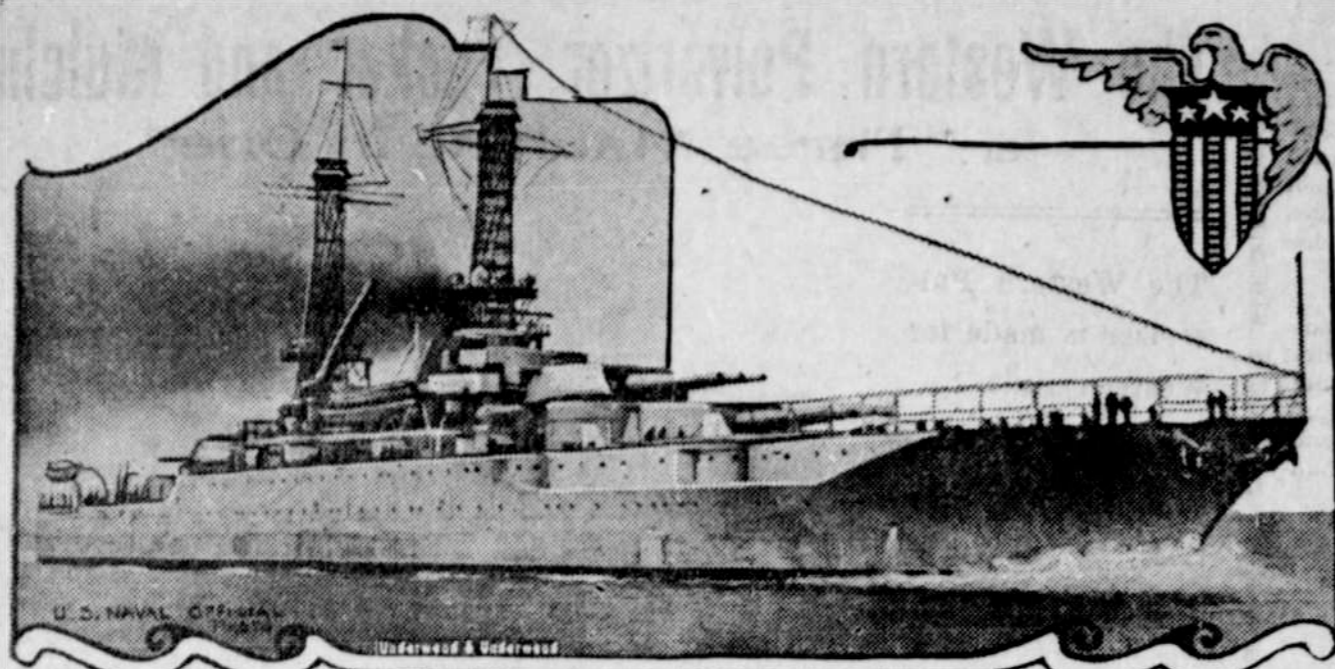


## "Queen of Navy" Is Best Shot in Pacific Fleet



The U. S. S. Idaho, called the "Queen of the Navy," established a record during the Pacific fleet target practice, when her gun crews made nine direct hits in 30 shots at long range with the very latest of the United States navy's superdreadnaughts. She has a main battery of twelve 14-inch naval rifles and is fitted with the latest antiaircraft and submarine protections.

## Indians Coming Into Their Own

Hastening to Acquire Citizenship as Soon as Competent, Says Cato Sells.

### GREAT PROGRESS IN 7 YEARS

Not Only Numerically and in Wealth, but Also in Education and Industry—Individual Deposits Show Big Increase.

Washington.—Answering a criticism on the legal status of the American Indian as contained in resolutions recently adopted by the Women's Civic center of San Diego, Cal., Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, in a lengthy letter sets forth the general progress of the American Indians under his administration. Mr. Sells is decidedly opposed to the withdrawal of federal supervision over all Indians at this time. The result of such a step, he points out, would be that a large number of old or incompetent Indians would soon be fleeced of their property and thrown upon the states as paupers and mendicants, and public protest against neglected conditions would surely follow. "Confusion as to the legal status of the Indian," says Mr. Sells, "rests largely with those who have not studied the subject. The general allotment act of 1887, providing for the allotment of lands in severalty, with the amending provisions of the Burke act of 1906, made the issuance of a fee-simple patent the primary legal requirement for citizenship of Indians, but also provided for the citizenship of any Indian by his voluntary separation from tribal relations and the adoption of the habits of civilized life. The later act of June 25, 1910, also provides for the allotment of lands to Indians from the public domain with the issuance of a fee patent as provided for in the case of reservation allotments.

#### Become Citizens.

"Under my administration the Indian bureau has made special effort to extend citizenship to the Indians and prepare them for its duties and responsibilities. In the declaration of policy issued April 17, 1917, I announced that every Indian as soon as found to be competent to transact his own business affairs would be given full control of his property and have all his land and moneys turned over to him, after which he would no longer be a ward of the government. In furtherance of this movement I instructed the superintendents of the various reservations as follows: 'You are requested to submit to this office a list of all Indians of one-half or less Indian blood, who are able-bodied and mentally competent, twenty-one years of age or over, together with a description of the land allotted to said Indians, and the number of the allotment. It is intended to issue patents in fee simple to such Indians.'

"Under this broadened policy Indians, both mixed and full bloods, are being released from government supervision as rapidly as their condition warrants. Whenever an Indian is found to be as competent as the average white man to transact the usual vocations of life, he is given a patent fee, full control of his lands and moneys, and made a citizen of the United States. About 225,000 allotments of land have been made to Indians, and during the last three years 10,956 fee-simple patents have been issued, or 1,082 more than in the ten years preceding."

Mr. Sells has gone further in this direction and has taken the position that the citizenship of Indians should not be based upon their ownership of lands, tribal or in severalty, in trust or in fee, but upon the fact that they are real Americans. Favorable report has been made on a bill introduced in congress having for its purpose the conferring of citizenship on all Indians but retaining control of the estates of incompetents.

Says Restriction is Wise.

"I am fully convinced of the wis-

dian compares favorably with the average white student whose home surroundings as a rule are generally to his advantage.

#### Evidence of Progress.

"The Indian's progress is too frequently measured by his garb. We want the Indian to cut his hair and wear citizen's clothes. We urge him to live in a white man's house, but if he does not entirely and promptly respond in all of these respects it is not proven that he is not a progressive man. Sometimes young men returning from our schools to the reservations resume certain outward forms of tribal fashion as a matter of expediency or social deference to their elders, but their activities show what they are; their farming, their stock-raising, the homes they build and the way they furnish them, and their desire to have their children go to school are the best evidences of their progress.

"The social and domestic life of the Indians is steadily improving. Marriage by tribal custom is notably giving way to legal rites. At present there is hardly more than one-fourth the drunkenness among Indians that prevailed ten years ago. The missionary workers have been a powerful aid and their number among the Indians has doubled since 1900, with a corresponding increase of churches and church attendance.

"The Indian's industrial progress is especially noteworthy. Their individual funds on deposit have increased in the last eight years in excess of \$20,000,000. During that period they have expended for homes, barns and modern farm implements \$18,000,000 and have added \$13,000,000 to their capital in livestock. The Indian's transformation from a game hunter and wanderer to a settled land-holder and home-builder is everywhere evident. Nearly 37,000 Indian farmers are cultivating almost 1,000,000 acres, 47,000 are engaged in stock raising, and their livestock is worth close to \$38,000,000. Their last year's income from the sale of crops and livestock was approximately \$14,000,000.

"The Indians are dependable wage-workers. Their annual earnings in public and private service exceed \$3,000,000. Their number receiving rations and supplies not paid for in labor has decreased one-half in the last seven years."

#### The Wife Pays.

Bellaire, O.—Two young men carrying income tax blanks called at the home of Annabuz Marchesi with the news that her husband owed Uncle Sam \$54 income tax. She paid. Her husband is seeking the bogus federal agents.

## Making Food for South Pole Trip



Commander John L. Cope, F. R. G. S., who accompanied the last Shackleton expedition as surgeon and biologist, is to command an expedition to the South pole, leaving England about the end of July. A base will be formed and an attempt made to fly to the pole by airplane. The photograph shows Commander Cope (left) and party watching the manufacture of food supplies for the journey.

## CELERY SEED BED IS OF BIG IMPORTANCE

In North Seed Should Be Started in Hotbed.

Watering Should Be Attended to Very Carefully and Bed Not Allowed to Dry Out—Keep for Winter by Banking.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For celery in the North, sow the seed in a hotbed or coldframe and transplant to the open ground. Celery plants are generally improved by transplanting twice. Celery seeds are very small and are slow in germination, and the temperature of the seed bed should be kept low. The seed bed should be especially well prepared, and the seeds should not be covered to a greater depth than one-eighth of an inch. Watering should be attended to very carefully and the bed should not dry out. After the plants are up, care should be taken that the bed



Celery May Be Planted After Some Early Crop.

does not become too wet and the plants damp-off. Five hundred plants will be sufficient for the ordinary family. They should be set 6 inches apart in rows 3 to 5 feet apart.

Celery requires a deep, rich, moist soil, with plenty of well-rotted barnyard manure or fertilizer and frequent shallow cultivation. In the garden celery may be planted after some early crop, such as lettuce, radishes, peas or beans. As soon as the plants attain considerable size the leaves should be drawn up and a little soil compacted about their bases to hold them upright. If the blanching is done with earth, care should be taken that the hearts of the plants do not become filled. Boards, paper, drainpipes or anything that will exclude the light may be used for blanching; but earthing up will produce the finest flavor.

Celery may be kept for winter use by banking with earth and covering the tops with leaves or straw to keep it from freezing, or it may be dug and removed to a cellar, coldframe, vacant hotbed, or pit, and reset close together with the roots bedded in earth. While in storage celery should be kept as cool as possible without freezing.

The blanched stems of celery are eaten in the raw state, and both the stems and enlarged roots are stewed and creamed. Celery seed is used for flavoring soups and pickles.

Celery is a large-rooted form of celery used for cooking only. Cultivate the same as celery, but banking or blanching is not required. The roots may remain in the ground until wanted for use provided a light covering is applied to prevent freezing.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Cows and mules have kicks in them.

Our domestic animals have acute hearing. Why yell!

Very often hogs get tired of the same feed and want a change.

Nowadays the hog is allowed to range from farrowing time to marketing day.

A lamb does not need to be very old to take care of itself with the rest of the sheep.

Both clover and alfalfa have given satisfactory results when fed with corn to brood sows.

On a good grain ration, it is customary for lambs to gain about one-fourth of a pound per head daily.

Corn and tankage alone is a splendid ration for fall pigs, and in experiments at the Iowa station has uniformly proved profitable.

At the Iowa station they have pastured as many as forty spring pigs per acre on rape. On ordinary soil, however, rape does not do nearly so well.

## POULTRY



### HOW TO RID FLOCK OF FLEAS

Necessary to Clean and Spray Houses and Runs Thoroughly and Then Treat the Fowls.

In many of the Southern and Southwestern states fowls and chicks are often infested by a species of flea, commonly known as the "stick-tight" flea, because of its habit of sticking to one place on the bird instead of moving about like lice and mites. They are usually found in clusters on the comb, wattles, and around the eyes. Chicks, when infested, often die quickly. Old fowls, while usually stronger and more resistant, will cease laying, or nearly so, and sometimes die as the result of the attacks.

"Stick-tight" fleas breed in cracks and crevices of brood coops and poultry houses, and dry animal or vegetable refuse, but not in damp or wet places. Therefore, to get rid of them it is necessary to clean and spray the houses and runs thoroughly, as well as to treat the birds, say poultry specialists in the United States department of agriculture. Grease the comb and wattles of the fowls and chicks with a preparation of kerosene and lard—one part kerosene to three parts of lard—being very careful not to use too much of the mixture or get any of it in the birds' eyes or on other places where it is not necessary, as it may cause injury if used too freely.

Clean and spray the coops and houses thoroughly, the same as for poultry mites; also wet or spray the



Handy Device for Spraying.

yards or runs, especially any dry soil about the poultry houses, such as dirt floors or ground underneath a board floor, with a solution of salt and water, which helps to keep the ground moist and prevents the fleas from breeding.

### OYSTER SHELLS ARE NEEDED

Lime is Essential for Hens to Manufacture Eggs—Fowls Will Balance Own Ration.

Pullets and hens do better for having oyster shell as a regular part of their ration. This was proved by the New York experiment station some years ago, when a poultry writer condemned the use of oyster shell as unnecessary.

It was proved that a pound of oyster shell contains enough lime to manufacture about seven dozen eggs. This should not be fed in the mash. Fowls know more about what they need to eat than we do. If they have the oyster shell, ground bone, meat scraps and grit in hoppers before them, with a variety of ground grains in dry mash, they will balance their ration better than we can balance it for them.

### DUST BATH VERY IMPORTANT

To Control Chicken Lice It Is Necessary That Fowls Be Given Some Light Material.

One important condition in controlling chicken lice is to give the fowls abundant opportunity to dust themselves. For this purpose, dust, air slaked lime, ashes, or any light, dusty material is suitable. Fresh, slightly damp (but not wet) earth in which to scratch or dust should always be available.

### TURKEYS ARE HARD TO RAISE

Reason is Because Poults Are Allowed to Become Chilled or Damp and Infested.

Many people say that turkeys are too hard to raise, and fewer of them are raised from the number of eggs set than any other kind of fowl. This is almost always because the little poults are allowed to get chilled or damp or lousy during the first month or six weeks. After that age turkeys are the hardest of fowls.

## BEST CROPS FOR SPRING GREENS

Spinach Is Most Excellent and Should Be Found in Every Home Garden.

### RICH LOAM MOST ESSENTIAL

One of Good Points About Swiss Chard is That Leaves May Be Cut Without Injuring Plant—Dandelion and Kale Are Good.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Spinach is one of the best crops grown for greens and should be found in every home garden. In the North it may be planted in early spring, or it can be planted in the autumn and carried over winter by mulching with straw or leaves. Sow the seeds of spinach in drills 1 foot apart at the rate of 1 ounce to 100 feet of row or 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. To produce good spinach, a rich loam which will give the plants a quick growth is required. As ordinarily grown, spinach occupies the land during the autumn and winter only and does not interfere with summer cultivation.

Spinach is an easily grown garden crop, and there is, perhaps, no other of its kind that will give as good satisfaction. Three or four ounces of seed planted in the autumn after a summer crop has been harvested from the land, will produce an abundance of greens for the average family during the late autumn and early spring. In gathering spinach, the entire plant is removed and not the leaves. The larger plants are selected first, and the smaller or later ones are thus given room to develop. No thinning is required if this plan of harvesting is practiced.

The Savoy is the variety most commonly grown.

#### Chard.

Chard, or Swiss chard, is a beet which is grown for its foliage instead of its root. The leaves are cooked and used in very much the same way as asparagus. One of the good points about this vegetable is that crop after crop of leaves may be cut without injuring the plant.

Chard is planted about the same time and in the same manner as beets, but as the top grows larger it should be given more space than the garden beet. The edible part of this plant is the root, which somewhat resembles the carrot and is used in the same manner. The leaves are used the same as parsley for garnishing and in flavoring soups.

#### New Zealand Spinach.

The plant known as New Zealand spinach is not a true spinach but grows much larger and should be planted in rows 3 feet apart, with the plants 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. Some difficulty may be experienced in getting the seeds to germinate, and they should be soaked one or two hours in hot water before plant-



Swiss Chard Has Been Bred for Foliage for Salads Instead of Root.

ing. New Zealand spinach is satisfactory for growing in warm climates, as it withstands heat better than the ordinary spinach. The fleshy leaves and tender stems are cooked the same as spinach.

#### Dandelion.

Sow the seed of dandelion in spring in drills 18 inches apart, covering it one-half inch deep. Thin the plants to about 12 inches apart and give good clean cultivation throughout the summer. In the colder parts of the country it may be desirable to mulch slightly during the winter, to prevent the plants heaving out of the soil. Early the following spring the plants will be ready for use as greens, but they are greatly improved if blanching by setting two boards in the form of an inverted V over the row. The blanching not only makes the leaves tender but destroys a part of the bitter taste. Dandelion greens should be boiled in two waters to remove the bitterness.

There are a large number of forms of kale, and these are thought by some to be the original type of the cabbage. Kale does not form a head, and has convoluted leaves and thick stems. It may be set in rows and cultivated the same as cabbage or may be sown broadcast, but may be set somewhat closer. This crop is very hardy and will live through the winter in the open ground in localities where freezing is not too severe. The flavor of kale is improved by frost.

Kale is used for greens during the winter and as a substitute for cabbage.