



Chief Red Hawk, an Ogalala Sioux. The Sioux are the largest group of North American Indians. They came late to their Western home, but their numbers enabled them to dominate the northern plains

be made "while there are good and sufficient reasons . . . to believe that there is any species of intoxicating liquors within convenient reach of the Indians." No intoxicating liquors "shall be introduced, under any pretense, into the Indian country," except "under authority in writing from the war department." So the Secretary of War is empowered to issue permits which may bring intoxicants "within convenient reach of the Indians" without making any report thereof to the Secretary of the Interior, who, in his turn, is debarred from making payments to the Indians while the permittees with the bottles remain in the neighborhood. Still, if such propinquity strikes the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as unfortunate,

he is "authorized and required, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove from any tribal reservation any person whose presence . . . may, in the judgment of the Commissioner, be detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians"—including, presumably, the permittees of the Secretary of War!

These are only a few specimen absurdities culled from a multitude, some of which are not merely ridiculous but dangerous.

The reasons for their existence are two: first, the relations of the government and the Indians, and the control of Indian affairs, have undergone so many changes that half the older enactments contain provisions which are dead letters now.