

beyond his time, determined upon a policy of friendliness and fair dealing with the Indians, which was so successfully carried out that for seventy years the peace between the two races was unbroken; during that period neither the blood of the red man nor the white man was shed./end page 4.

In considering the whole colonial period of our dealings with the Indians, we can only conclude that the general morality of the times was wholly unequal to the task of maintaining just and peaceable relations with a savage, and consequently weak, people. Nor in pursuing our subject down to the present day can we reach a less humiliating conclusion./p.6

A treaty would be made promising such and such lands to the Indians, to be theirs as long as "water ran and grass grew." Such and such goods were to be given them in return for land taken. The ink in which the treaty was written was scarcely dry before our unrestrained and unrestrainable settlers would proceed to violate its terms. This invariably led to irritation and to individual acts of revenge on the part of the Indians,--and then followed war. All along our advancing line of western settlement there ran a red fringe of blood and fire. It was this which led to St. Clair's Indian war and his defeat, to Wayne's victory over the Miamis, to the troubles between the United States and Tecumseh, the battle of Tippecanoe, and to the losses which our people suffered from Tecumseh's alliance with the British in the War of 1812. Failure to pay annuities due the Sioux Indians by the government was one of the causes that led to the awful Minnesota massacre of 1862. The Sitting Bull campaign, which culminated in the Custer massacre, was the direct result of violation of treaty agreement, through the invasion of the Black Hills by prospectors in search of gold. The removal of the Cherokees from Georgia by United States troops and their settlement in the Indian