over the top of a 90 foot stack.

Connection is made with a complete hose system in buildings, and also in all parts of the yard outside.

A watchman is required to register in a watchman's clock, at fifteen different places in the plant every hour of the night.

A stream of water three inches in diameter can be turned on a fire in less than one minute after it is discovered.

Railroad Side Track Belongs to the Company

One thousand feet of heavy track, together with a switch, is owned by the company. It is so arranged that several cars of logs may be run in and unloaded at leisure without the necessity of a switch engine.

The track passes the main building, so that stock or furniture may be loaded from large doors in either story of the building.

An officer of the company acts as freight agent, and has the power to flag all trains. All passenger trains stop at the office of the company, making it very convenient.

Timber

Within a radius of thirty miles of the plant can be had all kinds of timber, and in large quantities at low prices. The logs are brought to the mill by train, the car stakes are cut, and they fall into the pond and are drawn into the mill by electric power.

Oak is the principal wood used in the factory, and there are millions of feet of the finest oak in the world within thirty miles of Bristol, that can be had at from \$3 to \$10 per M. on the stump, or from \$8 to \$20 per M. loaded on the cars.

We have been offered a tract of 1400 acres of oak timber land within one mile of the plant, at \$14 per acre.

Patents Owned by Company

The Company is the owner of eleven patents taken out by Mr. Albert H. Ordway and Oscar Ordway, all of which pertain to machines for wood-working and chair making.

These patents, collectively, have been declared to be the most valuable ones ever taken out in the wood-working line, and this declaration was made by an expert judge, who has been for thirty years connected with United States Patent Office.

Some idea of the value placed upon them by the purchasers of the stock of this company, may be had from the fact that they were put into the Ordway Company in exchange for \$143,000 of the stock, out of a total capitalization of \$300,000 by their owner, while at the same time \$100,000 of the stock was sold for cash at par.

One of the patents was on a special base rocking chair that has had an immense sale all over the United States, on the installment plan. A member of the Koreshan Unity was General Representative for the Ordway Co., for a number of years, and sold almost half a million dollars worth of this style of chair direct to the user.

All of these patents are now owned by the Koreshan Unity, together with all the property that was capitalized at \$300,000, and are included with all the Florida and Cuban interests, the whole being capitalized at only \$200,000, and carrying a debt of less than 20%.

It is very plain to be seen that this amount of property could, under the old method of stock companies, be capitalized at double this figure, one half of the stock put in the pockets of the pro-

motors, and the balance sold at par to the general public for cash, without creating the slightest suspicion of "watering" the stock.

Any person who will take the pains to go to the bottom of the coöperative propositions herein offered, will be sure to find them honest, equitable, sound in coöperative principles, sound in social ethics, and as generous as is consistent with equity.

Products of the Plant

One of the prime objects in building this great plant in Tennes-



Reed Base Rocker, Design No. 25.

A product of the Bristol plant, Tenn.

see, was to manufacture reeds from white oak and hickory to take



No. 21

REED ROCKER DESIGN No. 21.

A product of the Bristol plant, Tenn.

the place of rattan, which is imported. Some of the patents owned by the company are on machines for producing these reeds. White oak and hickory reeds will soon displace rattan to a very large extent. Rattan reeds are becoming more and more scarce, for the reason that the natives in the countries where it is grown prefer to gather rubber rather than rattan.

Strange as it may seem, it is however true, that the automobile industry has, by raising the price of rubber, greatly increased the price of rattan.

Rattan and rubber grow in the same countries, mostly in the East Indies. In order to get it, the natives are obliged to wade into the swamps in water up to their necks sometimes, and pull the long, winding, snake-like reeds away from their fastenings, tie them into bundles, and carry them sometimes long distances to the river to be floated to a shipping point, where they are cut into lengths of twenty feet, tied in bundles of one hundred and shipped to Germany. There they are cut into small round reeds by very expensive machines, and are then exported to the United States at 10% duty.

In gathering rattan the natives get their hands and feet very sore, and they prefer to gather rubber. For these reasons rattan has greatly increased in price. Some of the smaller sizes sell as high as fifty cents per pound. It is evident, now that something has been found that will take the place of rattan, the production of which is protected by patented machines, that it will become the source of large profit to those who control these machines. Oak or hickory reeds are made by this plant at about one eighth the cost of the rattan. They are naturally whiter, stronger, and better in every way, when worked into furniture. They are not as easily worked as rattan, but by modification of designs it becomes, to a large extent, a substitute for it. It is susceptible of a much finer finish, being of a fine fiber, whereas rattan is very porous, and soaks the varnish.

The Uses to Which the Product May Be Put

Oak and hickory reeds are used to make reed chairs, settees, divans, sofas, lounges, baby carriages, cradles, cribs, stools, lawn-chairs, car seats, waste baskets, clothes baskets, market baskets, heavy meat baskets, Madagascar grass baskets, Indian basket work, grill work of great variety, office fixtures, whips, canes, hat frames,



On the "Ways" for Repairs.



Home at Bosquemar, Estero Island.

toys, and in a great variety of places where some binding material is used as a frame-work.

Dowels

Oak dowels are in great demand in all parts of the country, and this plant is fitted out with machines for making them, from one-eighth of an inch diameter up to two inches—1-8, 3-16, 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 1-2, 9-16, 5-8, 11-16, 3-4, 13-16, 7-8, 15-16, 1, 1 1-8, 1 3-16, 1 1-4, 1 3-8, 1 1-2, 1 3-4, and 2 inches.

Two boys fourteen years of age can make on one of these machines as high as 15,000 feet of dowels per day, at a profit of \$10 to \$25 per day. The demand is almost unlimited. Millions of dollars worth are exported to Germany each year.

In all the history of wood craft, nothing has equaled the marvelous manner in which wood is treated and manipulated by the patented machines of this Company.

By the process and machines, a piece of kiln-dried wood of any kind, from one-half inch to four inches square and six feet long, can, in the space of seven minutes, be so treated as to become susceptible of being twisted into a rope, showing the grain of the wood going round and round the stick. By the use of hydraulic pressure, this stick is twisted in ten seconds of time, and comes out of the machine as straight as a gun barrel.

By this process and these machines, a piece of wood costing two cents may in ten seconds be made into one that will sell for fifteen cents. This same stick when sawed, finished, and polished will sell for fifty cents.

It is the only process of wood craft known in history, where the working of it without cutting increases the size of the piece work. For example: A piece of wood one inch square and four feet long is passed through the machine. It comes out in six seconds one and three-eighths inches in diameter, or over one-third larger than when it went in, and that without a cut being made in it. In the ordinary method of wood working where turning lathes are employed, if a carload of material were worked, it would require only about one-half of a car to carry the finished product; but by this process it would take one and one-third cars to carry the finished product; a difference of five-sixths in favor of the twisting process.



The Koreshan Unity Store.



The Bakers.

A great variety of artistic inlaid work is accomplished by this method. The demand for this class of work is far beyond our capacity to turn it out, and at a price that insures large profits. There is one single use to which this twisted wood can be put that will consume our entire product. That is for balustrades. Balusters of twisted oak or mahogany are of surpassing beauty, for the spiral concave surface reflects its glistening polish from any angle of view; and where every alternate baluster is plain, an effect is produced of artistic beauty unequaled in any other way.

The writer once entered the office of a prominent Chicago architect and laid a twisted-wood sample baluster on his desk and asked, "What is that worth?"

After a thorough examination, and noting that the grain of the wood went round and round the stick, he said: "I am sure I am at a loss to tell you. If you should tell me it was worth \$1.50, I could not say it was high priced. I think it would bring almost any price you might ask within reason, from those who want elegant things."

Now the baluster I showed him can be produced at a cost of ten cents. Other uses to which the material may be put are office fixtures, interior or house moldings, palace car finishings, grills, furniture, billiard cues, base ball bats, tool handles, and many other things. It is next to impossible to split the twisted-wood; this, together with the fact that it is 25% stronger than the same wood before twisting, makes it very valuable for many purposes. One other very important fact concerning this wood is, that after being treated and twisted, it holds its shape indefinitely, and is not really so susceptible to climatic conditions as the natural wood.

All in all, there is no question but that it is distinctively the most unique method of wood working of the centuries. Machines are installed for twisting wood from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch up to 4 inches square, and from 2 feet to 16 feet long.



The Pioneer Cabin.

This was the Koreshan Unity's only House in Estero sixteen years ago. It makes a pleasant home for one person now.



Park View from Dining Hall.

Form and Terms of the Preferred Stock

Number.....Shares.
Incorporated and Registered Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.
Capital Stock, \$200,000.
Preferred Stock, \$75,000; Coöperative Preferred Stock, \$50,000;
Common Stock, \$75,000.

THE KORESHAN UNITY

This is to certify that.....is the registered holder of.....shares of the preferred capital stock of the Koreshan Unity, transferable only on the books of the company, in person or by duly authorized attorney, upon surrender of this certificate.

This stock is a part of an issue amounting in all to \$75,000 par value, authorized by the amended certificate of incorporation of the Koreshan Unity, filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, on the second day of December, 1907.

The holders of this preferred stock are entitled to receive when and as declared, and the Koreshan Unity is bound to pay a fixed yearly dividend of.....per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, before any dividend shall be set apart or paid on the common stock, but shall be paid after the special dividends provided for on the coöperative stock shall have been determined and paid.

The dividends of this preferred stock are cumulative, and the holders of the stock may choose two directors, but shall have no further voting power. This stock is subject to redemption on the.....day of....., 190 , and if not then redeemed, is further subject to redemption on the 1st day of each succeeding January.

Witness the seal of the Koreshan Unity and the signature of its President and Treasurer

.....President.

.....Treasurer.

Shares \$10 each.Holder.



Planetary Court.



Making Hats.

Special Co-Operative Preferred Stock

Number.....Shares.

Incorporated and Registered Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey. Capital Stock, \$200,000.

Special Coöperative Preferred Stock, \$50,000; Preferred Stock, \$75,000; Common Stock, \$75,000.

THE KORESHAN UNITY

This is to certify, that.....is the registered holder of..... shares of the Special Coöperative Preferred Stock of the Koreshan Unity, transferable only on the books of the company, in person or by duly authorized attorney, upon surrender of this certificate in accordance with the terms of the same.

This stock is a part of an issue amounting in all to \$50,000 par value, authorized by the certificate of amendment to the incorporation of the company, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of New Jersey, on the second day of December, 1907.

The terms of this certificate constitute a contract between the holders of the same and the Koreshan Unity, whereby the former is entitled to receive in lieu of wages, one half of all the profits derived from the special industries and businesses for which this stock was issued. These profits shall be determined quarterly, and shall constitute special dividends and become payable on the Special Coöperative Preferred Stock, before any dividends are declared and paid on the preferred or common stock.

The holder of this stock hereby agrees to give his time—business hours—in such manner as is mutually agreeable, to the promotion of the industry and business of the Koreshan Unity, for which this special stock is issued, in consideration of the participation in dividends which shall consist of one half of the net profits of this special coöperative department, in addition to the regular dividends on the entire stock issued.

This stock is subject to exchange at par, plus the accrued dividends, upon giving thirty days' notice, for the seven per cent preferred stock, and is transferable only on the books of the company, to one who subscribes to its terms and is not a stockholder of this

Special Coöperative Preferred Stock. It may be transferred to any one by issuing in exchange for it the 7% cumulative preferred stock.

The holders of this stock may choose two directors, but shall have no further voting power.

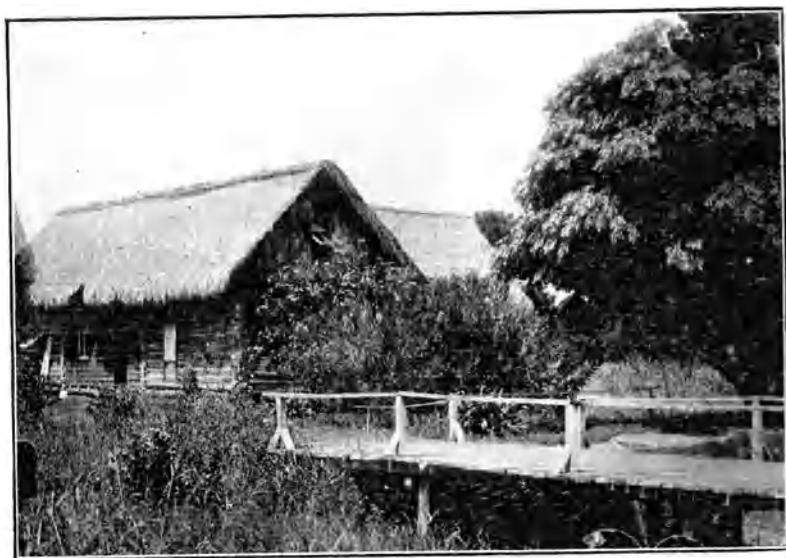
Witness the seal of the Koreshian Unity, and the signature of its President and Treasurer, and the holder of this certificate this.....day of....., 190 .

.....President.

.....Treasurer.

Shares \$10 eachOwner of this certificate.

The \$50,000 of Special Coöperative Preferred Stock is set aside for the express purpose of carrying on the Bristol business. This stock is sold to none but actual workers in that branch. It is plainly seen from the terms of this stock, that the active workers are preferred as to the profits.



Pioneer Log House, Built Before the Saw Mill Day.

More About Estero's Industries

Tin-Worker's Trade

A part of the Pattern-maker's shop is devoted to the manufacture of all kinds of tinware for our own use. The head of this department has been a lifelong worker in this and kindred lines, and understands the trade thoroughly. Marvelous ingenuity is displayed in this department, in the designing and making of articles in tin, brass, and copper.

Cornice work, and tin, slate, and gravel roofing are all done by this department. It affords a rare opportunity for any young man to learn a trade where good wages are ensured.

Blacksmith and Plumbing Shop

We own a very large and well-fitted shop in which all our blacksmithing and plumbing are done. It is fitted with all the tools necessary for both of these trades, and has a man at the head of it who understands and can accomplish the work in both of these departments.

We do all our own repairs on wagons and make our own log carts. One of our men is a thorough wagon-maker, and we believe that the time has come when a good wagon-making business can be built up in this section of Florida. Our Tenn. plant can turn out all the hard wood stock for wagons and carriages, and the work can be put up and sold in this market.

Shoe Making

The shoemaking department, while it is in its infancy, promises to become a very important branch of our work in the near future. We have our shoe-stitching machine, and all the small tools required to make a low grade of shoes.

This department is in charge of a woman who has had years of experience in the shoe shops of eastern cities.

At present we only work for ourselves; but we hope to secure one or two good coöperators in this department, with capital to install sufficient machinery to furnish the trade in this part of the country.

Tailoring

In this department, all the light and plain clothing of the members of the Koreshan Unity is made direct from bolts of cloth purchased at wholesale, thus making a great saving in the clothing account.

Mattress-Making

A competent woman is in charge of this department, and together with helpers, she makes all the bedding to supply the needs of the community.



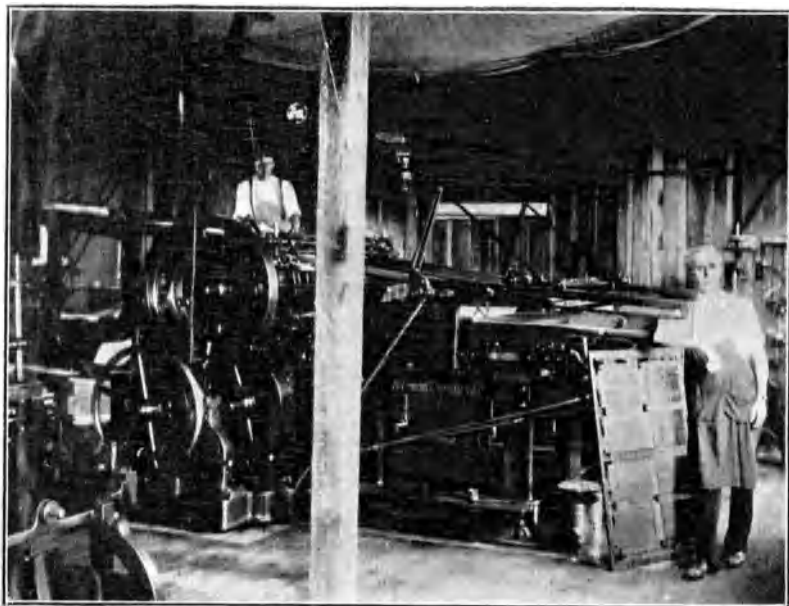
Editorial and General Offices of the Koreshan Unity.

Hat-Weaving and Basket Making

The palmetto trees and tule grass furnish a very good material for hat making and for weaving into baskets. This work is mostly done by the women and children, and some beautiful work has been produced.

Garden Huckleberry

The garden huckleberry is a household fruit of great value. In taste it is like the wild huckleberry, when prepared in the form of sauce; but as a fruit, it is as large as a cherry or small plum. It is acknowledged to be a most desirable fruit. One stalk, planted



Running One of the Printing Presses.

as a trial, yielded over three pints of berries. It evidently will out-yield any other berry grown. It grows from seed, and ripens the same year.

The berry is not eaten like the wild huckleberry, but when jet black, should be gathered and used for pies, jams, jellies, sauce, and canning.

Scuppernong Grape

The word scuppernong is an American Indian name. The grape is claimed to be a variety of the southern muscadine or fox-

grape (*Vitis rotundi-folia*). It is cultivated chiefly in the South. If planted in the proper soil, the yield is abundant.

There is no doubt that it is the grape for the southern climate. The fruit is larger than any other grape grown, and is free from fungus disease. It does not grow in large clusters, there being seldom more than six to ten in a bunch.

There are two varieties,—the white or amber, and the black or purple. The white is superior for jam or jelly and medicinal purpose, while the black is the most delicious for table use.

Medical Attendance and Life Insurance

If care has been taken in the study of this descriptive pamphlet of the Koreshan Unity's Coöperative System, it will be seen that



The Art Hall.

This Building contains several thousand dollars worth of oil paintings and other works of Art. It is fitted with stage for Theatrical Performances, and has a seating capacity of about three hundred.

the need of the ordinary Life Insurance Policy is dispensed with.

If a man with a family enters actively into this coöperative plan and should die, his family is allowed to remain and be supplied with all the necessities of life, giving their time, to the best of their ability, to the work of the Unity.

In case of sickness, the coöperator or his family is taken care of, and given medical attendance free of charge.

Thus it will be seen that the System is superior to the regular life insurance plan, in that it administers immediate relief without any "Red Tape."

HONDURAS

We have a contract well under way for a concession covering nearly 200,000 acres of land, from the Government of the Republic of Honduras.

Upon this land we propose to establish colonies for the purpose of developing agriculture, lumbering, turpentine, cattle-raising, fruit land, the production of rubber; and for building a sea coast industrial city, with harbor, ship yard, and all the facilities for carrying on a coastline trade with the Gulf States.

The land is situated near the coast and on both sides of the Patuca river. This river is a navigable stream, with fifteen feet of water for nearly one hundred miles. The variety of the soil makes it possible for us to engage in the raising of many food products that will find a ready market in the port cities of the United States. The extremely low cost of living as compared with that of the United States, will insure large profits on the stuff raised. With a modern steamer, produce can be landed in New Orleans or Mobile in forty-eight hours from the time it is loaded.

The arrangement of a plan is now under way, to secure the immigration of a "well-to-do" class of Italians and Poles, and we hope to begin active operations with those people in the near future.

Honduras is one of the principal Central American states, and has a population of about half a million people, or about the same as the state of Florida. It lies due south from Chicago, and is about seven hundred miles south from New Orleans.

Climate

The climate of Honduras, except on the Pacific coast, is equal to that of southern Italy or that of Florida. It is far superior to that of Texas, to which hundreds of thousands of the people of the United States have migrated for the purpose of cultivating the soil; and the soil of Honduras far excels that of Texas. Honduras is free from fevers except in the west coast districts; and the general health of the country is equally good with that of any part of the United States. The temperature in the uplands rarely reaches above 85° in the shade, and even in the hottest parts it never gets as hot as it does in many parts of Texas. Winds from both the



Tent House.

This makes a very comfortable house in both summer and winter.



Home on Mulock Creek, Koreshan Property.

Atlantic and Pacific, temper the climate in summer and in winter, and serve to make it a most delightful place to live.

Products of the Soil

Among the many things grown in Honduras, there is probably nothing more profitable than these three products,—rubber, sugar-cane, and bananas.

All of these are easily cultivated and are sure crops. Sugar cane produces quickest results, as it can be grown in one year, while the rubber trees yield very little until they are six years old; bananas yield the second year. Bananas and rubber grow on the same kind of soil, and can be cultivated together; in fact, they do better when put together, as the one shades the other.

Bananas

A great bulk of the bananas that are consumed in the United States comes from the Central American States and from Cuba. Honduras is one of the very best places for this fruit. When the cost of land and cultivation in this country is considered, it is plain to see that larger profits can be secured on this fruit than on almost any other.

Thousands of carloads of bananas are shipped to northern cities every year from Mobile and New Orleans, that are raised in these Central American countries.

Rubber Growing

Rubber is being extensively cultivated in Honduras. The rubber tree grows wild over a large section of the country, but in order to get the most out of the business of producing rubber, the seed is sown over the land where the rubber tree is the natural growth, and in six years it will be ready to tap for rubber. We lack space to go into the details of the very interesting description of the production of rubber; suffice it to reprint a paragraph from the India Rubber World's reports of 1906:—"Rubber planters in Mexico and Central America, as far as we know, have never given a more conservative estimate of yield from 200 producing rubber trees, which they assume as a basis for an acre, than the following:



One of the Sewing Rooms.



Feeding the Chickens.



Bear Pit in the Zoo.

8th year,	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.,	=	150 lbs.,	at \$.75=	\$112.50	per acre
9th	" 1 "	=	200 " "	.75=	150.00	"
10th	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	=	300 " "	.75=	225.00	"
11th	" 2 "	=	400 " "	.75=	300.00	"
12th	" $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	=	500 " "	.75=	375.00	"
13th	" 3 "	=	600 " "	.75=	450.00	"
14th	" 4 "	=	800 " "	.75=	600.00	"
15th	" 5 "	=	1,000 " "	.75=	750.00	"

It will be seen from the above that this may become a very profitable business in the course of eight years, while at the same time we may make good profits from the cultivation of bananas on the same ground.

We desire correspondents and coöperators in every port city in the Gulf States.

Sugar Cane

It is a well known fact that \$100.00 per acre can be made from sugar cane in Florida, where it is necessary to fertilize the land each year at an expense of \$15.00 per acre; and where labor is paid good wages.

Does it not stand to reason that much more may be made in Honduras where the land is rich and produces more, and where living expenses of the laborers are not one third those in the United States? Especially will this be true of the Koreshan Unity, owning transportation facilities, which can lay down a gallon of syrup in New Orleans from Honduras by water much cheaper than it can be sent from Florida by rail.

What is true of a gallon of syrup, is true of all the products of Honduras. Low cost of production there, with same high selling prices here.

The Honduras interests, the Cuban interests, and the interests in Florida and Tennessee, belonging to the Koreshan Unity, will be owned by every stockholder in these interests, as well as a special ownership in the particular branch of the Unity's business in which he is engaged.

Brief Questions and Answers

A great many questions have been asked by those who are in-

investigating our coöperative plan; and while the answers to most of them may be found in the book by a careful reading, still we find it necessary to make the answers direct, so that they may be more plain.

Question. What are the requirements or conditions under which I may join?

Answer. You must be of good moral character, and of such health as will permit of your doing actual service.

Q. How much money must I have to come in as a share-holder?

A. You must have enough money to pay your way to the branch or division you wish to join. You can pay for the stock you are to hold by your labor if you wish; but you cannot receive dividends on this stock until you have paid for it in full.

Q. I have \$1000 in cash laid up now; can I invest it all in the stock of the Koreshan Unity, and if so, what will I get out of it?

A. You can buy but \$500 worth of the Coöperative Preferred Stock, and not that amount except you are able to command \$5.00 per day for your services. If you are a common laborer, and can earn but \$2.00 per day, you can buy but \$200 of this kind of stock, but if you should become skilled in any kind of work, so that you were worth \$3.00, \$4.00, or \$5.00 per day, you would be entitled to buy stock to the total amount of \$300, \$400, or \$500, according as you could command it. You can invest the balance of your money above what you need to buy your Coöperative Preferred Stock, in the seven per cent preferred stock, if you wish.

Q. Can I buy Coöperative Preferred Stock in case I do not wish to become active?

A. No, you must be in actual service of the Unity in some capacity in order to hold this kind of stock.

Q. Can I leave the service of the Unity at any time and hold the stock I have paid for?

A. Yes, you can leave at any time you wish, but you must exchange your Coöperative Stock for the seven per cent stock, as the Coöperative Stock will bear no dividend except you are in active service.

Q. If I should get sick, or my family should get sick, would we be turned out of the Unity after a time?

A. No, you will be cared for as long as you live, if you

came into the Unity in good health; so also with your family. If you were a long and constant expense to the Unity, you would be expected to turn your wealth over to it, as long as it would pay your living expenses; but if you had nothing, you would be kept free.

Q. What service will be expected of my wife and children?

A. The wife and children are expected to do such work about the houses, gardens, lawns, factories, dining-rooms, kitchens, laundry, and workshops as will be mutually agreeable, and in the same spirit and manner as they would if they owned the whole business, each in his own right, or were in a home of their own.

Q. Can I bring my aged father to live with us in the family?

A. Yes, if you are willing to use your profits to pay for the actual expense of keeping him.

Q. How long will my children be expected to work without pay?

A. As soon as one of your children gets so that he can earn more than the general expense of keeping him, a sufficient amount of stock will be sold to you for him, so that he may draw his share of the profits in dividends. As he becomes proficient in any trade, he will command more stock and more profits.

Q. Do I get paid in cash each week, my share of the profits?

A. No, you are a part owner in the business, and at the end of each three months the profits are divided, after reserving enough to be used as a working capital, and to further develop business. These profits are figured, and your share is paid to you in cash, to do with as you like. You can readily see that you will be enabled to lay up all your dividends if you see fit to do so, as you get all your living expenses, clothes, etc., free.

Q. How many hours per day am I supposed to work?

A. The Koreshan Unity's industries at the present time begin at 7 o'clock in the morning and stop at 11:30, giving one half hour to prepare for the noon meal; they begin again at one o'clock in the afternoon and stop at 5:30, with the evening meal at 6 o'clock. As soon as a majority of the shareholders decide that they wish to spend less time in industry per day, then the day will be shortened accordingly.

Q. Can I and my husband both hold the Coöperative Stock and receive dividends on the same?

A. If you have no children, or your children do not require your attention to the detriment of your work, you may buy stock to the amount that you are able to earn in the business, in which case you will be expected to give your time during the hours of industry.

Q. What will I be expected to do?

A. You may become employed in any work for which you are fitted in any of the following: sewing, laundry, store-keeping, book-keeping, stenography and type writing, drawing, typesetting, teaching, shoe-making, basket-making, light shop, work of various kinds, and, in fact, any work which is the most congenial to you, and for which you are best fitted.

Q. What voice will I have in the management of the business?

A. You will have the same voice that all shareholders do in the management, in that you will help elect the directors of the business.

Q. What are the various kinds of employment for men, from which I may choose, if I decide to unite with the movement?

A. The industries already in operation in the Koreshan Unity call for men in trades and occupations as follows:—Saw-mill operators, wood-workers in all branches, furniture makers, cabinet and fancy wood-workers, pattern makers, painters and varnishers, wood finishers, boat-builders, masons, foundrymen, molders, plumbers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, millwrights, machinists, carpenters, typesetters, printers, pressmen, bookbinders, concrete stone workers, gardeners, florists, laundrymen, electricians, fishermen, sailors, engineers for both steam and gas engines, teamsters, tailors, architects, firemen, bakers, tinsmiths, cooks, and a great variety of work for common labor.

In the commercial and professional lines we have openings for men and women as follows:—Store managers, clerks, book-keepers, stenographers and typists, draftsmen, sculptors, artists, civil engineers, dentists, doctors, engravers, and lawyers.

To All Those Interested In Co-Operation

If you have carefully read the foregoing pages, we believe you must have come to the conclusion that the System herein explained is equitable.

If you have not come to this conclusion, and you are interested in and believe in coöperation, we beg you to commence at the beginning and go over the entire plan once more. If you do not then come to believe that the System is just in all respects, we ask you to write us and point out what you believe to be defects, and we will take the matter up with you, and if possible settle it to your entire satisfaction.

If you are satisfied with the plan and desire to begin coöperating at once, or in the near future, write us fully, but as briefly as possible, all about yourself and your family, if you have one, stating your preference of departments.

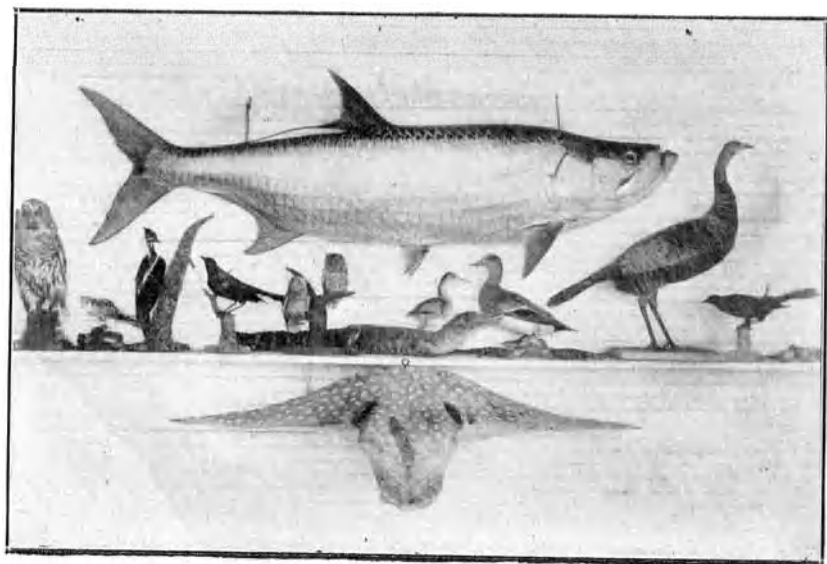
If you wish to coöperate in a movement of this kind, but cannot leave your present situation for any reason, we will be glad to correspond with you and show you how we may become of mutual benefit.

Address, The Koreshan Unity, Coöperative,
Estero, Lee Co., Florida.





Hunter's Camp in Lee County.



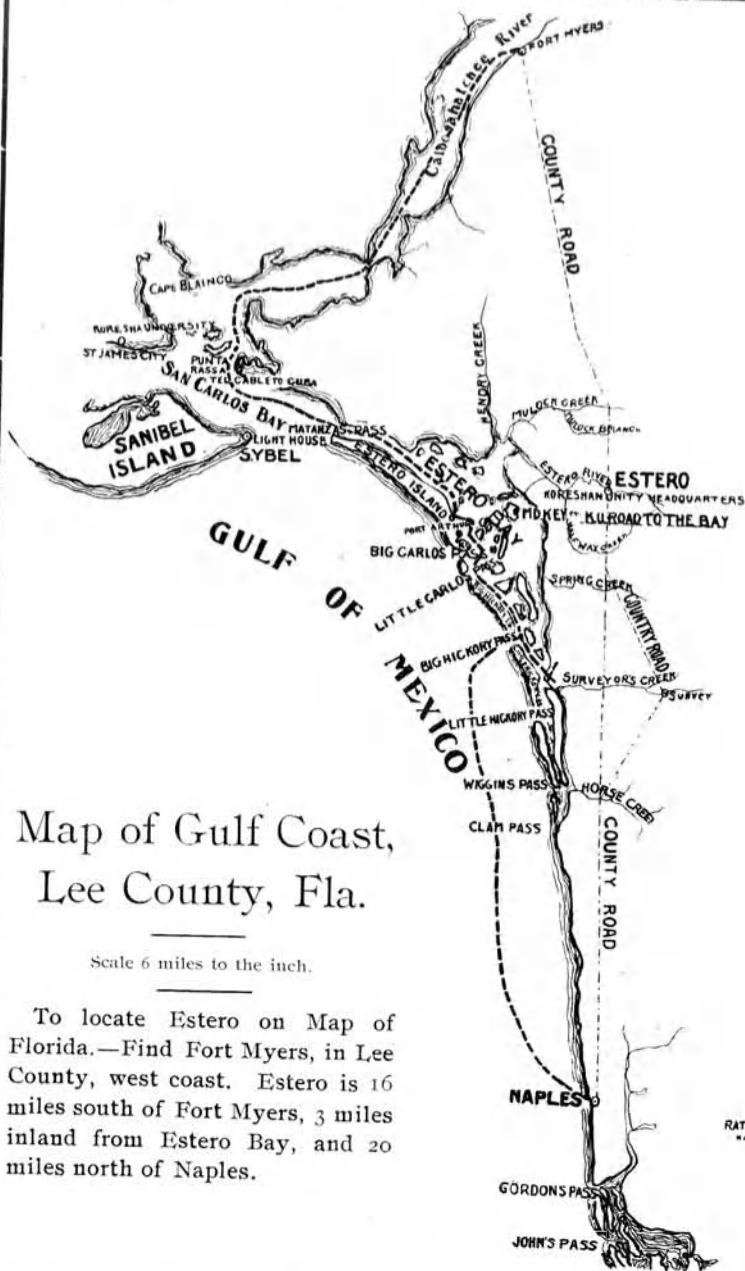
A Few Florida Fish and Birds.



A Typical Lee County Pine-Apple Shed.



Shells From the Gulf Beach.



Map of Gulf Coast, Lee County, Fla.

Scale 6 miles to the inch.

To locate Estero on Map of Florida.—Find Fort Myers, in Lee County, west coast. Estero is 16 miles south of Fort Myers, 3 miles inland from Estero Bay, and 20 miles north of Naples.

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Estero, Lee Co., Fla.

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Our Orders Are Graded

to suit the various aspirations of Members, ranging from the external Co-operative Orders up to the central Orders of the Church. The Door of entrance into our Homes and Orders is through the Society Arch-Triumphant. For further information address,

SEC'Y SOCIETY ARCH-TRIUMPHANT,

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Nothing but Universology will ultimately satisfy the demands of the World. The Books and Pamphlets of the Koreshan System set forth the Fundamental Principles of Creation. Koreshanity is unique in its Interpretation of the Laws, Phenomena, Forms, and Relations of Being and Existence, and in the Scientific Revelation of the Character of God and Man and their Relations.

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