

Indian trader could tell how much the Indian had coming to him in a certain length of time. Each trader was under a \$10,000 bond to sell the Indian only what was designated in a pamphlet, that was printed in 1904. Cash was forbidden, alcoholic liquor of any kind was forbidden and each dealer had to make an itemized statement and was required by the Indian agency in Anadarko to submit wholesale invoices at various intervals to see that he wasn't over-charging the Indians. Every commodity in the store had a fixed bone percentage of profit. Some traders who violated, forfeited their bond and a few served a penitentiary term for violating their obligation. The different tribes, the Kiowas, Comanches and Kiowa-Apaches located in certain areas. It seemed like the government in allotting them 160 acre allotments grouped the various tribes in nearby communities so they could be in the neighborhood of each other. The Geronimo Apaches released from Ft. Sill in 1914, some remained in this area while others moved to Mescalera, New Mexico, their old stomping ground. The government gave the Indian who had been prisoners of war and learned to farm under the white men's supervision at Ft. Sill. They gave 'em seed, feed and so forth, to make a crop. All this was taken from funds they had accumulated while raising livestock and crops on the Ft. Sill Indian reservation. The local plains Indians, the Kiowas, Comanches, and the Kiowa-Apache had its 160 acre allotments which was the most of it still is under government restrictions. A few were given their patent or right to sell their land and the money was spent in a short time. Some were put back under restrictions when the Indian couldn't raise enough money to pay his taxes. Some of the old Indian women, although they were not vicious, carried knives--why I don't know. A lot of the old time