

grass. They took grass off that place and then trespass on the Indian land. I remember one of the names--it was the Purdue brothers. Purdue brothers, and I forgot this other. But there's several hay camps in there. I got the numbers of the land and talked to them. And they said, "Well, we paid the Indians and they told us to help ourselves and we done paid them off." Well, the government don't accept payment like that. It's got to go through the government hands. And then have a record of where they got paid. It might be like I told you where this one fellow collected over four or five Indian lands. I got particular tracts and reported it. What they were doing was delivering hay at Ft. Sill. After a few days we got a letter to make them pay and sign up lease contracts. Well, they're going to have to be reported to the United States attorney for action. And it's my place to get them to sign contracts and make leases on them and scare them up or if they don't, I have to get them arrested and have to go to court. Well, when I went there, they was working. They didn't want to stop and talk. They were too busy. They said they done paid off. And I told them the contract went in and it wasn't no good and that the government wanted them to fix a regular contract leased on the whole 160 and get all the grass they want, for so many years. Three years is the limit. They can lease the grass for three years at the highest price of 25¢ an acre. So I told them that was what the government wants, 25¢ an acre for a quarter section of grass land. That was the government appraisalment. They signed applications and they were supposed to make, not cash payments, but semi-annual payments. So I took all the applications and I took them to the agency and they make