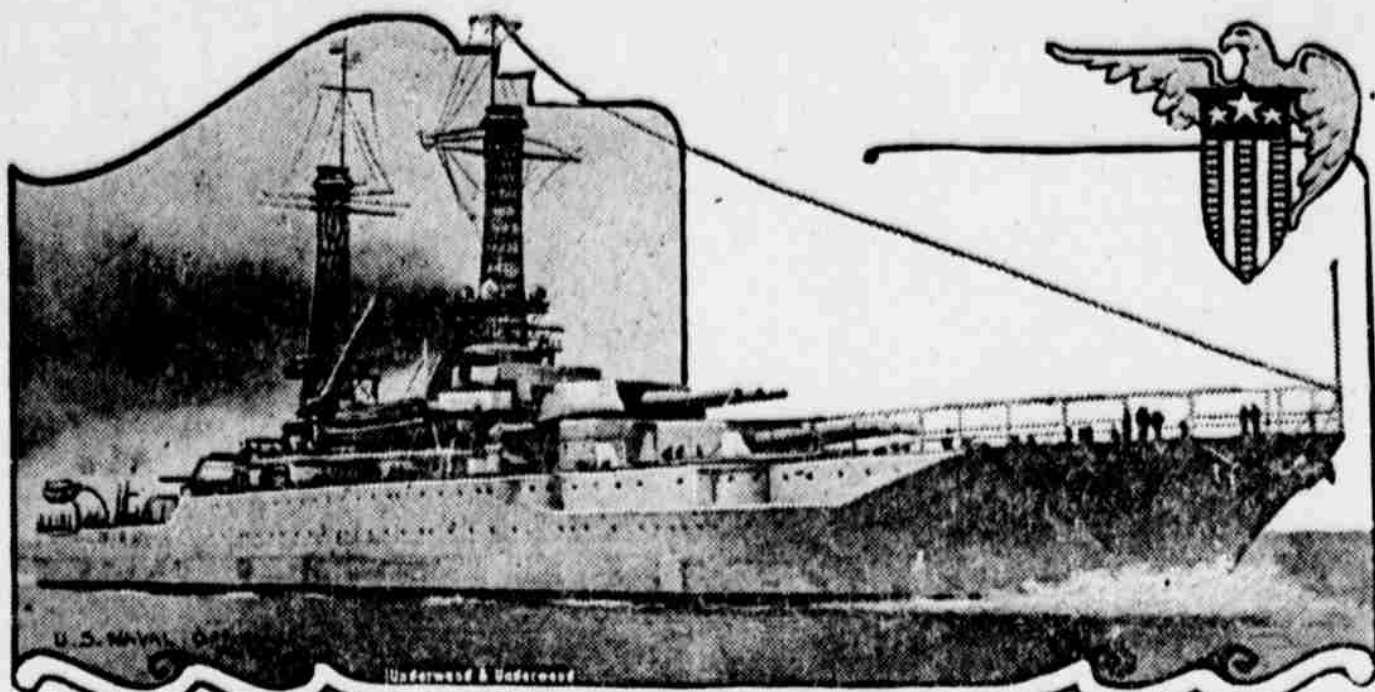


"Queen of Navy" Is Best Shot in Pacific Fleet



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 36 shots at long range with the 14-inch guns. The Idaho is one of 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 anti-aircraft 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 10,556 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-

dom of this restriction, and that competency must precede the control of property, otherwise great injustice would follow to thousands of Indians. In my last annual report I said in this connection:

"Of the large number of Indians still under the supervision of this bureau, it should be understood that more than 75,000 are situated practically the same as the reservation Navajo, Hualapai, Hopi and Apache, whose property cannot now, nor for many years to come, be wisely allotted. There are thousands of full-bloods and near full-bloods whose personal possessions and prospects are suggestive of a capacity for independent self-support, but who are not qualified to withstand the competitive tests that would follow a withdrawal of federal guidance. To abandon these at the point in their progress where elementary requirements are shaping into self-reliance and a comprehension of practical methods, would be to leave them a prey to every kind of unscrupulous trickery that masks itself in the conventions of civilization."

"Few things have been more obstructive to Indian welfare than the professional agitator who claims the abolishment of governmental supervision as the salvation of the Indian. 'The Indians are growing in knowledge and general intelligence. Three-fourths of their children eligible for attendance are enrolled in some school, federal, state or mission. Nearly two-thirds of their entire population speak English and about one-half read and write English. Their gain in the use of civilized speech has been remarkable in the last seven years.'

"Too much has been said about Indian school graduates going back to the blanket. Any assumption that more than a negligible percentage of such students are non-progressive is unwarranted. In some instances where pupils not long in school have returned to backward home conditions the results have been disappointing, but by no means an entire loss. If these boys and girls carry no more than a speaking use of English into homes still under the thrall of barbaric ignorance, they have started a lifting force and planted imperishable seeds of civilization. Considering the effect of previous environment, habits and prejudice, the school-trained In-

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 \$30,000,000. 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 Annuzio 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.



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CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

People of southeastern Nebraska have solved the problem of the high cost of building. Sawmills have sprung up in all parts of Nemaha county and thousands of cottonwood trees are being cut down and sawed up into perfectly good material. Farmers are buying the lumber sawed from the native logs by home mills at \$50 a thousand and are using the material to build barns, sheds and cribs.

Several big Omaha retail stores have followed the plan of the Wanamaker stores of New York in reducing prices on all stocks in an effort to lower living costs. Prices have been slashed by the Omaha concerns from 20 to 30 per cent. Heads of firms differ, however, to some degree, for the action, some saying it was brought about by a break in the market and not due to philanthropic motives.

The state board of equalization announced a flat increase of 8 per cent in the valuation of railroad property in Nebraska for assessment purposes. This makes a valuation of railroad property in Nebraska, exclusive of the Pullman company, total \$306,746,940, an increase over last year's valuation of \$22,655,485.

Grant Hackenberg, Cass county farmer, bagged nine coyotes on his farm, and delivered the scalps to the county clerk at Weeping Water, and received a bounty of \$3 each. So far this season one hundred and forty-one coyote scalps have been registered with the county clerk.

June 8 is the date set for the execution of Alton B. Cole and Vincent Allen Grammer at the state prison, Lincoln. Appeal for a new trial for Cole will be argued before the supreme court June 7. The men were condemned for the murder of Mrs. Vogt, in Howard county.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, after viewing the devastation at Omaha wrought by the overflow of the Missouri river, declared he would take the matter up with the War department with a view of having a survey made and suitable dikes built to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

It is reported that a big terminal elevator will be erected in Omaha or Lincoln in the near future by the stockholders of the 150 Farmers' union elevators in Nebraska, who have incorporated under the name of the National Co-operative association.

Two hundred and fifty Dodge county boys and girls are organized into poultry, pig, calf, cooking, sewing or gardening clubs and competing for cash prizes given by the Scribner and Hooper Fair associations and different farm organizations.

Gene Huse, publisher of the Norfolk Daily News, has been decorated with the King Albert medal for services rendered Belgium during the war. He was in charge of the North Nebraska campaign for funds to aid Belgian babies.

The old chickory factory building at O'Neill, built about thirty years ago, when chickory was being boomed as a substitute for coffee, is being torn down. The factory was said to be the largest manufacturing plant of its kind in the world.

J. H. Presson, Omaha, was elected commander of the Nebraska G. A. R. at the forty-fourth annual encampment at Fremont. Mrs. Martha A. Carmony, Omaha, was elected president of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

Twenty-seven passengers were injured and two trainmen hurt when a passenger train plowed its way through two rear cars of a freight train on a switch at Trenton.

The Kearney Amusement park, which has become one of the attractions of tourists traveling over the Lincoln highway, opened May 22.

Corn planting in the South Platte territory of the state has moved along rapidly the past ten days and the work is virtually finished.

One of the largest milk distributing companies of Lincoln announced a reduction in price from 15 to 14 cents a quart.

Club work in Dodge county for boys and girls has been organized in 18 rural schools.

Plans are being completed for a big celebration in Hebron on July Fourth. Recent investigations and report from the Miller Seed Co., Kansas City, prove that Venango, this state, is the largest millet shipping point in the world. Millet is one of western Nebraska's big crops.

The Salvation Army is establishing its home service program for 1920 in Nebraska. In 11 counties Salvation Army advisory boards have already been organized and are actively co-operating with the army in home service work.

Two hundred veterans of the G. A. R., representing the 2,000 who still survive in Nebraska, attended the big encampment at Fremont.

Sidney is preparing for a bond issue election next month to vote nearly half a million dollars for the purpose of extending the water, sewer, lighting and power systems.

George Martin of Kearney was named president, and Frank Pickrell, principal of the Lincoln High school, Lincoln, secretary and treasurer of the Nebraska Schoolmasters' club at its meeting in Fremont.

Beatrice High school won high honors in the eighteenth annual track and field meet of the Nebraska high schools at the State University, Lincoln, May 15. The Beatrice youths captured first place in the group three competition, Lincoln finished second and Omaha third. The group two championship went to Wilbur, while Dewitt was victor in group one. Over 300 youths, representing more than thirty schools, were on the track, the greatest in the history of Nebraska track sports history.

The instances of the editor of a weekly newspaper getting out his publication regularly and operating a 1,000-acre farm are rare, but H. W. Mitchell of Clearwater, publisher of 'The Record' of that place, has accomplished the feat for the past 12 years. During all that time he has produced his weekly paper without missing an issue and at the same time has looked after his farm.

Miss Anna Yokel, recently a candidate for the democratic nomination for secretary of state, will sever her connection with the board of control, where she has been employed as book-keeper for some time. Miss Yokel avers she was dismissed for political reasons, while board members lay it to incapability.

The Masonic lodge of Table Rock has purchased the upper story of the Hulzda block, west of the public square, and will remodel it to make them a permanent home. Their expectations are to make it one of the most attractive lodge rooms in the state outside of the larger cities.

Another Hooker county ranchman has been arrested for complicity in the cattle rustling ring, which has operated in the district for the past two years, and investigation of which by the authorities led to the sentencing of Jesse Ingram, rancher, to the penitentiary.

A unanimous verdict of the three judges, all from other states, was awarded to Thomas Harrison, representing the Kearney state normal school in the state extemporaneous speaking contest held at the school auditorium at Kearney.

Lincoln High school won the Amherst cup when its debating team defeated Omaha on the state question, "Resolved, That Congress Should Prohibit Strikes on Railroads Doing Interstate Business." The contest was held at Omaha.

The population of Lincoln, according to the federal census, is 54,931, an increase of 10,931, or 24.9 per cent since 1910. This is for the city alone, and does not include the suburbs, which it is estimated contain a total of 13,000 persons.

Nebraskans who attend the state fair this fall may have to pay an admission fee of 75 cents instead of 50 cents as previously. The board of managers has the matter under consideration and some action will probably be taken shortly.

Farmers of Gage and surrounding counties report that the winter wheat crop is most promising, and that with anything like favorable weather there should be an average yield of 18 or 20 bushels to the acre.

Government statistics show that the per capita bank deposits in Nebraska amounted to \$362 at the close of last year. This represented that amount for every man, woman and child in the state.

Charles Hyatt and C. M. Lewis have organized the Holdrege Amusement company and have purchased a 20-acre grove west of Holdrege for an amusement park.

Joseph K. Rousek, 25 years old, elevator boy at the Hotel Pathfinder, Fremont, was instantly killed when he was caught in the shaft and his body cut in two.

Overflow of the Platte river inundated the low land around North Bend, Rogers and Schuyler, and caused some damage to bridges and crops.

President Platt of the Crab Orchard bank, which was robbed the other night, reports that the loss of the institution would not be more than \$200.

A revival of political debating after the fashion of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 is planned by women voters of Dodge county.

The Nebraska prohibition convention held in Lincoln last Tuesday went on record against boys 18 years old smoking.

Damage at Omaha and vicinity caused by the rise of the Missouri river is estimated at \$100,000.

City commissioners of Kearney are advertising for bids on about 30 blocks of paving.

Robbers entered the State bank of Colon, blew the safe, rifled the safe deposit vault and escaped with about \$6,000. This is the third bank robbery in Saunders county within six months.

The new \$25,000 hospital, built at Lynch, which will be operated by the Benedictine sisters of the Catholic church, will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks.

James C. Dahlman, former mayor of Omaha, has been appointed temporary United States Marshal for Nebraska in place of T. J. Flynn, who died recently.

A campaign is on at North Platte to raise funds to fit up a permanent summer camp for Boy Scouts and Camp Fire girls of the city.

Plymouth now has electric lights for the first time in its history. The juice is furnished by the Beatrice plant. Several families along the line are using the service.

In an effort to relieve the teacher shortage in Nebraska, the State University at Lincoln will offer special inducements in its summer school terms, June 5 to July 30, for former teachers who plan to re-enter the field.

BIBLE FOR CHINA

New Translation Has Been the Work of Many Years.

Said to Be the First Ever Put Into the National Language of the Race, and Almost Perfect Literary Production.

After continuous labor extending over more than a quarter of a century by Chinese and foreign scholars, the announcement is made a new translation of the Bible has been completed for the Chinese people. The publication of this translation at an early date, under the title of the "Revised Mandarin Bible," is announced by the American Bible society. The completion of the work will, it is stated, place this particular version in the hands of more individuals than were ever reached by any other translation. There have been Bibles in China for many years, of course, millions of them, but the forthcoming issue will be the first translated into the national language of the Chinese, and it is claimed that it will be the most nearly perfect literary production in the Chinese republic.

It will be interesting to many observers the world over to take careful note in the years to come of the effect of this translation upon the masses of the people of China. From the point of view of the western world, China is not rich in literature. This estimate is not disputed by many of the Chinese educated in America, and European colleges. Confucius, when he edited what the Chinese denominate the sacred canons, in the sixth century before the Christian era, prescribed the model of Chinese literary form, and reached, in the belief of his followers, the pinnacle of philosophic wisdom. These classics, including the works edited and actually written by those who called themselves his disciples, possibly excel, in literary merit at least, the works of any other ancient civilization, and it is true that no other written words have for so many centuries molded the character, culture, morals and government of so great a nation. The veneration given throughout the centuries to the wisdom of Confucius has, because of the constant study of his philosophy, preserved the language almost unchanged for thirty centuries, and set a permanent standard in the nation's literature. In one of the books of this great series, that known as the "Annals" of Confucius, in which his views and maxims are related by his disciples, there are given what purport to be accounts of the habits and records of the teachings of the great Chinese moralist. In it there is found the sage's text on altruism, called the golden rule in its Chinese form, which, translated, reads: "What you would not others should do unto you, do not unto them."—Christian Science Monitor.

The Longest Tunnel.
The longest and largest tunnel in the world will probably soon be built under the Hudson river to connect New York with New Jersey. There are several tunnels large enough for a railroad train but the new tube under the river is to be large enough to allow two or three large teams or automobiles to run abreast. The tunnel will be much more than a mile in length and thirty feet or more in diameter. It is estimated that 6,048 vehicles can pass in both directions every hour in such a tunnel, which is more than twice as many as pass up and down Fifth avenue, probably the busiest street today in the world. The great problem of the tunnel is to provide ventilation, since the tube will be 3,500 feet long between the ventilating shafts. Fresh air will be forced in and the bad air allowed to escape by an elaborate system of pipes.—Boys' Life.

To Irrigate Egypt.
A project for obtaining control of the waters of the Upper Nile is being seriously contemplated. The work will extend over a generation, and involve the expenditure of tens of millions of dollars, affecting the entire future of irrigation throughout the Nile basin. A commission has already been formed and consists of three members; an irrigation engineer, nominated by the government of India, as president, and a British physicist, nominated by the University of Cambridge, and an irrigation engineer, nominated by the government of the United States, constitutes the third member.

Jimmy's Role.
Billy's mother heard a great commotion in the yard when he was playing with some other boys. Looking out, she saw him chasing one of his playmates around the yard, who was making an outcry at every jump. "Why, Billy," she called, "whatever are you doing?" "Oh, I'm running a blind pig and Jimmy's playing he's the pig," was the breathless reply.

Chance to Experiment.
"Our girl is anxious to get into the whirl."
"Then let her come down to our office building and try the entrance revolving door when a crowd of messenger boys are going through."

Very Cheering.
"The man who never makes a mistake never makes anything." The chap who originated this remark was a friend to humanity.—Louisville Courier-Journal.