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with certain of the Indians, the settlers along the border/p.25./and the newspapers throughout the country, all had a hand in bringing about the unhappy result, yet it is but just to say that, excepting a few, both Indians and whites, who deliberately strove to cause trouble, and members of Congress who were ignorant of and indifferent to Indian affairs, all these classes of persons acted on sincere conviction of duty in most that they did.

No outbreak.—Prospective outbreak only, but not war as its object; its aim was freedom from Government control, through war if necessary. The plan: to leave the reservation in the spring, and uniting with the Arapahoe, Shoshone, Cheyenne, Utes, and other tribes, form a confederation of nations for self-preservation, on lines as nearly approaching their old manner of life as circumstances would permit.

Full information regarding same and cause, which measures needed to prevent it, in the hands of officials in Washington.

Information disregarded, and the measures taken only aggravated the situation. Items: (1) failure to act on recommendations of the late Sioux Commission, while at the same time the reservation was opened to settlement; (2) cutting down of beef, other rations being very low; (3) "Home Rule" application of spoils system at critical time, and inexperienced men put in as agents, farmers, etc.; (4) suspension of Agent Wright, at Rosebud Agency, without due cause, at most dangerous moment; (5) unusual delay in sending annuities due in August, but not sent until January; (6) failure to provide work; (7) neglect to settle disputed point at Lower Brule, and boundary line between Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies, with injustice done to Indians on Pass and Black Pipe Creeks, on Rosebud reserve, who signed away their homes without knowing it. Obligated by the bill to give up homes—the very thing they most feared would befall them—unseen by them and even by framers of the bill until after it was signed; (8) sending useless