



In their mountain home-land the Apsarokes likened themselves to the gray wolves, always ready for battle. They were perhaps the foremost group in inter-tribal warfare. These warriors are watching for a signal

reason is that Indian legislation, as a rule, receives comparatively little attention in Congress. I am not impugning the motives of our lawmakers because they do not feel a more lively concern in a subject which they frankly say they do not understand; but the fact accounts for the incoherent fabric of statute law under which—or against which—the Indian Service must carry on its often discouraging struggle, and makes it plain why so many opportunities remain open for wronging the Indians in spite of the best efforts of their official protectors.

There are tricks in all trades, including Indian legislation. When the white homeseekers swarming over Oklahoma thirteen

or fourteen years ago coveted the Indian lands under the jurisdiction of the Anadarko agency, they had a bill framed which provided for the allotment of a certain number of acres to every Indian on the reservation, and the opening of the surplus to general settlement under the homestead laws. There was enough opposition in Congress to render its fate doubtful for a while. Presently its sponsors found that a measure affecting the Fort Hall Indians of Idaho was likely to go through; so they intimated a purpose to antagonize the Fort Hall legislation unless their own could be attached to it as an amendment.

The attachment was made, and the joint bill was passed; but no suggestion of its