

wives or were wife of a white man. But in the meantime the government--this Commission--had ordered the Agent to keep the squaw men away from--these white men--keep them from informing the Indians. Well, when the army, Captain Lee Mitchell and this other one--I knew that after I grew up and heard about it--they demand that the Agent not order those squaw men away from there. Because that was in the best interest of their families and they had good reasons to advise the Indians. The Agent had to write to Washington to get the military authorities.

(Who was it that wanted the squaw men to keep out?)

Charles F. Ashley, the Agent.

(Why?)

Well, I think they didn't want the Indians to be any better informed than what they were. See? Then when the Jerome Commission made that report, they said that all the Indians had complied and signed the treaty to the "dullest of the Indians." When they was trying to keep those white men from informing the Indians, they used that term, "dullest"--"the dullest Indian signed." I had all that prepared. I'm the only one living now, today, of the ones that started that claim. It was 1910. I'm the only one, now.

(Did Black Coyote or Scabby Bull or White Antelope sign?)

Yeah, they all signed, yeah. They signed. They were pretty reasonable men. They thought because--they were all along in years--and they thought it wouldn't be long till the deer and wild turkeys and all that would be killed out. They must have their own resources in the way of food line, and the rations which they were to get--and which they did get for many years.

(What about Sitting Bull?)

Sitting Bull had just come in 1890 from Wyoming. He's the one that sewed the whole thing up. He started the Ghost Dances. So Left Hand--and my father and mother and the chiefs say, "Well, this man says there's going to be a