

# How the Indian Is Faring Under Uncle Sam's Care

By Robert H. Moulton

There are more Red people in the United States than ever and they are coming to rank high as farmers: Original Americans fruit and vegetable experts before White men came



AN UP TO DATE CROW INDIAN FARMER.



HARROWING ON HORSEBACK



WOMEN DO THEIR SHARE



LOOR Lo is no longer poor. He is a landholder and stock raiser. He has money in the bank, millions of it, or will have when the government completes the distribution of payments recently authorized. For his farm products he is receiving war prosperity prices. From his oil lands royalties are flowing in with an abundance that would make a white man dizzy.

When payments out of tribal funds authorized by congress at the last session have been completed, including an earlier distribution, the Indians will have received from the government \$10,585,688. In addition, during the last three years about \$4,000,000 has been advanced to stock Lo's ranges on various reservations and to purchase farm equipment. From this capital investment he is now receiving returns in some instances of more than 50 per cent.

The Indian office has just completed the payment of \$633,300 to the members of the Chickasaw Nation, the distribution of which was authorized in 1914. Further payments authorized this year began on August 15. These will amount to \$6,239,700 to the Choctaws, \$938,100 to the Seminoles, \$1,260,800 more to the Chickasaws, making in all, including the earlier distribution, \$9,071,900 which these Indians have received in cash.

To the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota payments will be made under the recent act amounting to \$1,513,788. The adults competent to take care of their interests will receive their share of the money. In the case of minors and others the money will be deposited in banks to be used for their benefit under the supervision of the officers of the Indian service.

Of greater interest, however, is the fact that the American Indian is not only the holder, but also the producer of wealth. He is beginning to put money into the bank himself as well as having the government put it in for him.

This is largely the result of a plan to enable him to make use of the natural resources available on the various Indian reservations heretofore utilized to a great extent by white men for their own benefit under the leasing system. Only last week there were put on sale at the Chicago market 50 carloads of cattle from Indian herds. In many places the Indian has shown that he cannot only raise cattle, but also obtain the top market price.

During the last three years about \$4,000,000 has been expended in the purchase of cattle, sheep and horses to stock the Indian ranges. The handling of these herds by the Indians has more than justified the investment. For example, the tribal herd placed on the Crow Indian reservation in Montana in the spring of 1914, at a cost of \$405,108, showed a net profit on December 31, 1915, of \$297,601. The tribal herd of sheep on the Picuris reservation showed gross returns in the first year of \$17,250 on an investment of \$23,477.

The live stock on the various Indian reservations is worth more than \$28,000,000, as compared with \$22,777,075 in 1913. In addition to this increase of more than \$5,000,000 in value the Indians have sold \$5,498,266 worth of stock and slaughtered \$2,307,431 worth for their own needs.

As a herdsman the Indian has been particularly successful. The highest price paid on the Chicago market for a grass-fed steer was recently received by an Indian of the Crow tribe on a day when the general market value of the cattle was lower than on other days of the season.

Gradually the original unhyphenated American is taking possession of his own again. He is managing his own farm and reaping his own harvests. Leases of allotted land decreased in number from 28,847 in 1913 to 10,426 in 1915, a change in acreage of from 3,109,209 to 1,868,770. In 1915 the area of tribal lands leased was 8,122,918 acres. In 1913 was 10,568,948.

The Indian is becoming a competitor at the agricultural fair with the white man. He is raising his own supplies, relieving the government to a considerable extent of the necessity of making gratuitous issues of food under treaties to induce him to remain where he is on the reservation instead of reverting to the nomadic habits of his forefathers.

Nor is he any longer a vanishing race. The number of Indians increased from 300,930 in 1913 to 309,011 in 1915. Gradually the tendency toward tuberculosis, trachoma and kindred diseases, which prevailed among them to an alarming extent, is being checked. This is due to a medical campaign and the improvement of housing conditions.

It appears, therefore, that the turning point in the history of the Indians has been reached. His numbers are increasing, his wealth is growing and he has taken a place among the white men as the producer of wealth in a system of civilization with which his own manner of living was in direct conflict.

As farmers, the Indian has shown the white man something worth while, particularly in the growing of corn. It is interesting to note that he planted pumpkins or squash among the corn hills, as does the white man now, and also sowed beans where the vines could twine themselves about the cornstalks.

In one of the passages from the description of the raid made by General Sullivan on the Five Nations in his memorable punitive expedition during the Revolutionary war, it is set forth that among the rows of corn were found cucumbers and watermelons so delicious that the raiders sat down to eat of them, even though the hour was two o'clock in the morning. The Indians introduced melons of all kinds from southern climes, and by extreme care adapted them to northern temperatures.

It was after the advent of Columbus that the Indians of this continent became proficient in the cultivation of the "Irish" potato. The tuber was brought from the Andean heights by Spanish adventurers and was introduced in the Southern part of the United States. Before the American Revolution, however, the Indian experts were developing many varieties of it and the Iroquois were especially proficient as growers of the root, of which there are about 200 varieties. Potato meal was originally an Indian product. Yams and sweet potatoes were raised in abundance.

The Indian farmer also raised many kinds of vegetables and was experimenting with many others before the advent of the European races.

The tomato, which is of South American origin, was on his list. Although he did not have onions, he was gathering many kinds of flower bulbs, such as lilies, and using them in soups. The Indian dietary included the greens cooked with a piece of fat meat. Sunag, sorrel, milkweed, yellow dock and dandelion were also on his menu. He was gathering mushroom and puffballs and other fungi. In fact, the Indian was able at all times to give to the strangers from beyond the great water a revised menu. The peanut, which is now so plentifully sold here, was considered a valuable food product by the Indians.

The American apple owes much to the care of the Indian farmers, for the Indian was an able pomologist. It was not unusual 150 years ago for Indian orchards to have 1,500 trees, all of which had been duly pruned and cultivated by the people we are prone to regard as nomadic savages. To the world the Indian introduced such fruits as the persimmon, the paw-paw, the pineapple and the Virginia strawberry. Primitive as the manual part of the farming of the Indians may seem, their agriculture did very well with the facilities which were available. Science points strongly to the theory that the horse had its origin in this Western world, but the animal disappeared many aeons before the aborigines appeared. The Indian had neither horses nor bullocks, and had developed a plow he would have had no animals to draw it. He had no wheels, rakes or such devices, for the wheel had never been in use among primitive races of the Americans. The dog-drawn litter, or travois, was about as near as the Indian ever got to a wagon. His agricultural implements were few and simple. What with his hoe and mattock, his willow rake and his planting stick, he had run the gamut of tools. What he lacked in equipment he made up in enthusiasm and skill.

## Smithsonian Excavates Ruins in New Mexico

Washington, D. C.—An expedition organized by the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian institution and the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation of New York City, under the immediate direction of Mr. F. W. Hodge, ethnologist in charge of the bureau mentioned, has just concluded its first season of excavating among the ruins of Hawikuh in western New Mexico. This pueblo was one of the famed "Seven Cities of Cibola," which was seen by Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, in 1539, and was the scene of the death of his negro guide and companion. In the following year the pueblo was stormed by Francisco Vasquez Coronado, the celebrated Spanish explorer, who almost lost his life in the attack. The Zuni occupants of Hawikuh fled to their stronghold a few miles away; the Spanish took possession of their village, which Coronado called Grenada, and while there wrote his report to the viceroy of Mexico, giving an account of his expedition up to that time and sending various products of the country and examples of native art.

The excavations were commenced at the close of May by Mr. Hodge, assisted by Mr. Anson Skinner and Mr. E. F. Coffin of the Museum of the American Indian. Work was begun in a great refuse heap forming the western slope of the elevation on which Hawikuh is situated. This refuse was found to contain many burials of Zuni dead, of which there were three types—remains cremated and deposited in cinerary vessels accompanied by food and water vessels; others buried at length, or in abnormal postures without accompaniments; and usually dismembered; others still deposited at length with head directed eastward and with them numerous vessels of earthenware, great quantities of food, and the personal tools and ornaments of the deceased. In all, 237 graves were opened during the three months devoted to the work in which quantities of pottery vessels of various forms and with a great range of decorative painting, were uncovered. Among burials of the third type mentioned were several skeletons of members of the Zuni Priesthood of the Bow, with their war paraphernalia, including bows and arrows, sacred paint, war clubs, and their personal or ceremonial belongings.

A Franciscan mission was established at Hawikuh in 1639 and continued in operation until 1670, when the pueblo was abandoned on account of Apache depredations. Considering the length of time since the village was forsaken by its inhabitants, the remains were in a remarkably good state of preservation. The deposit of great quantities of food in the graves, especially boiled corn on the cob, had the effect of decaying the bones but of preserving the materials that usually more readily perish, such as baskets, fabrics, and objects of wood, many of which were saved by immediate treatment. Many very beautiful things

found in association with the remains include eight objects of turquoise mosaic, consisting of ornamental hair combs, ear pendants, and hair ornaments, some of which are so well executed as to be among the finest examples of encrusted turquoise ever found in America, and far exceeding the mosaic work of the Hopi Indians in Arizona today. Of the fabrics, various examples were recovered, and indeed in one instance the clothing of a woman was so well preserved that it was possible to study the character of her dress from neck to feet.

The pottery of the Hawikuh people, as mentioned, possesses a wide range of decoration and coloring. Most of the designs are geometric, but numerous highly conventionalized figures of birds, as well as many lifelike forms of quadrupeds, the eagle, the butterfly, the tadpole, and the corn plant were found. Many of the vessels are decorated with a distinct glaze, black and green predominating. The vessels consist chiefly of bowls, ranging in size from tiny toy affairs to some as large as 15 inches in diameter; but there are also large and small water jugs, and black, undecorated cooking pots, duck-shaped vessels, and the like.

The finds include, among others, the ceremonial paraphernalia of a medicine man, comprising his medicines; a turkey's egg containing the bones of the embryo and accompanied by a food bowl; several skeletons of eagles, turkeys, and dogs that had been ceremonially buried, and deposits of pottery that had been broken in sacrifice and deposited in the cemetery not as burial accompaniments. It was the custom of the Zunis of Hawikuh to "kill" all the vessels deposited with their dead by throwing them into the graves, and this was likewise the case with other household utensils, such as metates and manos used in grinding corn. Some of the vessels escaped injury, while all of the fragments of the broken ones were carefully gathered and will be repaired.

The site of Hawikuh covers an area of about 750 by 850 feet, so that only a comparatively small part of the site was excavated during this season. The refuse was found to attain a depth of 14 1/2 feet in the western slope, and it will probably be found to reach a depth of at least 18 feet before the walls of the summit of the elevation are reached.

An interesting discovery consists of the remains of many walls entirely beneath this great deposit of refuse, showing that the site was occupied in prehistoric times long before Hawikuh itself was built.

### Diplomacy and the Muse.

"This isn't worth the paper it's written on," said the editor, with chilly calm.

"That, sir," replied the poet, with hauteur of his own, "is what they say of the compositions of some of Germany's most prominent statesmen."

# IN THE LIMELIGHT

## HIS MILITARY FAME SECURE



Gen. Luigi Cadorna, chief of staff of the Italian army, which, under his leadership, is making its triumphant way toward Trieste, passed through the first three years of the war almost unnoticed. But the campaign he was quietly planning during that period now is reaching fruition, and in consequence he stands out today as one of the great figures of the war.

The following excerpts from a personality sketch published in the Boston Evening Transcript reveal to some extent the secret of his growing fame and popularity. Says the writer, Amy A. Bernardy:

"Not easily elated by success, fully and calmly confident in his strength and in that of his men, devoted to Italy with the deep devotion that needs no words to be expressed; built, mind and body, on generous lines; radiating power and energy from his whole countenance; and above all simple, unassuming, optimistic, with a slight touch of humor, and a great reserve fund of goodness and strength, he deserves fully the love of his soldiers, the gratitude of Italy and the admiration of the world."

## BOOMED SALE OF LIBERTY BONDS

Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, wife of the secretary of the treasury, and youngest daughter of President Wilson, boomed the Liberty Bond sale to such good advantage that it is said her personal efforts added \$10,000,000 to the total. She confined her work principally to women, addressing clubs and forums and urging her sisters to show their patriotism by letting go of a little of the coin of the realm that was being saved up for a rainy day.

Her stepson, young William G. McAdoo, Jr., enlisted as a seaman. He is cruising around looking for such submarines as may come this way. He wears the same clothes, sleeps in the same sort of a hammock, and messes along at the same table and answers the same bugle call that brings the enlisted youth from the slums to the deck.

Miss Margaret Wilson, the eldest daughter of the president, has a beautiful voice, which she is using in concerts for the benefit of the Red Cross. She recently toured the country making one-night stands and conducting concerts for the benefit of different charities and the Red Cross.



## HE KNOWS BUTTER AND EGGS



Perhaps it will be possible for most of us to go back to the super-luxury of having butter on our bread at least once in a while in the near future.

Still more glowing doth Old Time promise us an egg for breakfast as the weeks roll around, and there are rumors that eggless or one-egg cake, so much vaunted in the wartime offerings of women's magazines, will soon be ruled from the pantry shelves to make room for richer products.

Mr. George E. Haskell of Chicago has been assigned by the government to act as the butter and egg adviser of Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator. Anyone who is at all acquainted with this country's business in dairy and poultry products will instantly appreciate what this appointment means. It is considered that in calling Mr. Haskell to take up this work the government has placed on more than any other person in the United States to help Mr. Hoover bring the country into line to help win the war.

## IN FOOTSTEPS OF FAMOUS FATHER

George B. McClellan, former mayor of New York city, who left a professorship at Princeton to study ordnance at Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, where he has been for the last three months, has been appointed a major in the ordnance department of the army, assigned to service at the port of embarkation at New York. With him are Captain Colton of the regular army acting as his assistant, and, it is understood, a number of Princeton students and graduates, who are taking courses similar to that which their teacher pursued, will be named to aid him.

McClellan shortly after college closed in June quietly disappeared from the campus and it was thought by his associates he was spending his vacation as usual at an exclusive resort near Gloucester. Unknown except to a few of his intimates, he donned machinist's overalls and worked steadily at Frankford arsenal. Reports coming here show he was most proficient and mastered the technical side of the manufacture of guns quickly. In the opinion of the ordnance department chiefs he is especially qualified to supervise the embarkation of ammunition for use abroad.

General Crozier, chief of ordnance, said that McClellan had done what few men of his age and inclination would do. He went through the entire ordnance department at the Frankford arsenal as an ordinary mechanic and few knew him other than George McClellan while he was there.

McClellan, it is said, was most anxious to get into this war. He comes from a fighting family and, while too old to do strenuous military duty, he insisted he should be allowed to do something for his country. President Wilson and the war officials were very sympathetic with his ambition and, to their surprise, he worked harder than most of the young men at the student camps.

Maj. George B. McClellan will go down in history along with his father, Gen. George B. McClellan of the Civil war. He is enlisted in the ordnance department as a reserve, and as such he will serve until the end of this war and obtain a leave from Princeton university to do so.

