

PROMINENT

Indians' Views

OF THE

Political Parties

OF THE DAY.

Showing the Abuses the Indian Has Received at
the Hands of the Republican Party.

Setting Forth Cogent Reasons Why the Indians
Will Cast His Vote with

The Democratic Party

Some History Not Generally Known, Which Has
Sufficient Weight to Cause the Indian to
Vote the Democratic Ticket.

PROMINENT

Indians' Views

OF THE

Political Parties

OF THE DAY.

Showing the Abuses the Indian Has Received at
the Hands of the Republican Party.

Setting Forth Cogent Reasons Why the Indians
Will Cast His Vote with

The Democratic Party

Some History Not Generally Known, Which Has
Sufficient Weight to Cause the Indian to
Vote the Democratic Ticket.

Why the Indian Is a Democrat

That the Indian citizens of the new state have, with few exceptions, aligned themselves with the Democratic party is a matter of common knowledge, but the reasons therefor are not so well known, and this little book, written by them, is sent forth to answer the question.

Our government is a government by party; when the Republicans are in power we have a Republican government; when the Democrats, a Democratic government. The Indian has learned and knows that every act of the government toward him when Democratic, was an act of considerate kindness, mindful of his condition and solicitous for his welfare, he knows that he was not plundered and that all of his cherished traditions and rights were observed and protected, and to his bitterness and woe has he experienced a Republican government under which he has been burdened with the disabilities of a ward and plundered by his guardian with the heartlessness of a brigand; that his slave, far his inferior, has been placed above him in scale of citizenship; that he has been coerced to make treaties which were broken by the coercers when it suited their purpose; that he has been victimized by grafters and carpetbaggers, and that as he stands on the doorstep of statehood his arch enemy, the Republican politician, has perpetrated his crowning act of perfidy toward him by seeking his disfranchisement in a criminal gerrymander and apportionment of population in the Constitutional Districts.

The foregoing express a few of the reasons why the Indian is a Democrat.

JESSE J. DUNN, Chairman,
Oklahoma Democratic Committee.

C. D. CARTER, Secretary,
Oklahoma Democratic Committee.

The Choctaw Vs. Republicanism

By Chief Greenwood McCurtain.

Is the Choctaw Indian going to be a Democrat or is he going to be a Republican in the new state politics? That is the question that is now engrossing the thoughts of both parties, not only in the new state, but attracting attention in political circles throughout the United States. I feel a great deal of concern in the matter and will undertake to give a few reasons why the Indian cannot afford to join the Republican party.

In 1865 the Choctaws and Chickasaws made a treaty with the government at Fort Smith, Ark. The Republican party at that time had charge of the Government. Our people were told by Commissioner Cooly that we had forfeited all our rights to our property by joining the south in the fight against the union and that the government did not feel that it owed any duty to the Choctaws or Chickasaws under the circumstances, and that unless we adopted the negro freedmen that dire consequences would be visited upon us. Many southern states had seceded and taken up arms against the United States, and such confiscations had not taken place in any of them. Then the question arises: Why should the Indian love the party that has by this act robbed him of property valued at several million dollars? Can he vote for that party under these circumstances?

(4)

The Net Proceeds Claim was held up by the Republican party for twenty-eight years. It was a just claim, yet this party refused to adjust or pay it without giving a reason. President Cleveland, a democrat, after a brief investigation, insisted that the government should live up to its obligation and pay its honest debts. Can any Indian vote for the Republicans on this score?

The Choctaws and Chickasaws had to wait from 1866 to 1893 to secure the Leased District money due them from the government. President Harrison, a Republican, absolutely refused to allow it to be paid after it had been appropriated. President Cleveland, a Democrat, ordered it to be paid because it was a just claim. Is there any reason why the Indian should vote for the Republican party, after due consideration?

The government, under a tentative agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, secured the right to settle other Indian tribes on what is known as the Wichita and Apache reservations, and as a consideration thereof, paid a small sum of money. Since then the matter has been determined and the Choctaws and Chickasaws lost approximately seven million acres of land, over \$500 to each man, woman and child in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Is there any reason here why the Indian should vote for the Republican party? If so, state it.

The government was under obligations to protect the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the citizenship matter, and yet it forced these nations to expend \$750,000 in attorneys fees, not including other incidentals that will run the cost up to around \$1,000,000. Does this show any kindness or consideration for the Indian on the part of the Republican party, and can he now lend his aid to further the interests of an organization that has absolutely refused to protect him in his rights, and vote for the party?

Notwithstanding the protest of the Indians, through

(5)

their chief executive, millions of feet of pine timber have been stolen from the public domain, converted into lumber, and after being seized by the Indian Agent, was released upon straw bond by a Republican court, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws are left without remedy to recover the value of this property. Can you vote for the Republican party on this ground?

As an evidence of the fact that the Republican party loves the negro better than it does the Indian, Secretary Hitchcock is now at work enrolling negro babies, and yet there is no law that gives him any such authority. These children have no rights, yet he arbitrarily forces them on us, taking thousands of dollars of our money without let or hindrance from any source. He is a high muck-a-muck among Republicans and stands for the Republican party in the Territory. Do you think this is right and can you vote for that party when you consider this matter? There are many fullblood Choctaws who have not secured enrollment who have a tribal status. These poor, deluded people have no standing with Hitchcock. It's the negro and the court citizen that seem to engage his whole attention. Hitchcock stands for the Republican party in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Can you vote for the party thereby endorse him?

He is trying to make further segregation of coal lands for some hidden purpose. He evidently thinks that the mountains and rocky hills are good enough for the Indians and will carry out his plan, if possible. Do you want to support the party in this policy and vote the Republican ticket?

Through Secretary Hitchcock's influence, congress appropriated \$50,000 of your money and mine to investigate the value of coal in the Choctaw nation. He has the assistance of the Republican mine inspector. They will attempt to secure this valuable property for a

(6)

song. Do you endorse their plan and will you vote the Republican ticket for this reason?

Judging the future by the past, we must conclude that if the Indian has any friends they are to be found in the Democratic party. We have never received any favors from the Republican party. That party has been unjust and oppressive to the Indian from 1865 to the present moment. The only favors the Choctaws and Chickasaws have ever received from the government was at the hands of President Cleveland, a Democrat. His instructions to his commissioners sent here to treat with us with a view of allotting our lands and the distribution of our moneys among us showed him to be our sincere friend. Had his policy been carried out, we would not now have cause for regret. He was anxious that every protection be given us, and told his commissioners that they must yield us every advantage. The only thing he insisted on was a change in our form of government.

The graft and dishonest conduct of Republicans in connection with the allotment of lands has been a stench in the nostrils of decent people everywhere. The Bonaparte-Woodruff investigation proclaimed the unfitness of the Republican officials, yet, through the intervention of Hitchcock, they were retained and the Indian has been handled like an article of merchandise. Can any Indian walk up and vote the Republican ticket with a knowledge of these facts.

I am not a candidate, nor do I expect to be a candidate for any office under the new state government. I shall be content if by advice or counsel I can persuade my people to follow a course that will rebound to their best interest. I feel that the customs and traditions of the past should bind us to our friends. The principles of the Democratic party fits the Indian character. They

(7)

believe in equal and exact justice to all men and special privileges to none. Of all races on earth, the Indian stands foremost as an exponent of this gospel. I have served my people many long and weary years, and have tried at all times to protect their interests, and I cannot bring myself to believe that they will question the advice here given, or that it springs from any motive other than to promote, so far as I can, their happiness and future welfare.

GREEN McCURTAIN.

Republican Misrule

By Thomas W. Hunter (Choctaw).

Though the Republican party, through the general government, has exercised guardianship over you and your affairs for many years, it does not seem to know your attitude towards them with respect to your vote, and the conclusion is that the party has not been faithful to the trust or has grossly disregarded its duties, and I fear that their present actions and universal esteem for Indians savors of unfaithful stewardship and that they are trying to gather in sheaves that they have not cultivated and are not entitled to.

The history of the Indian people shows that they have always been regarded principle and honor, loyalty and devotion to their country, and are always faithful and true to their friends, and benefactors, and in return, sensitive in the expectations of fairness, justice and honesty and if they have not been accorded such, stand stoically, still distrusting. For many years they have maintained their tribal governments, showed wisdom and justice in the enactment of their laws, elected officers of intelligence and integrity and equal to the necessities of their government when their patriotism was de-

manded and so continued until now when the inevitable has come and they must pass out of existence as a tribal government and be swallowed up in the aggregate of the state.

Since statehood has been made possible, the Republican party, needing the support of the Indians to elevate them in power in the new state are very deeply concerned as to how that vote will be appropriated and in order to secure the same are telling unheard of things the party has done for the protection and prosperity of the Indian, but the Indian is too wise to take such a dose without much precaution and will, when they are possessed of their full and just rights, give the Republicans their final retribution.

There are many and cogent reasons why the Indians cannot support the Republican party. In the first place they are by inspiration and intuition Democratic, his whole being, being characterized of honesty, fairness and justice and his innate belief in the sovereignty of all the people, not the few but a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Thus they are Democratic. These virtues do not belong to the Republican party and hence there can be no affinity between them. The Republicans may be induced to appropriate them, but they cannot assimilate them. It is true that the fullblood Indian does not understand fully the difference between the two great parties or just what they stand for, but he observes that infinite wrongs have been inflicted upon him by one and that the only favors and regard he enjoys comes from the other.

He understands that he was induced by the solicitude of a Democratic administration, in 1830, to remove to the present Indian Territory and that by authority from the national government he should occupy, own, and maintain an independent government until such time as he saw proper and relinquish and become a citizen of

the United States and of a state and that without his consent he would not be joined to any other state or foreign territory; that subsequent administrations respected this agreement until the Republicans were put in power and launched its policy toward the Indian. The terms of this sacred compact, the plightful faith of the government, have been abrogated and totally disregarded and over the protest of 65,000 voices at the ballot. I refer to the Sequoyah movement for separate statehood. The movement, though just, was spurned from beginning to end. The most modest and the only request ever made by the Indian people was ruthlessly turned down by the Republican party and the deluded and helpless people making the request were not only disappointed and dejected but were insulted and denominated as incompetents. You cannot afford to vote for that party and will not.

The Indians and many other old settlers joined in this petition, basing their contention upon treaty rights, the sincere pledges of the government. Your racial status, customs and traditions were dear to you and you sought to perpetuate them as far as possible, but your interests were not worthy of their respect and you were bluntly told that the government of the United States had something to say about the kind of state the new one should be. Can you afford to place in power in the new state the party which has not exercised the least consideration and kindness towards you, when you most needed it? Can you vote for the party, whose attorney general in the Territory of Oklahoma says that there are technicalities in the enabling act that will not permit the Indians of the new state to vote nor hold office.

It was said by a prominent Republican at the Republican rally at Bartlesville recently that "the ignorance of the Indian and negro is a serious menace in the upbuilding of the new

state." The Democrats have not considered you an obstacle or an article of merchandise but regard you as important as themselves and a component part of the new state. Can you expect to lend your assistance in the organization and strengthening of the party who are your demoralizers and repudiators? The jurisdiction of our tribal courts was curtailed by the Atoka agreement, but we were otherwise given the unrestricted right of self-government for a period of eight years and our tribal government thus modified was considered so satisfactory there would be no need or desire for further change until we would be in the opinion of congress prepared for admission as a state in the Union.

The Republican party through Secretary Hitchcock, immediately took charge of our schools without authority of law or the consent of the Choctaw and Chickasaw people and placed the management of the same in the hands of their subordinates, depriving the Indians who were qualified, of holding these places, thereby chilling the laudable ambitions of our citizens to acquire further proficiency and crushed the hopes of our young men and women to occupy places of honor, and yet these Republicans claim to be our protectors and benefactors and have the effrontery to ask us to support them—for a further travesty upon our rights. These parasites are nice monkeys to balance the scales of justice for a helpless Indian. Can you vote for such people? No. You cannot be a Republican and be true to your principles.

Without authority from the Choctaws and Chickasaws the secretary withheld from allotment valuable tracts of pine timber lands, more than eighteen sections, to the detriment of the fullblood Indians, who lived in that vicinity, forcing him to seek other lands far away, and through grafters, the natural products of the Republican party, he filed upon allotments that he has never seen.

Under both the Atoka and Supplementary agreements, the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen were to receive allotments of forty acres each, equal in value to forty acres of the average lands of the two nations, but the late Curtis act, the creature of the Secretary, unbri-dled Hitchcock, this provision was revised and the freed men are allowed to purchase at the appraised value enough more to make forty acres, no matter the grade of the land. Thousands upon thousands of dollars of Indian property was thus diverted to an unlawful channel and without the consent of the owners.

Mr. Indian, it will be well for you to remember all this when you decide to vote. This is not all. The Secretary as a further injustice is now enrolling the freedmen babies without our consent or authority of law, causing a loss of many thousands of dollars to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and yet they tell our people of the love and reverence they have for them and the goodness and faithful services they have rendered in their behalf and the remembrance of them dieth not. Corruption in politics so highly systematized for the benefit of the deluded Indian must be guarded against. It is prepared to bow before every onslaught of every honest voter, but to arise again as soon as the storm is over. If the Indian people will listen to the glittering promises of the Republican party and they will knot the lashes of their future helplessness and despair and a few selfish tyrants have dominion over them, their most sanguine hope of a government that will be humane to them will be thwarted and designing politicians revel in personal comfort and prosperity.

Being an Indian myself, acquainted with the Choctaw people, I know their temper and spirit, their loyalty and devotions to humane institutions and believe they will not be led astray to hazard any tampering with a party, which has so long disregarded their rights. My

long familiarity with Choctaws induces me to believe that they will support the truths of Democracy and unite in a common effort to perpetuate and disseminate its principles and that they will accept the inevitable condition of statehood imposed upon us by a Republican congress and appropriate themselves to the good citizenship of the new state. Sentiment is largely that way and we must so shape ourselves as to merit their good will, and command their deepest respect.

THOMAS W. HUNTER.

An Arraignment of Republicvnmism

By D. C. McCurtain, (Choctaw).

The history of the Republican party's treatment of the Indian people contains nothing that would justify the Indians allying themselves with that party. We do not have to turn many pages back in the history of the government's relationship to the Indians to get a correct line on the Republican party's regard for the Indian and his rights. Take the treaty of 1885, and there is found recorded as discreditable an act as was ever perpetrated by a great political party in the name of the government. It was in this treaty that the Choctaws and Chickasaws were required by the national government, then in control of the Republican party, as now, to give to the negroes, former slaves and their descendants of the Choctaw and Chickasaw people, forty acres of land each. The Choctaws and Chickasaws had to agree to provide for the negroes before the government of the United States would even consent to make a treaty with them recognizing their rights as tribes.

D. N. Colly, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and a Republican, said to the Indians at Fort Smith in September, 1865: "You have by making treaties with

the enemies of the United States (Confederate States) forfeited all right to annuities, lands and protection by the United States." Think of it! The Indians were to have their lands declared forfeited because they made treaties with the Confederate States, when, as a matter of fact, no such course was ever pursued or even mentioned against the Confederate States themselves, the very enemies of the United States with whom the Indians had made treaties and for which they were to be so sorely penalized. Mr. Colly nor any other Republican officer ever said to the citizens of the Confederate States that "You, by your allegiance to the enemies of the United States, have forfeited all rights to your lands and other property." Then why should they declare or threaten to declare forfeited the Indian's property, for doing no more than other people of the South had done? "What was sauce for the goose should have been sauce for the gander." The Indians were under no obligations to the United States government for their lands, much less to the Republican party, they owned these lands and more by a God-given right, and not by the graces of the Republican party. What right, then, had the Republican party to treat the Indian lands as forfeited?

Commissioner Colly further said to the Indians that one of the conditions which the United States government would insist upon in the treaty was that the Indians would have to incorporate their former negro slaves into their tribes on an equal footing with the original members, or suitably provide for them. Here is a fair sample of Republicanism, as applied to the Indians. The Republican party, the boasted friend (?) of the Indian people, would and did take the Indian's property without compensation and give it to the negroes; and all this they did in the name of the United States government.

An Ex-Governor's Reason

By W. L. Byrd, (Chickasaw)

I am a Democrat because after a thorough consideration of the two great political parties, it is my conclusion that the hope of my people lies in the strict construction of our federal organic laws. I am a Democrat because the Republican party, in violation of treaty stipulations, has pursued a policy destructive of the autonomy of the several nations. I am a Democrat because the Republican party confiscated our land for homes for the negroes, thus thrusting upon us undesirable African citizenship.

For these causes, as well as many others, I shall cast my lot with Democracy.

W. L. BYRD.

Some Chickasaw History

By C. D. CARTER, (a Chickasaw-Cherokee).

This is a profound epoch in the history of the Indian. A prodigious infant is standing at the threshold of the stately Republic of the United States, waiting to be initiated into the mysteries of self-government, waiting to be exalted to the lofty pinnacle of statehood. A wonderful metamorphosis is taking place and ere we cast off the crude habiliments of tribal government the sublime mantle of statehood will have fallen around us and we will go forth clad with full-fledged American citizenship, girded in the armor of Christian Anglo-Saxon civilization. This portentous transition must necessarily cause the Indian to modify his condition from that of a political nondescript to that of a disciple of some creed of governmental ethics. In determining our politics we have the advantage of having been reared in an

atmosphere which, to a certain extent, was non-political, therefore we should be able to decide this question without that ancestral prejudice or predilection by which the average American is handicapped. Possibly this is a decision that must endure for a lifetime, and we should dispose of it in a cool and dispassionate manner, closely inspecting the principles of all parties, studiously investigating their records and specifically that part of the record which bears on the treatment of Indian affairs by each of the two great parties, "rendering unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

The principles of Democracy, and the records of the two parties on current issues have been presented in our Democratic Campaign Book, consequently I will deal in this article only with the record of the two parties on their treatment of the Indian question.

An investigation of the treatment of the affairs of the different Indian tribes in the Indian Territory would seem to indicate that both parties have had in view a fixed policy which they have prosecuted with a degree of consistency in each of the respective Nations, therefore an explanation of the intercourse with one tribe will, in the main, suffice to reveal the treatment of all. As an example we will take the Chickasaws. In the early 30's the Chickasaws had become dissatisfied with the conditions that existed in the old Nation in the Southern States. Such dissatisfaction was made known to Andrew Jackson, president of the United States, who was a Democrat. Upon the request of the Chickasaws this Democratic president made provision to get a new home for the Chickasaws in what is now known as the Indian Territory, (see treaty 1832) thus endowing the Chickasaws with the very garden spot of the great Southwest.

During both administrations of President Cleveland all laws and treaties of the Chickasaws were strictly

enforced. We were assisted in the collection of the permit and cattle tax by the military, and United States troops were furnished to remove intruders and outlaws from our country. The only record we have of money having been paid from the treasury of the United States for the education of Chickasaw children was made during a Democratic administration.

The Leased District Money, a fund amounting to nearly \$3,000,000.00, which had been due the Chickasaws and Choctaws for years, hung fire through several Republican administrations and a Republican president, Benj. Harrison, positively refused to allow such fund disbursed after Congress had made the appropriation and ordered it paid. When Grover Cleveland was installed as president of the United States one of his first official acts was to order this money delivered to the Chickasaws and Choctaws.

If space would permit, numerous other instances could be cited to show that all Democratic administrations evinced a spirit of amity, fairness and protection in their dealing with the Indians; that they did not require the Indians to partition and divide their lands with others than members of their tribe, and that in consummating treaties with their wards they did not resort to the disgusting practice of coercion and intimidation.

On the other hand, the mistreatment of the Chickasaws by the Republican party began at their very first meeting in conference at Fort Smith in the Spring of 1866, and the Republican policy of duplicity, double-dealing, bull-dozing and sophistry, has continued during all this time without abatement and has culminated in a climax of infamy in the final settlement of Indian affairs by the present Republican administration.

In the conference heretofore referred to, the Republican Commissioners informed us that by making treaties with the Confederate States we had forfeited all rights

to our lands, moneys, and to the protection of the United States government. This was indeed strong medicine. This weak, simple-minded people, absolutely unsophisticated in the science of government and diplomacy, surrounded and overcome by Southern influences, had been induced to treat with their neighbors and friends who composed the Southern Confederacy, and now they were threatened with confiscation of all their property as a result.

Bear in mind that the Chickasaws did not treat, or make overtures to treat, with the Confederate States until after they had been deserted by the United States troops, and were left at the mercy of the white outlaws and desperadoes who infested our country at that time. They did not even contemplate changing their relations with the parent government until after every vestige of protection had been ruthlessly and unceremoniously withdrawn from them. Still these people, who, according to history had never raised the tomahawk against the white man, had always been the friends and allies of the United States government, even when other kindred tribes had waged cruel and relentless war against the whites, these trusting, confiding, credulous people, who had known no name for the president of the United States except "the Great White Father," were now threatened with confiscation of their property by the Republican party. If you will read the second article of the treaty of 1834 you will find that under the conditions that existed in 1861 the Chickasaws were justified in taking up arms against invaders. At the very worst, the Chickasaws can only be considered accomplices in the War of the Rebellion. The Confederate States were the real offenders, still no such threat was ever made against these States.

The hand of the Republican party was clearly shown during the conference when they attempted to make

the Chickasaws accept their former slaves as members of their tribe. One object of this threat of confiscation of our property was to intimidate the Chickasaws and bluff them into taking their former slaves to their bosom as their equals, under the vain delusion that the negro would be elevated instead of the Indian degraded. The Chickasaws flatly refused, and immortalized themselves with all respectable people when they showed that they were willing to sacrifice all things in order to maintain their self respect. When it was made plain to the Republican party that the Chickasaws would not accept the negro to full citizenship then this party did the next best thing it could, for this "favored son of Ham," and by their usual tactics of coercion, chicanery and bluff, forced the Chickasaws to give the negroes 40 acres of land at a nominal price, which was increased, without the consent or sanction of the Chickasaws, to twice that amount, by an act passed at the last session of Congress.

In the Winter of 1891-2, the Republican administration enacted a law creating what is known as the Dawes Commission, and authorizing such commission to treat with the Indians in Indian Territory with a view of changing their tribal status and taking their lands in severalty. The Republican party, with the dilatory tactics universally employed in dealing with Indian matters, failed to appoint this commission during the remainder of the term of President Harrison, and the commission was not appointed until 1893, when it was appointed by Grover Cleveland, a Democratic president. The commission was Democratic in politics with the exception of ex-Senator Dawes, who was a Republican, and he was made one of this commission by provision of the act, on account of his supposed great information and knowledge of Indian affairs. At an International Council of the Indians in Indian Territory, one of the commissioners, Major Kidd, a Democrat, stated that it was not the policy of Mr. Cleveland or his administration to

take from the Indian any of his rights or property or to take the settlement of his affairs out of the hands of the tribal government. He advised us to return to our different tribes and provide for the adjustment of our estates by each respective Nation, and that he would show us how to make a territorial form of government in which only Indians could participate; to quote his language, "instead of having five weak, divided governments, you will have one big, strong Indian government of Indian Territory, ruled exclusively by Indian voters."

Notwithstanding the fact that a large proportion of the Indians themselves were clamoring for a change at this time and were heartily in accord with Major Kidd's policy, this International Council turned down this proposition and afterwards met at Atoka and executed with this commission what is known as the Atoka agreement, which provided for a pro rata allotment of every acre of our land and a pro rata division of all our moneys to be paid out at once per capita to the members of the tribe. A short time after this, the Republicans regained control of the United States government and the Democratic members of this commission were supplanted by Republicans, and by a systematic and brutal application of the "big stick" that rapacious abortion styled the Supplemental Agreement was forced upon the commissioners on the part of the Chickasaws and Choctaws. This agreement cut down our allotments to 320 acres, when it had already been acknowledged and promulgated by the Dawes Commission and by the Republican district attorneys, both in the Central and Southern districts, that the pro rata share of our lands if divided among the two tribes, would amount to 550 acres per capita; therefore the difference between the Atoka agreement made by Democratic commissioners and the Supplementary Agreement made by Republican commissioners, is 230 acres of land, to every Chickasaw and Choctaw in the

two tribes. This 230 acres of land at \$10.00 per acre, which is a very reasonable price for same, would amount to \$2,300.00. That is what it cost each Chickasaw and Choctaw to have a Republican commission make this new treaty.

In addition to this, two re-trials of what is known as the "Court Citizens Cases" were brought about by Republican administration, leaving the status of the "court citizen" and the Indians in practically the same condition as when their cases were decided the first time by the Dawes Commission, with the lamentable exception that it had cost the Chickasaws and Choctaws more than \$1,000,000.00 to re-try these cases. This, in the very face of the fact that the Atoka agreement had provided that the Chickasaws and Choctaws should have their lands allotted, their moneys divided and their rolls made without any expense whatever to them. \$2,300.00 to each of 20,000 people would aggregate \$46,000,000.00, and \$1,000,000.00 additional for expenses of citizenship cases would increase the amount to \$47,00,000.00. A posting of the books at this time will show that in these two items alone it has cost the Chickasaws and Choctaws according to Republican records and statements, \$47,000,000.00 to deal with a Republican administration, which would have been saved under the Democratic plan of settlement. Add to this our loss in the Freedman transaction, which foots up not less than eight million dollars, and we find that we are short fifty-five million dollars in items of over one million each by dealing with Republican grafters and politicians. Is it any wonder then that the Indian interprets their "G. O. P." as signifying "Get our property?"

The Curtis Bill became a law during the year of 1897. This act directed the Dawes Commission to proceed at once to make our rolls of citizenship, divide our moneys and partition our lands. More than nine years have elapsed since then and even our rolls have not been

completed, and current report of fraudulent enrollment would indicate that these rolls may not be completed during the lifetime of the present generation.

Our lands are only partially allotted, many citizens have not fully completed their filing and very few have received their patents. A capitalization and division of our patrimony as contemplated by Federal laws and treaties, should entitle each Chickasaw, in addition to our paltry allotments, to about \$3,000.00, yet during these entire nine years we have received only \$80.00 per capita, and it is said that we are charged with \$80.00 per capita additional for expenses of disbursement.

Thus it will be seen that the Republican officials, by their dilatory methods and arbitrary, yet vacillating, rulings, have deprived the Indian of most of his property, prevented our neighbor, the honest white farmer, who has developed the country and made it fit to live in, from getting a home, absolutely clogged the wheels of commerce and progress and built up a system of graft beside which that of Stensland and Cassie Chadwick pales into insignificance; and yet they call their party the party of progress.

How will you vote, Brother Indian? Will you vote for the man who has tied your hands above your head and trimmed you to the Queen's taste? Will you vote for the man who has attempted to debase your manhood and degrade you to the level of your former slave, who has saddled a negro on the back of every Indian of the five civilized tribes? Will you vote for the man who has insulted your intelligence by publishing to the world that you are incompetent to manage your own affairs, and the affairs of your family?

No; we will vote for the party that has always treated us with some degree of fairness and consideration. We have learned from the white man that we can only judge of the future by the past, and we have no guarantee that the Republican party will treat us dif-

ferently in the future than have Republican politicians in the past. We will vote with the party that worships at the shrine of the friend of our beloved Pushmataha, "Old Hickory," who stated in the treaty of 1832 that he was "desirous to relieve the Chickasaws of great calamity," and "determined that the Chickasaw people shall not be deprived of a comfortable home." We have many good friends among the local Republicans whom we respect and admire, but we cannot vote their ticket, for their politicians have stood us up and robbed us of everything on earth we possess, except our self-respect, and now they ask us to stand and deliver that by giving a vote of approbation of their perfidy.

C. D. CARTER.

The Views of a Chickasaw

By George W. Burris.

During all their history, the Chickasaws have never felt the need of concerning themselves in what they term "white men's politics." The only public consideration that ever engaged their minds were concerning the affairs of their nation, but now, since the evolution of events has brought them to the verge of citizenship, and they will be allowed to cast their vote in November for those officers upon whose shoulders will rest the responsibility of framing a constitution for the new state, it is of keen interest to speculate as to the politics of the Chickasaws.

Through a course of pure reasoning, based upon facts known to every informed person, there comes a zest of gratitude to the Democracy; for it is known how susceptible to reason are the Chickasaws, and this virtue known, together with the facts, one is driven to the inev-

itable conclusion that the Chickasaws will worship at the shrine of Democracy.

In the first place, the Indians are as strongly averse to foreign rule as are the white element of the country; and when they come to consider the carpet regime imposed upon the people and country, especially during the last ten years, they know too well at the feet of what political party they should lay the responsibility for this condition. To this charge the Republican party can take no exceptions. When they boast of the growing strength of their party in Indian Territory, as has been the case for a length of time, they convict themselves, for to the chagrin of the many local and able apostles of their political faith, they are ignored for the sake of politicians from Kansas and other northern states whom they import to fill the federal offices of this Indian country.

Though the Chickasaws as a whole are not schooled in the great national issues, still they have what we might term a strong natural reason for being Democrats. They have always lived in the south; those who have toiled on plain and in forest in the development of the natural resources of their country were southerners; those who have exerted the most potent influence over them in the way of education, industry and good citizenship were of the southland. In fact, those who have constantly led them onward into higher spheres of action by the torchlight of civilization were southerners, and when they see their neighbors and benefactors embracing the cause of Democracy it is but natural for them to say "The Democratic party is good enough for me."

Going beyond the natural political trend of the Chickasaws and getting them down to one notorious fact: It is no better realized by any people than by the Chickasaws that in the allotment of their lands they have been subjected to an indignity of such gravity as to

arouse amazement, to say nothing of the swindle incident thereto. The Republican party, always fostering the interest of the negro and always catering to his love, now proceeds to utilize these helpless people as tools for the betterment of their negro friends.

In the division of the lands in severalty the negro freedmen are allowed to take allotments equal in value to forty acres of the average land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. From attacks arising from this atrocity the Republicans endeavor to shield themselves with the futile argument that the Chickasaws were allowed a just compensation for this.

Will any sane person presume to say that seven hundred thousand dollars is a just compensation for the broad acres of fertile soil, running into the thousands, set apart to the beloved negro freedmen? With the same degree of conscience could one say that five dollars is a just compensation for a bale of ten cent cotton? Still the Republicans believe the Chickasaws should, for the sake of reciprocity, come into their ranks.

Not being fully satisfied with the favors already extended the negro freedmen at the expense of the Indians, and without consulting their wishes and regardless of their rights, on the 26th day of April 1906, there was enacted into a law by a Republican congress a provision that each Choctaw and Chickasaw negro freedman should be entitled to a preference right to purchase at THE APPRAISED VALUE, enough land to equal with that already allotted to him—forty acres in area.

How can the Chickasaws condescend to support a party which so brazenly confers upon the negro such a preference right over them at their expense? We say preference right, because, while forty acres is the average allotment of the freedmen, just so is three hundred and twenty acres the average allotment of the Indians, and if the Republicans believed in that universal doctrine

of justice which grants "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" they would have incorporated in the same act a provision that each Choctaw and Chickasaw, as well as the negro freedmen, should be entitled to a preference right to purchase AT THE APPRAISED VALUE enough land to equal with that already allotted to him—three hundred and twenty acres in area.

But no, in the eyes of the Republicans this would be repugnant to the political fitness of things. The negro freedmen, up to this time, untutored as to his duty in national politics, must be taught to love "the grand old party" though it be at the expense of the Indians.

No doubt the Chickasaws, when courted by the Republican party, will remember, and in so doing, assume the attitude of Him, who said in the face of the most inviting temptation, "Get thee behind Me, Satan."

GEO. W. BURRIS.

Republican Lies and Canards

The South McAlester News of the 10th inst. contains the following concerning a speech of the Hon. Philas S. Jones of Wilburton, I. T., delivered at Kinta, I. T., on the 7th inst. relative to the Indian:

"Mr. Jones called their attention to a living example, by showing that in the state of Mississippi, which is and always has been under Democratic rule, not only were their wives and children forced to sit with negroes but they had denied the Indian children the privilege of attending the schools with the white children. The facts of the case show that the Democracy of the state of Mississippi places the Indian on a level with the negro and there is no reason for believing that the Indian would receive better treatment at the hands of the Democrats in this country if they should gain power."

That the ignorance of this Republican oracle is only

exceeded by his presumption and mendacity, is proven by the following extract produced below from a letter from Attorney General Williams of the State of Mississippi to C. D. Carter, Secretary of the Democratic Campaign Committee:

"Any statement that there is a statute in this state requiring Indian children to attend negro schools or prohibiting them from attending white schools, is absolutely without foundation. The only statute upon the subject is section 4037 of the annotated code of 1892 which reads as follows:

"4037—Schools for Indian children, in a county where there are Indian children, sufficient to form a school, the county school board may locate one or more schools exclusively for Indians and the state board of education may provide special license for teachers therein."

"You will readily observe that this statute was provided for the convenience of the Indian and was for the purpose of providing them for a school to be attended exclusively by Indian children and was in deference to their well known desire to preserve their racial integrity. In counties where there were not a sufficient number of Indian children to justify the organization of separate schools for the Indians, they attended white schools without any restrictions whatever.

"As to the use of trains, I beg to say that our statute on the subject of separate coaches for the races, section 3562, is as follows:

"3562—Equal but Separate Accommodations for the Races—Every railway carrying passengers in the state shall provide equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races by providing two or more passenger cars for each passenger train, or by dividing the passenger car by partition to secure separate accommodations."

"The same provision identically applies to waiting rooms at depots and of course the term "colored" has reference alone to persons of negro blood. As a matter of fact the Indians have always been permitted to use the same cars and waiting rooms as the whites, and has been welcomed in those compartments at all times:

"So far as there being any prohibition against the intermarriage of whites and Indians, that too is a campaign canard. The only statute that we have against miscegenation is the following:

"Section 2859.—The marriage of a white person and a negro or mulatto or person who shall have one-eighth or more of negro blood, or with a Mongolian or a person who shall have one-eighth or more Mongolian blood, shall be unlawful, and such marriage shall be unlawful and void; and any party thereto, on conviction, shall be punished as for a marriage within the degrees prohibited by the last two sections and any attempt to evade this and the two preceding sections by marrying out of this state and returning to it shall be within them."

"It will be seen that the prohibition against the inter-marriage of the races extends only to the negro race and the Mongolian race. As a matter of fact Indians and Caucasians have inter-married freely in this state without legal impediment or loss of social standing. Many of our most distinguished men in public and private life are proud of the fact that Indian blood flows in their veins, and no reproach is cast upon them on that account.

"I may add that no distinction whatever exists between the civil, social and political rights of the white race and the Indian race.

"(Signed) WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

"Atty. General State of Mississippi."

"The Republican press and speakers are indeed

driven to desperate straits when they resort to such cariards and lies as these. It is simply a continuation of the hypocritical and deceitful methods they have always employed in dealing with the Indian. Since their lies are being nailed to the cross as fast as they are uttered, the Indian will give little credence to their barefaced statements unless they are substantiated by good evidence."—Democratic Press Bureau.

A Chief's Reason

By Gen. Pleasant Porter (Muskogee)

In reply to your request that I express my views as to why the Indian citizen should vote the Democratic ticket in the approaching election for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, I beg to state I know of no reason which does not apply with equal force to all classes of citizens of the new state.

The Indians are citizens of the United States, as must be all others who will be entitled to vote, and the laws of the new state must be applied and enforced with equal justness to every citizen of the state. Then those laws and policies, which are best for all the people, must be best for the Indian people.

I have always been in sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party, I feel that this party is the party of the people and that, especially at this time, it is important that a constitution should be framed by those who will see to it that nothing shall be enacted which will prevent the government of the new state from always being for the people and by the people.

Respectfully,

P. P. PORTER,

Principal Chief of Muskogee (Creek) Nation.

A Creek Diagnosis

By James Sapulpa (A Full Blood Muskogee)

The Indian is naturally a Democrat. His sympathies are with the South. He has always lived in a country where Democratic doctrines and principles obtained. The Indian is the only true Democrat. He had a government founded on Democratic principles as far back as history of the five tribes goes. He had a government founded on Democratic doctrines before the white man had a government in this country. These principles are simple justice to each individual, a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Democracy is no new thing for the Indian. Nothing can change these principles with him—no conditions and no amalgamation. The Indians were allowed to hold slaves, the same as he holds plows and cows today. Reasons for which the Indian was not responsible brought about a great war between the white people, whether it was right to hold human beings as chattels. The Indian had nothing to do with that question, he was simply doing as they did in Rome. He was not a party to the strife, and was not in the argument, but when the white people began fighting each other, it was natural for him to take sides, as there are two sides to every question. Knowing no other country but the South, he threw his fortunes with the Confederacy. The cause was lost. The Indian was left in the attitude of a conspirator and traitor from the Northern point of view.

At the conclusion of the war, the Republican government demanded a new treaty, saying: "You have violated the old treaty with the government. You have negro slaves, you must now give them equal rights and privileges that are accorded your own citizens." The Indian had to accept the terms, because he was conquered and could do nothing else. I consider this a

great wrong that the Republican party, which was in power at that time, perpetuated on my people. The Indian never forgets a wrong. The negro is a negro and belongs in Africa, he was not found here when the Indian was discovered by the white men. The Indian did not bring him here, he was brought here as a slave. The Indian recognizes him as a separate, distinct and inferior race and does not want to be associated with him in any manner.

The Indian stands for separate schools, separate coaches and separate waiting rooms.

Coming up from Sapulpa today on an excursion train, the negroes were made to ride in separate coaches. That is the way we want it. The Indian has been humiliated by the Republican party, by placing their former slaves above him and today the Republican administration recognizes the negro is able to care for himself, and has removed the restriction from his land, but the Republican party considered the Indian incompetent, and has placed a restriction on his land for twenty-five years.

The Indian resents this, and will record his vote against the party that has broken every treaty it has ever made with the Indian, and has used its power to deprive him of his lands, and gave it to the negroes.

JAMES SAPULPA.

As a Prominent Creek Sees It

By G. W. Grayson.

Your letter requesting an expression from me in writing of my reasons for espousing the cause of Democracy has been duly received, but feeling that no good may result from such expression from one so little known in the affairs of current politics as myself, I have hesitated. But being urged thereto by other old-time

friends, much in the same manner as you have, I have yielded to the extent of assuring you briefly, that it may be truthfully said that I am and always have been by nature inseparably wedded to those fundamental principles of right and fair-play, which given free and untrammelled sway in the affairs of men and governments, must and always will operate effectively in the meting out of that measure of justice which shall be of such comprehensive grasp as shall reach out to the nature and protection of the weak as well as the strong, the safe-guarding of the interests of the poor as well as those of the rich. It has seemed to me that the postulates of true Democracy as relates to matters civic, propose this state of affairs with greater reason and promise than anything I have been able to discover in the professions and works of other political parties as I see them, and in this belief I am quite content to rest, and shall clearly indicate my faith by casting my vote when I can for clean and able men and clean and effective measures, especially when backed by the Democratic party.

Respectfully,

G. W. GRAYSON.

From a Full Blood Seminole

By Benjamin F. Walker.

I feel that it is time for me to express myself upon the political situation in the new state of Oklahoma. Personally, I shall be a Democrat. To my mind the reasons why the Seminole Indian should be a Democrat are many. The Republican party is responsible for the taking of one-third of our land and allotting it to our negro ex-slaves and their descendants. In the Seminole Nation, the tribal lands were allotted in the same amount

and in the same way to the ex-slave and his descendants as it was to the Indians. They have also caused these negroes to share equally with the Seminole Indians in all funds that belonged to the tribes. This division of lands and funds was confiscation, as it was forced upon the Seminole Indians against their will and without the payment to them of a cent in consideration.

They have treated the negro as being superior to the Indian mentally. By removal of restrictions upon the sale of the negro's surplus they have said to the world that the negro, the ex-slave of the Seminole Indian, is better qualified to exercise the rights of the American citizen, than his former owner, the Seminole Indian. Another thing, they have conferred upon the Indians the rights of citizenship politically. He can hold any office in the gift of the people of the new state, or the nation for that matter, but yet they say that he is not competent to look after his own private property. He cannot even lease his land without departmental red-tape.

By treaty the Indians were promised not to be included within the boundaries of any other state against their consent, yet when the Sequoyah constitution, which formed a state according to the solemn agreements of the government, was presented to the Republican authorities, the Republican party at Washington gave it absolutely no consideration.

The Indian is a born Democrat. The Indian government, what little he had, was certainly "of the people, by the people and for the people," and when we relinquish our own form of government we naturally accept that nearer approaching our own, and this we find advocated by the Democratic party.

Rest assured, my influence with my people, shall be for the Democratic party.

Very truly yours,
BENJAMIN F. WALKER.

A Rebuke to Republicanism

By Col. Robt. L. Owen. (Cherokee.)

Dear Sir: Answering your esteemed favor, I am emphatically of opinion that the Indian people ought to support the Democratic ticket, first, as a rebuke to the Republican party for its ill-treatment of them, and second, because on National issues it is to the best interest of Indians and whites and black to do so.

The Republican party, by the treaty of 1866, took away, without compensation, by the compulsory treaties of that date, the entire west half of their great domain, now comprising the Territory of Oklahoma. This property was worth over one hundred millions. This property was taken away from the Indian people of the Five Tribes, and given to others, without compensation to the Indian people except a miserable pittance which in no adequate way repaid the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Seminoles, the Choctaws, and the Chickasaws.

The Republican party compelled the Chickasaws and the Choctaws to agree in 1866 to receive within their reserved home tracts in Indian Territory ten thousand other Indians, without adequate compensation for the land thus proposed to be taken away from them.

The Republican party compelled the Choctaws and the Chickasaws, the Seminoles, the Creeks, and the Cherokees, to give up millions of dollars' worth of property to the Freedmen, without compensation. They did this notwithstanding the fact that the Cherokees furnished 3,600 soldiers to the Federal armies. The Republican party in 1871, by Act of Congress, declared that no more treaties would be made with the Indian people, thus depriving them of the rights which had existed from time immemorial. The Republican party thus degraded the Indian people, and degraded the Indian treaties, making them thereafter mere agreements.

The Republican party, in making subsequent laws broke the agreements, and treaties of the United States, in numerous important particulars. For example—by the Act of Congress of June, 1897, they abolished the Indian courts, William McKinley, the Republican president, signing this bill, which the Democratic president, Grover Cleveland, on March 3, 1897, refused to sign.

The Republican party passed the Curtis Act, completing the destruction of the Indian tribal governments, in effect abolishing their national councils, taking from them the right to pass laws, and taking from them the right to enforce the laws which they had, and, what is worse than that passing laws to take from them their property, distributing it by force, without allowing the Indian people the right to say how it should be done. The agreements made with the Choctaws and the Chickasaws at the same time, and with the Seminoles, Creeks, and Cherokees, were, in effect, compulsory.

The Indian people were not allowed to say who their own citizens were, and people who are not entitled to citizenship have been enrolled by the Republican administration over the protest of the Indian people of the Territory.

The Curtis Act was a club to force the Indian people, without allowing them the right to distribute their own property in their own way.

The distribution by allotment under the Republican administration has been made peculiarly expensive to the Indian people. You know perfectly well that many Indians have been compelled to go to the allotment offices, at long distance, at great expense, four or five times, before they could allot themselves and their children. You know that rules and regulations that were injurious, annoying, and unnecessarily vexatious, have been imposed by the authorities of the Republican party.

The right of independent state government, pledged

to the Indian people by treaty and by agreement, has been absolutely ignored and denied. The representatives of Sequoyah were refused a hearing by the Republican Committee on Territories of the United States Senate, and by the Republican Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives. The demand was made in writing and was refused.

How on earth can a self-respecting Indian support this party? The Indian citizen who votes for this party by his vote indorses the wrongs done the Indian people. The Indian who votes the Republican ticket says, in effect, that he approves the Republican party and its administration.

On National issues no Indian ought to support the Republican party. It is the party of the high protective tariff, allowing special favorites in the manufacturing classes to tax our people unfairly and unjustly. The high protective tariff has cut off foreign competition, so as to make our people pay more money than they ought to for everything they use. The high protective tariff, having cut off foreign competition, caused the organization of the Protective Tariff League, which now controls the Republican party. The Protective Tariff League, foreign competition having been cut off, led to the organization of the great trusts in iron manufactures, in copper manufactures, in lead and zinc, in metals, in glass ware, in hardware, in woolen, silk and cotton goods, in furniture, in dressed meats, food supplies, and in every other manufacture, almost without exception, so that when our citizens go to the store to buy anything, from a gallon of oil to a hammer, or a piece of furniture, they are taxed from twenty to fifty dollars on the hundred in excess of a fair commercial profit, thus defrauding our citizens of the proceeds of their labor to enrich those who have already grown enormously wealthy at our expense. Where did Rockefeller get his thousands and millions of dollars, ex-

cept from the common people by this sort of secret injustice? Where did Carnegie get his five hundred millions? Under this evil system a few thousand men now own over half the property which has been produced by American labor. Shall our people support this evil system, and continue the depredations of this organized greed, to their own injury?

It is true the Republican party promises relief from the Trusts, but it is also true that the Protective Tariff League and the great commercial Trusts which have grown from it, contribute millions of dollars to every Republican campaign, and it is also true that this party refused to pass a bill at the last session of Congress to prevent campaign contributions by these great corporations, notwithstanding the Democrats made the most urgent demands for such legislation. The Republican party is dependent upon these trusts for campaign contributions, and cannot and will not give the country relief from them. The Democratic party is the enemy of these trusts, and any man ought to have sense enough to see that the Trusts, being devoted to the Republican party, have sound reason for their alliance.

The Republican officials take the ground that the Indian has not sense enough to manage his own business, and refuses to give the Indian the same measure of liberty in handling his property which the white man has, and which the negro has, and yet the Republican party, treating the Indian with less respect than the negro, asks the Indian to support the Republican ticket.

Why should the Indian join a party which cannot carry a single precinct in Indian Territory except by buying up the negro vote? Do they want to make themselves the allies of the negroes, as against their white neighbors?

The Republican administration in effect says that the Indian father is not faithful enough, and not intel-

ligent enough, to act for his own child; that he shall not take a step in looking after his child's estate, even where the values are small without getting out letters of guardianship and paying fees to Republican officials out of his child's estate. Under the Providence of God, no animal is so unintelligent as not to be capable of taking care of its own young. The cow takes care of its calf, the wolf takes care of its pup, but the Indian, under a Republican administration, is unworthy to take care of his own child and the Indian is invited to vote this ticket. Let those Indians who like this treatment vote the Republican ticket.

Yours respectfully,

ROBT. L. OWEN.

As a Cherokee Views It

By Col. L. B. (Hooley) Bell.

As to the Indian as an Indian, it passes my understanding to see how any self-respecting Indian could vote the Republican ticket. The history of the past 37 years of the dealings of the Republicans, who were in control of the government, is a black record of broken promises, violated treaties, suspicious seizures, our autonomy destroyed, our land proportioned and divided with strangers, our schools taken from us, our manhood debased. We are left without a citizenship and are strangers around our own fireside. Still the work goes on.

In the name of God, if there be one, why should we vote as a Republican? Insofar as the constitutional convention election is concerned, I believe that every Indian and every right-thinking white man as well, should vote for the Democratic candidates, for the reason that the Democrats are more likely to give them a constitu-

tion that will protect the masses than the Republicans. The Republicans being the originators of high tariff, of the trusts (the outcome of the tariff) to such a degree of obedience that they would not dare to provide any measure whereby the railroads and money combine would be restricted in their present privileges, under Republican protection of squeezing the poor devils of the country out of their hard earned savings, whether he be Democrat or Republican.

Everything is fish that comes into their net, when the conditions can be turned into dollars and cents, be they iron or steel monopoly, railroad mergers, stock jobbing syndicates, beef packers combine or any corporation to rob the public, even down to the peanut roaster. It would be foolishness to believe that a Republican, so handicapped, would or could give the people any relief. It would not be giving their friends a "square deal."

L. B. BELL.

An Indictment of Hitchcockism

The following letter was contributed by Henry Bluejacket of Bluejacket, I. T. Mr. Bluejacket is one of the most noted Shawnee-Cherokee Indians. He is a blood relation of their most celebrated chief, Tecumseh:

"I am glad of an opportunity to express my sentiments through your pamphlet to my people. I have had no opportunity to be either an active Democrat or Republican. As a member of my tribe my interest in politics has only been in tribal affairs.

"You ask me to state why I think the Indian should not be a Republican. For one I believe the Republican party has sought to reduce the Indian, destroy his identity and crowd him from the lands given him by sacred treaties with the great Federal government. The experience of our tribe in making treaties has proved no

friendship from Secretary Hitchcock. He has destroyed our government in order to enforce submission to his unjust exactions and restored it only on our humiliated acceptance of his despotic policy.

He has attempted to make pignies of our governors. He has denied the authority to carry out treaty provisions. He is now holding back deeds to our lands that should have been delivered long ago. Our protests have fallen flat and our rolls could have been closed years ago, had it not been for Hitchcock and Bixby. The Dawes Commission wanted fat jobs to hand out. They piled on more red tape and more clerks and each year would order their work done over. No Indian knows when he will get his patent or when his land will be segregated. Hitchcock is aiding and abetting the Standard Oil Trust to monopolize the oil and gas lands in the Cherokee Nation, and to force independent operators out of business.

When an Indian gets into trouble he finds no friends in the Federal Courts. The jails have been filled by our full bloods, who did not know the law, and had no money to hire an attorney, yet they were rich in lands held up by Hitchcock. In some of the Federal Courts they have given preference to the companies who wanted to control the lands of the minors. Cases exist where these guardians are treating their wards as if they were animals, although these wards have lots of rich land. These courts have no sympathy with or interest in our children.

The Federal Courts have never recognized the Indian as worthy of confidence. Now these judges and politicians want our vote for the Republican party. Hitchcock is called a good Republican. He is kept in power by a great Republican. The Republicans of Oklahoma in both the congressional conventions have endorsed Roosevelt's administration, which is an endorsement of Hitch-

est menace to the liberties of the American people, and being comparatively free from the rule and power of corporate greed, they in their daily life preach and practice those truly American principles before referred to and enumerated in the Declaration of Independence.

Said reservation people cannot, as individuals, accept the doctrine of Alexander Hamilton, that only the wealthy and wise are fit to be entrusted with the government. They cling most tenaciously to the doctrine of Jefferson, that all the powers of government, should be lodged in the people, and that only the common people can be entrusted with the power of government, for the reason that the common people possess more of honesty.

The Republican doctrine of paternalism and centralized power and special privileges, will ever be odious to the people of the Osage reservation so long as they think and live as they now do.

The population comprises two distinct types—Indian and white. The negro is not an element as yet to be considered for the reason that the local laws of the Osage Indians have prohibited the negro living on the reservation. The people of the Osage reservation are God-fearing, hard-working, law-abiding, moral and Democratic. The white portion of said people have come from bordering and nearby states, intent upon gaining a livelihood by honest labor, and they have done so in spite of the opposition and shameful oppression of Republican misrule for years.

PERMIT TAX.

As an instance of the glaring wrongs that have been perpetrated upon the white working man on the Osage reservation, might be cited what is known as the "permit tax." It is in effect a tax of twelve dollars per annum upon every adult white male, who seeks to

make his living by honest work. Nowhere in the history of American civilization has such an outrage been perpetrated on the American workingman. It is distinctively an instance of Republican misrule and the wrongful exercise of arbitrary power by those clothed with brief and limited authority.

It is rendered more odious because it is without warrant of law or sanction of the people. It meets with the universal condemnation of the individual members of the Osage tribe, in whose behalf said tax is supposed to be collected. Said tax of twelve dollars per annum is from every white working man on the reservation by arbitrary behest, and the money so derived has been outrageously squandered in the maintenance of a useless hated and political constabulary, who are and have been, distinguished for their insolence, excessive lack of courtesy and the weight in avordupois of the arsenals and ordnance displayed on or about their persons.

As to the wrongs that the Osage Indians have suffered at the hands of the Republican party, the abolishment of their local government is proper to be cited. The Republican party, because of its innate adherence to paternalism, its love of centralized power, its desire to exercise arbitrary force, brazenly deprived the Osage people of local self-government and lodged all the reins of authority in political henchmen, who had no other commendation than servility and the willingness to carry out autocratic rule, whether right or wrong.

DOING AWAY WITH TREATY-MAKING POWER OF INDIANS.

The Osage Indians realize the wrong that was done them and all other Indians by a Republican congress in 1872, when a law was placed upon the statute books prohibiting the making of treaties with any tribe of Indians and wiped out the Democratic policy of nearly an

clause and denied the Osages that remedy of having the equity of their claims against the United States adjusted. The Department of the Interior, which is particularly charged with looking after the welfare of the Indians, by letter of C. F. Larrabee, Acting Indian Commissioner, dated June 5th, 1905, recommended to Congress, that the section of the Osage agreement or allotment bill, which provided that the claims of the Osages of whatsoever nature, be submitted to a court of Claims, be stricken out, and in making said recommendation, used these words: "I know of no valid claim which the (Osage) Indians have against the United States."

The above statement was made in face of the fact, that it is known to every official in the Indian division of the Interior Department, that the "civilization fund" of \$750,000, with forty years interest at five per centum per annum, was due to the Osages from the United States. E. A. Hitchcock, secretary of the Interior, in a recommendation, dated June 6, 1906 coincided with the said recommendation of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in these words: "In my judgment, the reinsertion of section 5 of the original bill, providing that claims of the Indians of 'whatsoever nature shall be submitted to the Court of Claims' I can not subscribe to under any circumstances, as it would open the door to endless frauds with regard to claims, some of which have been already settled by the Department, and others which would surely follow."

The Osages admit that the Department has already settled some claims, but they at the same time protest that said claims were improperly settled, and were asking in the allotment bill for the division of their lands and funds, for a final settlement with the United States, and that their claims of "whatsoever nature shall be submitted to the Court of Claims." The denial of this right to the Osages in that one particular instance, de-

prived them of \$2,225,000, without mentioning other lesser claims. At the same time the last Congress conferred jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine the claim of Vann, Adair and others against the Osages, for \$180,000. In the past Republican congresses have conferred jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine claims against the Osages of divers persons, that aggregated hundreds of thousands of dollars; but in every instance, where the Osages had what they deemed a lawful claim against the United States, the remedy to recover said claim has been denied them.

RAILROADS.

Another instance of great wrong done the Osages, is the special privileges granted to railroads through the Osage reservation. There are now three trunk lines through the Osage reservation, which acquired the lands they now use, not by condemnation proceedings, but by outright confiscation, under laws such as the Enid and Anadarko act and the regulations in force in the Interior Department.

In some instances officials of the Interior Department rode with railroad attorneys and appraised the lands to be taken for railroad purposes at values so low as to be astounding, and the Indian whose lands were taken was entirely ignored, and in some instances was commanded to accept the measly pittance proffered, and in most instances the Indian was coerced into taking the same. It is notorious, that the rights of individual Indians who had improved farms and nice homes along said railroad rights of way, were utterly disregarded, and their property confiscated under the right of way acts and departmental rules before referred to, which amounted to actual confiscation.

It is also notorious, as shown in clearest detail, by Charles F. Leach, civil engineer for the Osages, that said

railroads have appropriated large tracts of Osage lands that is not necessary for the use and proper conduct of said railways, but appears to have been taken with the view of profiting by the enhanced value of Osage lands in the near future. Said report of Engineer Leach was long ago submitted to the United States district attorney for Oklahoma to apprise him of the situation in order that legal steps might be taken to recover said land for the Osages. Said report of Engineer Leach was also made to the Interior Department, and is a matter of public record, showing in clearest detail, the wrongful appropriation of Osage lands, and the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior have both wholly failed to come to the rescue of the Osages in the matter. On the contrary, a Republican Congress, at the last session, confirmed said lands in said railways, thereby effectually depriving the Osages of the same.

INCONVENIENCE TO COURTS.

The people of the Osage Reservation, both white and Indian, will not soon forget the hardships imposed upon them by the Republican party in forcing them to go to Fort Smith, Arkansas, Topeka, Leavenworth, Ft. Scott and Wichita, Kansas, Paris, Texas, Muskogee, I. T., and Guthrie, Stillwater, Pawnee and Newkirk, Oklahoma, to attend court as witnesses and litigants. The white people of the Osage Reservation will long remember that they have been denied courts on the Osage reservation, and that they were forced to go off of the reservation, without excuse, to attend courts for the enforcement of their rights or the redress of their wrongs.

They will long remember that the Republican party was responsible, and is responsible, for the un-American condition on this Reservation, of "Taxation without representation," they having to pay court and territorial taxes at Pawnee. They will long remember that they

have for years prayed for county organization and for courts at home, and said prayers have been denied by the Republican party. It is true that a court of limited jurisdiction has been provided for the Reservation, in all cases where the Osage Indian is a defendant; but where a white person is either plaintiff or defendant, and where the Indian is the party plaintiff, they together must go off of the Reservation in all classes of litigation.

The above outlines some of the grave wrongs that have been done to the white and Indian population of this Reservation by the Republican party, and does not enumerate many others that could be cited.

To sum up, the people of the Osage Reservation, when they go to the polls to exercise the right of suffrage, will have in their minds several things for which the Republican party is responsible, chief of which are, first: The odious permit tax, of \$12 per annum for the right to work; second, Taxation without representation; third, Denial of county organization and local self-government; fourth, The "Civilization Fund," representing the robbery of the Osage people of \$1,000 per capita, and the denial of the right to have claims against the government passed upon by the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States; fifth, the aid rendered the railroads on the Osage Reservation by the Republican party, in permitting said railroads to confiscate lands, and the utter disregard of the damage done property owners along said railway lines, the introduction of cattle affected with dangerous fevers, which were introduced in the interests of said railways and the packing house combinations, and which resulted in great injury to the bona fide residents and stock raisers of limited capital; sixth, The insults heaped upon them by carpet-bag officials, that have made such deep wounds in the manhood that is to be found on the Osage Reservation, and which can not be easily forgotten, nor lightly forgiven.

(52)

For the reasons above given, and many others not necessary here to mention, I am constrained to believe that the people of this Reservation, white and Indian, will assert their manhood, will voice their condemnation of wrongs perpetrated and continued wrong doing, on the part of the Republican party, by casting a large majority of their vote for the Democratic party and in support of its beneficent principles.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. PALMER.

Tikbali Nan Anoli

Yohmi ka hattak upi homa estet himona tohomba iluppa ai ibachuffa kut lawa fehna, yohmi hatuko Democratic party ulheha nan isht ai ahanta micha nan isht im ai alhpiesa poyutta ka, lawa kut ik ithano hatuk mako holisso iluppa ilihikbi kut nan il ai oka iluppa il ottanihincha chi hoke.

Pe government ut hattak poyutta kak osh ai iba chuffot holitoplichu hokmako, government il achi hoke. Yohmi ka Republican party ak osh government iluppa hoklit iyishi hokmano Republican government il achi. Amba Democratic party ulheha hak osh i noshkobo kut halali hokmano Democratic government il achi hoke. Hattak upi homa hash hiyili kut hash ithana pulla ka pi yimmi shke. Yohmi ka Democratic party ulheha ilupput nan im apihinsa micha nan isht im ai ulhpiesa he poyutta ka im anukfihinli toka ik hana pulla hoke. Yohmi ka party ilupput nan im ayahni poyutta kut ont ai ayalhi pulla beka toka ithana. Yohmi tuk akinli kia Republican party ulheha ilupput yakni iluppa ilahiyili ka ont i noshkobo kut hiyili mut hattak upi homa ilupput atukma nan isht ik ahno kak kia ona hosi ho okla i pihinsa shke. Yukka issa ulheha im ayasha yatuk ulheha hak osh ishahli na ish pibinsa keyu cho? Yuk-

(53)

ak issa ilupput okot ai ibachuffot hiyili keyu cho? Nan ittim apesa ya Republican party ulheha hut ihikbi kash moyumat ik ai alho; nitak nana hohkia kobafila shke, ahni hokmet yemma nukwiya keyu hosh nan ittim api-hinsa tuk poyutta ka kobahafi tok keyu cho? Yohmi ka ilupput illa keyu. Nan ulhpisa ikbi ulheha micha i noshkobokat pehlichu ulheha poyutta ilupput ik chi wihpohonlo tok keyu cho? Wihpoli ulheha ilupput Republican party ulheha ilupputo akohcha hoke. Republican party ilupput osh himak nitak estet himona tohomba chih ma constitutional district ihikbi kak kia ulhpesali keyu micha ittilawichi keyu hosh ihikbi tuka i pehinsa shke.

Yohmi ka hattak upi homa yut Democrat tohomba kut nan annowa uba takohmaya kako yimmi hatukmak osh Democrat tohomba hoke.

JESSE J. DUNN,

Chairman Oklahoma Democratic Committee.

C. D. CARTER,

Secretary Oklahoma Democratic Committee.

Chickasha Okla Nan Isht Annowa

C. D. CARTER, Chickasaw-Cherokee.

Hattak upi homa himak hiyili ka nan isht annowa yut kullo fehna ahoba shke. Nana hatuko United States itikba hekeya cha ik ai ibachuffo kisha kut nana kullo fehna kut onotoyola chi hosh wannihinchu hosh hekeya ka ittilawi shke. Yohmi kia estet himona tohomba chi iluppa ai ibachuffa chi kut nana yokpa fehna kuto im ayahli shke. Nana yokpo ishahli chito hokut pit chukash afoyokka kut himak pilla hattak nipi tohbi ulheba hatukma il ai ibachuffa chi kak osh nana yokpa ilupput pin chukash atukma afoyohka bano shke. Yohmi ka hattak upi homa yut nitak olbel okeno party nana kia ibafoyohka chatuk keyu, yohmi tuk akinli kia himak hushi kunalli hokeno party kanimapo

hekono il iba chofa cha yummuko ila pilahanchi kutik nukwiyo hosh ili bafohka shke. Party kanimapo he kil ibafohko kisha kuti hiyili hokmut achukmalit party tuklo iluppa ipihinsa pulla hokbano ahnit ihiyili shke. Holisso nan annowa atakohmaya poyutta ka afanalichit ish pihinsa hokma party kanimapo iluppu osh hattak upi homa ulheha ilppa i hollot, ikanat hiyili toka ishit hana hahinla hoke, micha nitak hopaki fehna kash "Caesar nan immi hut immi, akma Chihowa nan immi hut immi, ako i hima he ut ulhpesa ka yohmi tok a yammuko chohmicho hosh hattak upi homa ulheha yummi hinchil shke.

Holisso iluppa nan annowa hash apihinsa ka party tuklo ilupput nan isht ai ahanta tuk micha himonasi nan isht ahanta kako ottanichi hoke. Yohmi ka hattak upi homa ulheha hako isht anompohonlila chi hosh am alhtaha hoke.

Affummi 1830 ya Chikasha okla hut yakni sipokni oka mahli yemma ayasha kut nana isht im ai achukma hosh hiyili chatuk akinli kia affummi iluppa im aianuk filla hut ont ai inlat kaniya mut nana poyutta ka ika yokpachot ayasha cha Andrew Jackson, nahullo i miko chito, micha Democrat hattak, iluppa im annowahanchi tok oke. Yohmi na Andrew Jackson ash osh Chikasha okla nan ittim apihinsa mut hushi ai okatola pila iluppu Chikasha okla hiyili kut wihat mihinti bunna hokmut yummot ai im ulhpiesa hinla ka im ottanihinchi na nan ulhpisa ilupput holitopa tok oke (treaty 1832). Yohmi na nan ulhpisa ilupput hoitopa hoka hattak upi homa iluppu ash osh wihat yakni iluppa ayala tok oke.

Miko Cleveland ut miko hekeya moma ka Chikasha okla nan ittim apesa micha nan ulhpisa inla ayokali poyutta kut momat hattak moyoma ka onotoyola tok; nan ulhpisa tohomba mut permit micha wak i lawa ulheha tax atobba chi ka nan ulhpisa yut lhopulli na ulhtoba ho ilayasha tok oke. Michi pe yakai iluppa nan ulhpisa im atiya ikbano poyutta moyoma ka yakni iluppa kochawihla chi ka pia pihinla na okla ilayasha

tok oke. Iluppu illa keyu. Democratie ulheha hosh government iluppa i noshkobokut hiyili ma Chikasha okla ilayasha kut pim ulla ulheha holisso pihinsa ka iskulli yut tili holisso sholi akohchat isht ulhtohom ba tok keyu cho?

Yohmi ka Leased District iskulli \$3,000,000.00 fohka hosh Chikasha micha Chahta okla immi hatuka Republican party ulheha iluppu osh ulhtohomba he ut ulhpiesa kia Benjamin Harrison, Republican hattak, miko chito tobat binili cha ik ayokpacho hatukmako, ik ulhtoba tuk kia, hattak Grover Cleveland, Democrat iluppu osh ayukpachi ho iskulli ilupput ulhtoba tok oke.

Democratic party ulheha iluppat hattak upi homa okla nan isht im ai ulhpiesa he ako im anukfihinli chatuk ut hushi kunalli iluppu fehna ka ottanihinchi tok oke.

Yohmi tuk akinli kia affummi 1886 fehna kako Republican party ulheha hut nana palummi ka Chikasha okla pia ha pionochi tok oke. Affummi yemma hikiti minti hosh himak ant aiyalhi ka hattak upi homa ihiyili ka party ilupput nan isht pim ayahanta kut ai ulhpiesa bunno keyu ho okla isht pim ahanta shke.

Nan ittim apesa chi hosh ittibachaffat ayasha kash ont lhopullichil mut pimachi mut oka mahli estet iluppa nana ho il ittim apesa kut nana pimmi, pi yakni, iskulli poyutta kut pe kaniya hiako nan ulhpisa ilupput toba hatok. Hushi kunalli iluppu fehna ka Chikasha okla pia hut nana i kaniyohma he ut kil ithano hosh i hiyili tok oke. Yohmi tuk kia United States tushka chipota ulheha hut apihinla he ut im ai ulhpiesa tuk akinli kia yummuk ash anonti ai imokofa tok, yohmi na nan ulhpisa kobafi ulheha yummuk ibatakla ayasha tok oke. Chikasha okla ilupput himonna nana kia United States government a ik ikanot hiyili chatuka holisso nana kia afohka keyu hoke. Nan ittim apesa 1834 article 2 yemma ish pisa hokma, Chikasha okla hut

yohma he ut im ai ulhpiesa hosh 1861 tunap yumma ai ibachaffat tok a ottanicha hinla. Hattak upi homa ilupput ibatakla yummuk illa tok.

Republican party ulheha hosh hattak yukka issa ulheha im ayasha kash holitoplichit isha chi ka im ahni tok. Yohmi akinli kia Chikasha okla hokut ilupput yohma hekeyu achi mut hattak losa yukka issa, Chikasha i yakni iluppa ayasha ka, ik holitoplichit tok oke. Republican party ulheha hut Chikasha okla hut yukka issa ulheha iluppa ayokpacha hekeyu ka ithana mut, peh kaniyohmi kia himak okuno Chikasha okla hut yakni eka 40 ka yukka issa ulheha ilupput isha chi ka Chikasha okla ayasha kut im issa shke, ahanchi tok. Yohmi hash ahni hokma hastola yash nahullo nan apesa yosh chieya kut nan ulhpisa ihikbi cha Curtis Bill yumma ai ibba fohki mut hattak yukka issa poyutta ilupput yakni ya chumpa heya imihinsa tok oke.

Affummi 1891-2 a Republican party iluppek osh noshkobo kut hiyili cha nan ulhpisa ihikbi na Dawes Commission achi kut toba tok. Commission ilupput hattak upi homa Indian Territory ai anukaka ayasha iluppa i government micha i yakni poyutta kut ont ai inlat kaniya heyako ahni hosh chieya tok. Yohmi tok akinli kia Republican party ash osh Commission nana kia ika tokolo ho affummi 1893 ut ona tok, yohmi na Miko Cleveland ak osh miko ulhtoka mut commission a atokoli tok oke. Commission ulheha ilupput Democratic party ai iba chuffa bano chohmi tok—achuffa kuto Ex-Senator Dawes, Republican hattak atok oke. Hattak upi homa ulheha Indian Territory iluppa ayasha kut ittafamat chieya na commission achuffa, Major Kidd, Democrat hattak, ut ahanchi mut, Cleveland nan ayahni kut hattak upi homa nan immi ha mokosit im ishi bunna keyu hoke, pim ahanchi mut pim ai okla nan immi ha pishno akinli hosh nana ka isht il im ahanta chi ka pim issa tok. Michi hattak upi homa buno hosh territory iluppa government a ibalilihincha hinla ka pim ahni kut mihiya tok.]

Major Kidd nan ai anukfili ka hattak upi homa ulheha hut ik hana hatuk osh nitak yummuk fohka hokuno pe government micha nana pimmi poyutta kut ai inlat kaniya hia ayokpanchi tok. Yohmi na commission ilupput Atoka tamaha yumma ai ittafamat Atoka nan ittim apesa achi ka ihikbi tok oke. Atoka nan ittim apesa iluppa nan ulhpisa afoyohka kut yakni yut moma kut Chahta micha Chikasha okla ha ittakash kowa heyako miha hatok, micha iskulli aiena kut momat hattak, ohoyo micha ulla moyoma kut im ulhtoba chi ho apesa tok oke. Hopaki keyu ma Republican ulheha hash osh United States a i noshkobo kut hika mut Democratic commission ulheha hasho Republican bano hiyohlichit tok. Yohmi na Supplementary agreement ilupput yakni eka 320 iluppek illa ho pim ihisana ilayasha shke. Atoka agreement, Democratic party ulheha ikbi, micha Supplementary agreement, Republican party ulheha ikbi, nan ittiminla kut yakni eka 230 iluppek oke. Yakni eka 230 iluppa eka achuffa ka tali holisso \$10 ho il onochi hokma, \$2,300.00 ahinla. Tali holisso yakohmi hosh Chahta micha Chikasha okla hut i kaniya hosh treaty himona ihikbi tok oke. Iluppek illa keyu shke. Republican party ulheha iluppek osh "court citizens" achi yakomi poyutta kut ai onotoyola hoke. Kaniyohmi tok okmut moyoma shke, yohmi kia tali holisso \$1,000,000.00 atampa hokuto Chahta micha Chikasha im iskulli ya akohchat kaniya hoke. Atoka nan ittim apesa tohomba mano Chahta micha Chikasha okla hut nan ikaniya keyu hosh nan immi hatukmut ittakashkowat nan immi na ihisha chi ho ulhpisa tok kia. Hattak achuffa kut \$2,300.00 bannot iya hokma hattak 20,000 ut \$46,000,000.00, micha \$1,000,000.00 ash ilibafohki hokma moma kut \$47,000,000.00 iluppek osh peh pilla peh kaniya tuk achini ho i pisa shke. Democrat okla hosh nan ahni atok okma iskulli lawa ilupput kaniya hetuk keyu shke. Yukka issa nan isht im utta illa kak kia \$8,000,000.00, moma kut 55,000,000 oke. Republican party ya ish apila hinla cho?

(58)

Curtis Bill ilupput affummi 1898 ako nan ulhpisa toba na Dawes Commission ulheha hut hattak upi homa hohchiffo, micha yumma atahli hokmut yakni micha iskulli nana hosh pe toyola hokmut yumma moma ka pim ittakashkowacha chi hosh toksulli umona iluppa ishtia tok oke. Affummi chakkali kut ontia hakinli kia hattak hohchiffo ishi kut ik lhopullo kisha shke. Yakni yakoh mako moma ka ki holissocho; yohmi mut holisso kullo (patent) okla ishi kut lawa keyu. Affummi chakkali ilupput antaha ka tuli holisso \$80 illa ho ilishi, yehmi kut himak a \$3,000.00 o okla ilihingha he atuk oke. Anonti \$80 iluppek fohka kut kaniya ho tuli holisso \$80 okla ilishi tok oke.

Republican party ulheha hosh nana pimi hatukma moma ka pia wihli chiyohmi, micha nahullo ulheha hosh yakni iluppa nan ayatahli tuk osh ayasha ka chukka atalaya ya himaka chumpa hekeyu hosh ayasha hoke.

Hattak upi homa ittilawili ma: Vote a party ka timapo ho ish isht apila chih cho? Hattak osh chibak ittataklichit takchit kayachi, na ish kaniyohma hekeyu tuk iluppeko vote a ishima chih cho? Hattak yukka issa ulheha hakkia chik lawicho chia hachi tuk ako chi vote a isht apila chih choh? Hattak osh nan annowa ihikbi mut nan isht utta kak kia ik ithano ahanchi tuk ako vote a ishima hinla choh?

Keyushke: Vote pe kaniya kut party yummuk osh nana pim ayachukma he micha pe kana ayalhi yatok ahni hosh vote ut pe kanihiya he ut ulhpiesa shke. Republican nan isht ai ahanta tuk ut pitikba ittoyola ka i pihinsa mut himak pilla ha nana ka inla chi kut nan isht pim ai achukmali hia nana kia iksho shke, il ahni. Pushmataha hattak ahekeya tok ako ilakaya chi hosh pim alhtayaha. Yohmi ka affummi 1832 yummak fehna ka ahanchi mut Chikasha okla nan isht im ai i palummi heya pisa sabunna keyu, micha i chukka moma kut ik ikaniyo kahi ahnili heke, ahanchi toka

(59)

ahni ilahni shke. Yohmi ka Republican okla ai iba chuffa ya pi kana yut lawa molhi, yohmi kia pi vote okuno ilima hekeyu hoke.

C. D. CARTER.

Miko Nan Ahni

W. L. BYRD, Chickasaw.

Party tuklo iluppa achukmalit pihinsali mut Democratic party ulheha hak osh um ai okla ha nan ulhpisa im ihikbi na ai ohiyili kak osh achukma hinla ahnili hatuk osh Democratic party okla hako ibafoyohka la chi hoke, Republican party ulheha ak osh nan ittim apesa ihikbi tuka moma ka kobafi toka ilithana hoke. Yohmi hatuk osh Democratic party ai okla hako ai iba chuffala chi hoke. Republican party osh pe yakni pia wihli cha hattak losa ai okla ho imihinsa tok atoko Democrat ai okla hako ibafoyokala chi hoke.

Iluppek ila keyu. Republican party nan ashuchi yut lawa fehna ka pihinsali hoke. Yohmi kut nan ai anukilli poyutta kut achukma keyu ka ithanali hatuk osh Democratic party ulheha hako ibafoyokala chi hoke.

W. L. BYRD.

Republican Nan Ashachi

T. W. HUNTER, Choctaw.

Republican party okla hut yakni iluppa ai i noshkobokat hieli mut nana chimmi poyutta ka chim apisahanchi toka affummi lawat antia shke. Party ilupput nan ittim apesa ilaioka ka hattak upi homa ulheha ittim ihikbi toka moma ka kobafit tayahli na i pihinsashke.

Hattak upi homa nan isht anowa holisso ha okla i pihinsa hokma hattak upi homa ulheha ilupput yakni i talaya ka i holitopa, i kana ulheha ha i hullo, micha nan isht im ai achukma hia pisa hokmut holitoplichit,

ahnichit ihishshi chatuk, micha hattak vpi homa vlheha hut government a hilichit ayasha kut nan ulhpisa ikbit ayasha kut nan ulhpisa achukma ho okla ihikbi beka tok oke. Micha nan ulhtoka poyutta ka okla atokoholi kut hattak hochukma micha nan inpunna ho atokoholi beka tok oke. Yohmi tuk akinli kia pe government ut himak okuno mosholit pekaniya pulla cha; estet himona ako ilibafoyohka chi ka hushi kunnali hut ula shke.

Estet himona tohomba chi ka Republican party vlheha hut ikhana mut hattak vpi homa i vote a bunna hatuk osh nan annowa il aiokali ka im anoholi hosh hiyili hoke, yohmi akinli kia himak okuno party ilupput nan isht ai ahanta tuk poyutta ka pisa hatuk osh vote i kanihiya chi hiyili kut hushi kanali yut ala hokma iknukwiyo hose Republican party iluppa assanalit vote i kanihiya chi hosh okla hiyili ka sayimmi shke. Nan imni ha achukmalit iyishi toka iksho, micha nan im anoholi kak kia achukmalit im anohonli toka iksho ka hattak vpi homa vlheha hut ik ithano choh?

Kaniyohmi ho Republican party vlheha ha apihila hekeyu kut lawa fehnashke. Ummona ka hattak vpi homa hiyili ilupput nitak olbul mihinti ka nan anukfihinli hokmut nana kut ai ulhpiesa ho anukfihinli beka tok; kuna ho nan ittim apesa hokmut nan ulhpisa yemma alhichit, allottoli achukma hosh lhopullihinchichi chatuk keyu, amba hattak moyoma ka i noshkobokut hekeya he yut yimmi hatuk mak osh okla moma ka i noshkobokut heyeli chatuk oke. Alhishke. Hattak vpi homa ayalhe yokato party hocheto tuklo ilupput nan ai ahni ka ik ithano pulla shke, micha nana hatuko yohmi ish ikahno hosh hiyili shke.

Democratic party vlheha hosh nan anukfilli ho 1830 ash yakni iluppa okla ayahanla tok oke. Yohmi cha yakni iluppat pimmi, government moma ka okla i hilichichi cha okla i balilihinchichi ho pim issa tok, micha hattak vpi homa pia hosh United States government a

nan il ittim apahinsa mut nitak nana hohkia yakni iluppa estet ai ikbi tanna hokmut pi ponaklo na, ulhpesa ahni okla ilayokpachi hokmao yakni ilupput estet toba hahinla tok oke. Democratic party vlheha hak osh nana yakomi poyutta ka apihinsa tok, yohmi tuk akinli kia Republican vlheha hash osh hattak vpi homa ihiyili kut estet tohomba kut estet inla kia ikiti bafoko hosh amba territory ilupput momat hattak vpi homa i government toba he okla ahni hosh vote i kanihiya tuk akinli kia ik pim isso tok oke. Hattak i lawa kut vote pe kanihiya tok, moma kut 65,000 atok keyu cho? Sequoyah ulhti hachi hatok. Kata hosh iluppa yakmihchi tok oh choh? Republican party ak atok oke. Hattak vpi homa illa hosh nana iluppa asilhha tok keyu nahullo okla yakni iluppa ayasha tok hopaki vlheha hakia iluppat holitopa chi ka vote ut ikanihiya tok oke. Yohmi ka party ilupputko isha pila chih choh? Anonti Republican party vlheha hut ahanchi mut hattak vpi homa i hiyili kut nan ulhtoka nana kia ilishi cha il ahanta hekeyu, mikmut vote nana kia pe kaniya ka pim anoholishke. Nan ulhpisa ak osh miha hatuko achi. Yohmi ka party yumvoko vote a ishima chih cho? Bartlesville tamaha yemma tamaha Republican ai ibachaffa yosh ahanchi mut, "hattak vpi homa micha hattak losa alheha iluppak osh nan ik ithano hatukmao, estet himona nan ai alhtaha heyatok ut salaha fehna shke." Democratic party vlheha hokuto anumpa ilappa chohmi kia chim achi keyu; estet himona iluppa nan isht chim ai achukma heyako chima nukfilli hosh Democrat vlheha hut chim anohonli hoke. Atoka agreement ut pe court poyutta ka ont mosholi chi tok. Secretary Hitchcock ak osh Chahta micha Chikasha okla i holisso apesa hiohli putta ka United States government a ibbak fohki tok. Nan ulhpisa nana hosh im issa keyu ho yohmi. Ish apila chih choh? Koyushke. Chahta micha Chikasha okla hut ayokpachi keyu Hitchcock ut tiak yakni ya okla i ho-

lissohoncha heyatuka ik pim issso. Republican party ilappak osh nana yakomi poyutta ka pionohonchi toka yumma^o vote a ishima hinla choh?

Nan alhpisa tuklo—Atoka agreement micha Supplementary agreement—nana amihiya kot yukka issa yat eka 40 ho isha he at im alhpisa tok oke, yohmi tuk kia Hitchcock ak osh ikimono ahni mut eka 40 ka chumpa hinla ka nan alhpisa ikbit Curtis Bill himona tohomba kash fohki tok oke. Yakni eka lawa hosh pe pilla kanihiya oke. Yakni iluppa pim ayihinshi kat ilayokpachi keyu ho okla i hinshi tok oke. Ikchim ahakso hosh vote a ish kancha shke. Yukka issa im alla chiponti ya holissochi hosh ayasha hoke. Ilappak ash kia nan alhpisa nana kia iksho hokako yohmi, micha Chahta micha Chikasha ittaturklo ka tuli holisso lawa ka imihinshi hoke. Yohmi ka Democratic party okla hako am ai okla hat ibbafoyoka chi ka sayimmi.

T. W. HUNTER.

Chahta Michä Republican

Gov. GREEN McCURTAIN.

Chahta hattak upi homa yat Democrat keyukmat Republican toba chih choh? Naponaklo ilappathimak party tuklo hieli ka im anukfilla ha afoyohka shke, estet himona ai anukaka ilappak illa kako isht anohopa keyu, amba United States ilappa lhopulli hoke. Yohmi ka anumpa kanomosi fehna ka ahanchili kat kaniyohmi ho Republican party aibachaffala hekeyu kat ottinibinchila chi hoke.

Affammi 1865 ash Chahta micha Chikasha ittaturklo kat United States government a Fort Smith, Arkansas, tamaha yamma nan ittim apesa ittim ihikbi tok oke. Affammi yamma Republican party ak osh United States a inoshkobokat halalli tok. Commissioner Cooly at pim ahanchi mat nana pimmi moma kat pe kaniya mia ho pim aneli tok. Ilappat tanap oka mahli ayasha kak

ilappali hatuko yohmi tok. Yohmi cha yukka issa alheha holitoplichit kilishi hokma nana palammi pipissacha hinla kat anohonli tok. Yohmi ka party ilappak o ihollot vote a ili hima chih choh? Tali holisso million lawa kat pe kaniya tuk keyu cho.

Net Proceed iskalli ilappat achekosi alhtoba hia tuk at affammi 28 ont taha ako alhtoba tok keyu cho? Cleveland, Democrat hattak akosh iskalli ilappat alhtoba chi ka holitoplichit na alhtoba tok oke. Republican party ilappak osh atobba hekeyu na affammi lawa kat antia tuka ilappat achukma ish ahni cha yam-mako ish apihinla chih choh?

Chahta micha Chikasha okla hat 1866 hikit minti hosh 1898 ala ako "Leased District" iskalli ya ishi tok keyn choh? Miko Harrison, Republican hattak osh iskalli ilappa atobbi ikbano tok, yohmi tuk akinli kia miko Cleveland, Democrat hattak ilappak osh achi mat alhtoba shke achi na alhtoba tok oke. Republican alheha hako ish apila chih choh?

United States government at Chahta micha Chikasha okla ha nan ittim apihinsa mat government at alhpesa ahni hokmat hattak api homa inla ya Apache micha Wichita i yakni ilappa isht ala banna hokmat im alhpiesa tok. Yohmi na government at iskalli ikcheto ka atobbi tok oke. Chahta micha Chikasha okla hat yakni million 7 atampa hosh ikaniya tok oke. Hattak, ohoyo micha alla yat \$500 osh i kaniya tok oke. Yohmi ka Republican okla hako ish apila chih cho?

Government at pim ahanchi mat Chahta micha Chikasha okla il ai ibachaffat ihiyili ka \$750,000.00 osh kanihiya tok oke. Momat ittibalhto hokma \$1,000,000 a ona hinla. Republican patry ak osh nana yakomi ka yakmihchi tok keyu cho?

Tiak yakni micha tiak moyoma ka Republican party ak osh pia wihlit tok oke. Ish apila chih choh?

Republican party ilappak osh hattak losa alheha im alla ya holissochi hosh maya hoke. Michä court

(64)

citizen alheha nana mia kako i haponaklo hoke. Ish apela chih choh?

Secretary Hitchcock nan ahni ho congress at tali holisso \$50,000.00 pim aliashit tali tobaksi yakni afanalichit pisat ittanahowa che hoke. Happa ish ayokpachi choh?

Hattak Bonaparte Woodruff ittataklo ilappat nan annowa ihikbi mat yakni ittakashkowachi alheha aya-sha kat nana kat alhpesa keyu isht ayasha ka ottani hinchia kia ikochawihlo tok oke. Republican hattak bano hatak bano hatuko. Vote a Republican party ako ishima hinla cho.

GREEN McCURTAIN.

