



What the  
Choctaw People Saved

By

Defeating the "Court  
Citizens."

1904.



# To The Choctaw Freedmen:

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The campaign for Principal Chief is now on and we take pleasure in giving you some of the reasons why your interests demand that you vote for Governor McCurtain.

The platform of the Tuskahoma Party contains a provision that personally concerns all Choctaw Freedmen. That provision is:

**"We favor the enrollment of all children that may have been born since the ratification of the Supplementary Agreement (September 25, 1902)' and that may be born between now and March 4, 1906, to be recognized and enrolled citizens of the Choctaw Nation, so that the surplus lands may be divided among such children, not to exceed the value of 320 acres of average land to each child; such children also to receive their share of the tribal funds. WE ALSO FAVOR THE ALLOTMENT OF THE VALUE OF FORTY ACRES OF AVERAGE LAND TO EACH SUCH FREEDMAN CHILD."**

Governor McCurtain desires to have the children of the Choctaw Freedmen share in the allotment of our surplus lands, and expresses that desire plainly and clearly in his platform.

The Tuskahoma Party is pledged in plain language as being in favor of allotting our surplus lands among the children born to CHOCTAW FREEDMEN PARENTS, as well as to Choctaw parents. The plank in question is self-explanatory. It needs no comment.

On the other hand compare our plain spoken platform with the platform of the Choctaw Protective Party:

**"We demand that all children born to Choctaw parents, whose enrollments have been duly approved by the secretary of the interior, be enrolled and allowed to participate in the allotments of land;"**

You see at once they are in favor of allotting the surplus lands only among the children born to CHOCTAW PARENTS. There is no mention directly or indirectly, of the children of CHOCTAW FREEDMEN.

When they adopted their platform the welfare of the CHOCTAW FREEDMEN was not considered. They did not think enough of you to even mention you, and if the welfare of the babes of the CHOCTAW FREEDMEN counted for naught at the moment when the Choctaw Protective Party was preparing the platform that was to be the life of their actions if successful at the polls what guarantee has the Freedman that anything will be done for him by the Choctaw Protective Party were it chosen to govern. If they would not promise you to enroll your children in their platform of principles, you have no guarantee whatever that they will notice you after the election. If a man is not honest with you before election, he certainly wont be after election.

You have the printed platform of the Choctaw Protective Party. It is

painfully silent as to the enrollment of your children. You have the platform of the Tuskahoma Party. It plainly favors the enrollment of your children. Which do you accept. It stands to reason that you will accept the one which unqualifiedly declares in favor of the CHILDREN OF CHOCTAW FREEDMEN. Your sacred duty to your children demands that you vote for the party that is not afraid to declare itself in favor of justice to the FREEDMAN and his CHILDREN.

In voting for the candidate of the Tuskahoma Party for Principle Chief you are advocating a policy that unmistakably includes your children. In voting for the candidate of the Choctaw Protective Party you are supporting an organization that has absolutely ignored your children's rights.

If you desire to vote for a man who will enroll your children and give them the same share of land that you received, then we advise you to go to the polls, the first Wednesday in August, and vote for Honorable Green McCurtain.

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W. H. ANSLEY,  
G. W. SCOTT,  
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D. C. McCURTAIN.

Executive Committee  
Tuskahoma Party.

South McAlester, I. T., July 25, 1904.

## What the Choctaw People Saved by Defeating the "Court Citizens."

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We believe you will be interested in a few plain facts about the "court citizens." We are glad to be able to say to you that the "court citizenship" provision of the Supplementary Agreement has been carried out to the very letter.

Did you ever think what the Choctaw people WOULD HAVE LOST if they had not ratified the Supplementary Agreement? Before the Supplementary Agreement was ratified, there were at least 3,000 "court citizens" on the rolls of the Choctaw people. THAT MEANT THAT THE CHOCTAW PEOPLE WOULD HAVE LOST FOREVER AT LEAST 3,000 ALLOTMENTS, OR 960,000 ACRES OF AVERAGE LAND; IT MEANT THAT THEY WOULD HAVE LOST FOREVER AT LEAST 3,000 SHARES OF OUR MONEY WHEN THE TIME CAME TO MAKE OUR PER CAPITA PAYMENTS, OR AT LEAST \$3,000,000.

The "court citizens" were placed on our rolls by judgments of the United States courts and they could not have been removed except by the very method provided in the Supplementary Agreement. Immediately after the ratification of the Supplementary Agreement, the Citizenship Court was established at South McAlester, in the Choctaw Nation. It took up at once the "court citizenship" question and by a decision rendered December 17, 1902, removed from our rolls the 3,000 "court citizens." But Congress, in order to be fair, provided in the Supplementary Agreement that each "court citizen" should have a chance to appeal his case and have it tried by the Citizenship Court on the real facts.

About 1,800, or nearly two-thirds, of the "court citizens" appealed their cases to the Citizenship Court. Judging from the decisions thus far rendered by the Court, it is safe to say that the Court will not admit over 5 per cent of the persons who appealed their cases. That means that out of 1,800 "court citizens" who appealed their cases, not over 90 will be admitted, while 1,710 will be rejected.

Let us follow these figures a little further. The number of "court citizens" who did not appeal their cases was 1,200. Of the 1,800 persons who appealed their cases it is estimated that the Citizenship Court will reject about 1,710 persons. How much, then, has the Citi-

zenship Court provision of the Supplementary Agreement saved the Choctaw-people? We answer in the following figures:

Persons removed by decision of the Citizenship Court on De cember 17, 1902, who did not appeal their cases.....	1,200
Persons who appealed their cases but from the evidence will be rejected by the Citizenship Court....	1,710
Total number of "court citizens" removed from the Choctaw rolls.....	2,910

But you ask, how much was actually saved to the Choctaw people in dollars and cents by these decisions of the Citizenship Court? We answer as follows:

Total number of "court citizens" removed by the Citizenship Court, as shown above.....	2,900
(Each of the above "court citizens" would have received one allotment, or 2,910 allotments. The present market value of the average land in the Choctaw Nation is at least \$10 00 per acre.)	
2,910 allotments of 320 acres of average land means 931,200 acres; 931,200 acres at \$10.00 per acre means .....	\$9,312,000

THEREFORE THE TOTAL AMOUNT SAVED TO THE CHOCTAW PEOPLE IN LAND ALONE WAS \$9,312,000.00.

It is estimated that our total per capita payments will be not less than \$1,000.00 to each citizen; therefore, THE TOTAL SAVING TO THE CHOCTAW PEOPLE IN MONEY ALONE IS 1,000 TIMES THE NUMBER OF "COURT CITIZENS" REJECTED, OR, 1,000 times 2,910 which is..... \$2,910,000.00

Finally, we say that the total saving to the Choctaw people in LAND AND MONEY is,	
In land.....	\$9,312,000.00
In money.....	\$2,910,000.00
TOTAL.....	\$12,222,000.00

In the face of these figures we ask you, who bitterly opposed the Supplementary Agreement when it was before you two years ago? We answer, Thomas W. Hunter.

Who was aiding and advising Hunter in his fight against the Supplementary Agreement? We answer, the "court citizens" and their attorneys. Who is aiding him to-day? The "court citizens" and their attorneys.

Why did they then and why do they now, assist and advise Mr. Hunter? It has been said that Hunter promised them, if elected Principal Chief, he would do everything he possibly could to prevent the Citizenship Court from strictly enforcing the "court-citizenship" provision of the Supplementary Agreement.

Since the ratification of the Supplementary Agreement it has been said that Hunter has promised the "court citizens" that, if elected Principal Chief this time, he would favor the passage of a bill by Congress whereby the "court citizens" might buy at the appraised value the lands they had improved. Proof of

this statement is found in a bill introduced during the last Congress providing for this very thing. But this bill was fought and defeated by representatives of the Choctaw Nation on instructions of Governor McCurtain.

Could Hunter be a true friend of the Choctaw people and at the same time be fighting the Supplementary Agreement when he knew it would defeat the "court citizens" and save the Choctaw people so much land and money? We answer, NO! He was and is not interested in the Choctaw people at all: he was and is only interested in being elected Principal Chief.

On the other hand, we ask you who supported the Supplementary Agreement, and did everything he possibly could to have it ratified? We answer; Governor Green McCurtain. He wrote and spoke in favor of that agreement from the time it passed Congress down to the time it was ratified by the Choctaw people. Why did he take so much interest in getting that agreement ratified? Because experience has shown that he is a true friend of the Choctaw people and knew that the Supplementary Agreement was the best agreement that the Choctaw people would ever get; because he knew that that agreement would defeat the "court citizens," and would save the Choctaw people several millions of dollars in land and money.

Whenever there arises a question that seriously concerns the Choctaw people, Governor McCurtain is always found on the side of the Choctaw people. His able and determined stand on the "court citizen" question should be remembered by the Choctaw people when they go to the polls on the first Wednesday in August. They should remember that they now need a Principal Chief who will continue to stand up for them and their rights in the many questions yet to be settled before their tribal government ends. Governor McCurtain's experience and ability point to him as the best qualified man in the Choctaw Nation to be the last Principal Chief and we advise all citizens to go to the polls the first Wednesday in August and vote for him.

**W. H. ANSLEY,  
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Executive Committee Tushkahoma Party.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., JULY 11, 1904.

“Kot sitisen” aiemma nan aialhe annowa ka haklo chibunna pulla ka piyimmishke. Yohmi ka “kot sitisen” aiemma illuppa supplementary agreement amehiya yumak atuk pulla mako aialbit lhopulli tuk a e chim anoli kut pi yukpa fehnashke. Supplementary agreement yumma Chahta okla hut holitobli che tok keyo hokma nana chinto i kania he tok a anukfillit ish pesah chatuk oh choh? Supplementary agreement yummat ik holitopo kisha ma kot sitisen lawa kut talhepa sipokni tuchina ka ola takla keyo hosh Chahta okla i roll holisso yumma afoyohka tok oke. Yummut amia ka Chahta okla hut yakni kashkowa talhepa sipokni tuchina keyukmut yakni eka talhepa sipokni talhepa chakale cha talhepa sipokni hannale hosh i kanaut ummohma he tok oke; amia kut iskulli ittakashkowa talhepa sipokni tuchina keyukmat tali holisso million tuchina ka ola takla keyo ho pe aiesha he tok pulla hoke.

“Kot sitisen” yummak oka, United States kot ak osh apehisa mak o roll yummak oka afohkat tayaha tuk a supplementary agreement aka tuk keyo hukma naniht kochawiya hetok keyo pulla hoke. Supplementary agreement okat holitopa makinli ho Chahta yakni anukaka South McAlester tamaha yummak oka, citizenship kot ut tawat hekeya tok oke. Atuk osh kot citizenship aiema anompa yummak atuk a afanalichit pehisa cha December nitak 17, 1902, fehna kash o apehisa mut kot citizen talhepa sipokni tuchina ka roll yumma afoyohka tuk a kohchit tayahli tok oke. Yohmi kia congress okut, aiulhphsa ka ahni hatuk mako supplementary agreement yumma afohke kut kot sitisen ut ayohma he ut im ai ulhpesa cha, citizenship court kot itikba isht ona cha nan annowa ho ayakaya hosh nana isht im ahanta chi ka apehisa tok oke.

Atuko 1,800 “kot sitisens” ash ot i case atukma citizenship court itikba ishtohona tok oke. Yohmi tuk o himak ont aiulhe kot nana apehisa tuk a five per cent ont ia keyo ho aiopachit ishe keyo hoke. Yummat kot sitisens talhepa awa untuchena (1,800) hosh i case etikba isht ohona tuka pokoli chakali (90) illa ho holitoblichu ma, talhepa awa untuklo cha pokoli, 1,710 kako kohche hoke.

Holhtina illuppa afanalichit ishke mahaya: “kot sitisen,” holhtina 1,200 hokato i case a achakalit kot itikba ya isht tikono, ahma hatak 1,800 i cases a kot itikba ish tona tuka hatak lawa kat 1,710 fohka ho citizenship kot okat kohchi hoke. Yohmi kano supplementary agreement yumma amia pulla tuk mako cit.

ta okla hut August Wednesday ummonak ma ithayana he ai alhpesaske. Okla ithayana cha isht im ai alhpesa nana hohkia apehpowa che chatuk osh, oklushi i government moshole ont aiulhe itti tayakla anõmpa aielayoka putta apehpowahancha hinla ho miko chitto okla bunna he a ulhpesa hoke. Miko McCurtain ut olbul nan isht ai ahanta chatuk, micha ai ulhpesa isht ahanta chatuk a pesakma, hatak yummak illah hosh Chahta yakni anukaka illuppa onache achukma kut miko chitto ish tayopi ulhtoka he ut ai ulhpesa hatuk mak o chia tohnochi kut August Wednesday ummona bot akania hash ona cha hachi bot atukma isht hash apehelashke.

W. H. ANSLEY,  
G. W. SCOTT,  
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Executive Committee Tuskahoma Party, South McAles-  
ter Indian Territory, July 11, 1904.