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GRAND RIVER
SCRAP BOOK
CLIPS-



INDIAN, FREED, BEGINS LIFE AS MILLIONAIRE

By the United Press.
MUSKOGEE, Okla., March 17.—There is no malice in my heart cause I was falsely imprisoned for years for a crime I did not do. Charner Tidwell, 39, wealthy Cherokee Indian, declared to visitors on his farm at Welsh, Oklahoma, near here.

Tidwell recently returned here after an absence of 22 years, during which he served in the State Penitentiary of Ohio and the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, after having been convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Tidwell was convicted in the United States territorial court in 1890 for murder of Jim Brown, near Stillwell. He was sentenced to life imprisonment on testimony of two boys, who said they saw Tidwell kill Brown. Tidwell, at the time, was only 17, and was working as a farm hand for Brown. The fact that Tidwell had quarreled with his employer was used as circumstantial evidence against him. The boy was sent to prison early in 1900, and saw the outside world only seldom until he was freed by a deathbed confession.

Several months ago Jessie Gregory, a woman living near the scene of the Brown murder, made a deathbed confession of the killing of Brown, saying her husband, Robert Gregory, killed Brown and swore falsely against Tidwell. The woman did not live long enough to learn that her confession resulted in Tidwell's release.

From allotments to be paid him as a full-blood and from oil royalties on his 80-acre farm, Tidwell starts life anew, at the age of 39, as a millionaire. During his absence oil was struck on and surrounding his small holdings.

WHITE MAN'S JUSTICE INVADES ICY NORTH

Dawson, Yukon Territory, March 17.—Inspector Stuart Wood and Corporal Pастey, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, have left Dawson for Herschel Island, one of the most arduous journeys that falls to the lot of the "mounties." The party will proceed to Fort Yukon, Alaska, thence to Rampart House. Here Inspector Wood and Corporal Pастey will leave most of their equipment and proceed on to Herschel, crossing the Arctic divide, then through the timber limits to the Tundra, reaching their destinations about the end of March. It is the longest and most dangerous of all northern trails.

At Herschel Island one of the incidents of the mounted police visit will be the trial of several Eskimos under the white man's law on a charge of murder. Hitherto it has been customary to bring natives under criminal charges out to civilization for trial, but a law recently passed by the federal parliament provides for the trial of the accused Eskimos at Herschel Island.

Viceroy Warns India Against Any Disorders

ENGLAND will use all her resources to oppose possible disorder in India. Lord Reading, the viceroy, told his audience during an address delivered here recently before the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India. He was referring specifically to the resolutions adopted by the Indian National Congress at Gaya, one of which was to the effect that the boycott of the legislative councils should be continued. The viceroy held that these resolutions did not voice the real sentiment of India, and said that the government was prepared to put down any disorder which might arise.

"Those who have India's interests at heart," he continued, "cannot but deeply deplore the unfortunate resolutions recorded at Gaya. I shall not dwell on them, for I do not believe that in these resolutions I hear even a faint echo of the real voice of India or of those who serve her ruler. I will not attach too great importance to these threats. A vigilant watch will, however, be kept on these preparations, and I can give you my assurance that my government will use all its resources to combat and quell the forces of disorder should they become manifest. I know that, if there should be need, I can look with confidence to the support of all responsible opinion in this task."

Referring to industrial conditions the speaker said:

"The general economic condition of India at this moment is hopeful. Crops are good. Unlike last year, the balance of trade is now in India's favor. Export trade is better, and offers promise; tea has had a remarkable revival; the outlook for the jute mills is more promising.

"The interests of India in particular demand that there should be confidence in the internal situation; within and without India there should be an atmosphere of trust that all is well with India. India is marching steadily, constitutionally and peacefully to a more complete expression of herself, to more assured prosperity, to a higher civilization, to her ultimate goal of self-government, and to a great place in the empire and the world."

Holland's Thrift Peasants

U. S. COUNCIL ON INDIAN PROBLEMS

Secretary Urges Publicists Educators, Governors and Churchmen to Cooperate in the Plan

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Secretary Work has requested the cooperation of a large number of prominent Americans in an investigation and study of the problems of the Indians, with the purpose of improving the Government's methods in dealing with the Redmen.

The invitation, sent to the foremost advocates and friends of the Indians in this country, suggests that such a non-sectarian and non-partisan body might form a valuable service to the aboriginals, the Department of the Interior and become a sort of advisory council to them.

Secretary Work's letter reads: "The so-called 'Indian question' has been a problem of the government for many years. Probably no other has attracted the continued interest of as many people with different motives as this one.

"The Indians, many having suddenly acquired wealth, with their citizenship rights, allotted lands, agriculture development, schools, religions and diseases, present an appeal more acute than ever before. For many years the government has been charged intermittently with having no policy, or with exploiting the Indian, or with acquiescing in his extinction, or with permitting the dissipation of his wealth."

SEEKS THE GREATEST GOOD.

"Although the Indian Bureau has recently received encouraging approval from advised sources of its altruistic attitude, the present Secretary of the Interior desires, of course, to plan the best possible policy in its relation to these people and execute it in a manner that will work the greatest good.

"A determination of the government's commitments to the Indian must either lead to an educated, self-sustaining Indian citizenry or the ultimate dependency of a majority of them.

"No national policy for the Americans can be prescribed except by themselves, but we are responsible for the formation and administration of Indian policy. This must be modified as respects details from time to time to meet change in conditions, and we can at least approach the problems involved with an open mind, ready to meet new situations and new duties as they arise."

Am. Business

QV 27

by Remond Gidditts

which the Secretary may issue permits. The Act provides that milk or cream shall be considered unfit for importation unless a yearly physical examination of the cows shows that they are healthy; unless the cows have passed the tuberculin test; unless inspections show that the dairy farms or plants are sanitary; if the milk or cream contains more than a specified number of bacteria; or if the temperature of the milk or cream at the time of importation exceeds 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The necessary examinations and inspections will be made by or under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture or, in his discretion, by officials of departments of a foreign government, or of any State. Power to suspend or revoke the permits is given unless the cows have passed the tuberculin test to the Secretary of Agriculture also in case of violation of the Act or of any regulations made under the Act. The power of the States or any political subdivision of a State to regulate the shipment of milk or cream or the handling, sale or other disposition of milk or cream is preserved, after the milk or cream has been lawfully imported.

Conservation

An interesting question is raised by Public 537 entitled "An Act to Grant to the State of New York and the Seneca Nation of Indians jurisdiction over the taking of fish and game within the Alleghany, Cattaraugus and Oil Spring Indian Reservations," approved January 5, 1927. The Act provides that "the laws of the State of New York (including laws hereafter enacted) relating to the taking of game and fish shall be applicable to the taking of game and fish" within certain named Indian reservations in the State of New York, except that any law discriminating against the Indians shall not be applicable to the Seneca Nation and the Seneca Nation shall have the exclusive right to issue permits and licenses for the taking of game and fish within the reservation. While the Act does not state that the State laws are to be enforced by the State, the title of the Act and the Committee report would indicate that the intention of Congress was to turn over the whole matter to the State authorities. May Congress delegate its powers over Indian reservations directly to the State?

Congress has in a number of instances adopted State law as Federal law to be enforced by Federal officers. R. S. 2338 delegating to the States power to regulate location of mining claims, was held unconstitutional in *Butte City Water Co. v. Baker*, 196 U. S. 119. The adoption of State remedies for the enforcement of a judgment (*R. S. 916*) has been held proper. *Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad v. Clarksdale*, 257 U. S. 10. Several of the statutes relating to the government of national parks have adopted the State criminal laws in existence at the time as laying down the penalty for crimes committed within the park, but these penalties are enforced in the Federal courts.

On the other hand, it is settled that power may be conferred upon a State officer to execute a duty imposed under an Act of Congress, unless prohibited by the Constitution or legislation of the State, (*Dallemagne v. Moisan*, 197 U. S. 169; *Prigg v. Pennsylvania*, 16 Peters 539; *Robertson v. Baldwin*, 165 U. S. 275; *Selective Draft Law Cases*,

HAS FARTHEST NORTH BEAT

Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, of
Royal Canadian Mounted
Police.

Rich. Bond 29 1923
FILLS OTHER OFFICES

GIVEN INSTRUCTION TO SOLVE
ALLEGED MURDER OF MAN
BY ESKIMO.

Staff Sergeant A. H. Joy, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, has the distinction of being the most northerly policeman on earth, he having been sent recently to Ponds Inlet, latitude 72.40 north, in North Baffin Land. The letter of instruction he received throws a flood of light upon the duties which have to be discharged by members of the force when operating far from civilization. It is as follows:

"You have been appointed a justice of the peace in the northwest territories, in which Baffin Land is situated; a coroner, a special officer of the customs and postmaster of a post-office located at Ponds Inlet.

"Your general duty is to enforce law and order in all the district tributary to Ponds Inlet, and the authority given you as justice of the peace and coroner will enable you to deal with those cases which may arise of infraction of the law.

"As a special officer of the customs it will be your duty to enforce the customs laws and carry out the detailed instructions issued you by the customs department. As postmaster at Ponds Inlet in will be your duty to carry on these duties in accordance with the post-office regulations

To Investigate a Murder.

"Your special attention is directed to an alleged murder of a Mr. James by an Eskimo, and you are directed to make a thorough inquiry into this murder and take such steps as are required to bring the guilty parties to justice. Should you find that there is a prima facie case against any person or persons, it will be your duty, if it is clearly established, to take the accused into custody and hold him pending instructions from headquarters.

"Arrangements are made with the Hudson Bay company at Ponds Inlet for your board and lodging. Although you are indebted to the Hudson Bay company for your transportation and board and lodging and many other necessary requirements, still you must

bear in mind that you are a servant of the government and must deal with all trading companies exactly on an equal footing.

"I rely upon your good judgment and previous experience to carry out your important duties with credit to yourself and to the satisfaction of headquarters."

"Get Your Man!"

Though the name and headquarters of the famous force have been changed, and its members are now frequently seen in the streets of eastern cities, their western duties remain no less onerous than they were before when, with Manitoba wheat, they were probably the most famous things with which the name of this country was associated by the outside world. "Get your man!" was one of the earliest of Canadian slogans, and it was the motto of the police whom writers of fiction spoke of as the "riders of the plains," and who are now more generally called "mounties." It was of more importance in sparsely-settled countries but recently brought under the reign of law, that the criminal should be caught and apprehended, than in communities that had long been accustomed to the processes of justice. If one criminal escaped, the tendency of the Indians, the half-breeds and the lawless in the community was to consider the mounted police a bluff to be evaded or even defied. Thus it came about that neither time nor money was spared in an effort to bring any evildoer to justice, though sometimes the comparatively insignificant character of his crime might not seem to justify the tremendous exertions put forth to capture and punish him.

Pioneers of Civilization.

Through the Canadian west, the mounted police, since they were brought into existence by Sir John MacDonal in 1874, have been the pioneers of civilization. In hundreds of cases they had to discharge every function of government, just as Sergeant Joy will discharge it in Baffin Land. They were policeman, coroner, judge, jury, customs officer, tax collector, health commissioner, postmaster and inland revenue officer. As settlers drifted in and the place increased in size, the government would appoint special functionaries to discharge these duties, and the mounted police would become policemen again, or perhaps drift further west and north as their place was taken by county constables or other special local officers. That there still remains plenty of work for the mounted police to do in rolling back the curtain of the North, as they rolled it back in the West, is indicated by the fact that in Canada there is about a million square miles of territory about which little is known, except that it exists.

Fame Spread by Morries.

As Philip Macarow says in the New York "Tribune," the movies have done much to spread the fame of the North-West Mounted Police. The topic has been handled, or man-handled, by scores of scenario writers. The picturesque character of the force lent itself admirably to the pictures, and perhaps there is no topic so agreeable to movie fans as that of the band of evildoers puf to roat by the single gray-eyed man who rode a horse like a centaur and handled his revolver like Buffalo Bill. But fiction could not exaggerate the exploits of the mounted police. The official reports issued from Ottawa tell stories of heroism and hardship that have never been surpassed. Nor are the stories those of an earlier generation. They have merely been shifted from the West to the North, where even greater hardships have to be endured by the brave men who track down fugitive Eskimo Indian murderers for thousands of miles, and taking them from the midst of their sullen bands, bring them, single-handed to the nearest court of justice.

BEST IN BOND JOINS TO COVER PLEA TO LEAGUE

PEOPLE HERE INV ISSUE OF IROQU EXPENSES OF

There has appeared recently in many of the brokerage offices in the city a simple, one-sheet prospectus bearing a picture of Chief Des-Ka-Heh, speaker of the Six Nations Council of the Iroquois Indians in the Grand River section of Canada, wearing the feathered headdress of his tribe. Under the picture are printed the words "Six Nations Bond Issue." Then follows a brief statement of the reasons why the Grand River Indians have found it necessary to raise a \$10,000 bond issue among their own people and their white friends in order to defray the expenses of a delegation which will present their plea for the right of self-government before the League of Nations at Lausanne, Switzerland.

It is said several Rochester people already have purchased some of the bonds, which are divided into denominations of \$50 and \$100 and are payable with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. in Canadian legal tender on January 1, 1928. The prospectus states that should the Six Nations be unable to collect from the Canadian government sufficient of the \$1,000,000 fund held in trust for them by the government to retire this bond

issue, the Indians will raise enough money by taxation among themselves to pay off the bonds.

The Canadian government admits by statistical publications that it holds nearly \$1,000,000 in trust for the Six Nations. This sum has accumulated from the sale of Indian land to the government. According to the original treaty by which these lands were transferred, the Six Nations were to receive the interest on this sum in cash every year. For two years the Ottawa Indian office has refused to account for the principal of the sum and also has refused to make payment of the interest on it. The last payment was made in March, 1921, and included a per capita distribution amounting to \$29,655.96. As there are only 4,500 Indians on the Grand River Reservation the amount received by each was worth getting.

Failing after repeated attempts to obtain any satisfaction from the Canadian government in connection with the back payments, the Six Nations are determined to seek outside assistance. If the Indians do present their plea at the League of Nations, a rather embarrassing question may be directed toward the British as a consequence, it is said.

'INDEPENDENCE' BOND ISSUE OF SIX NATIONS INDIANS FLOATED

Bonds in \$50 Denominations Are Being Sold as "Defense Bonds"—Indian Department Has Given Warning That They Are Not Worth the Paper on Which They Are Printed—Other Means of Raising Money Are Adopted on the Reserve

A bond issue is being floated by the followers of Chief Levi General, as an additional means of raising funds to carry his cause to the League of Nations.

Although nothing definite as to the amount of the issue could be obtained, it is certain that the bonds are for \$50 and are being called "Defense Bonds." One member of the tribe reported that he was approached by Mr. Chancey Garlow at the council meeting yesterday and asked to subscribe. He refused, but stated that he had seen several names on the list and that several of them were of Indians who could ill afford to spare a cent.

A warning concerning these bonds was issued some time ago by the Indian Department, stating that they would not be worth the paper they were printed on. Nevertheless the Indians, attracted by the promise that they would double their money, are investing.

GIVE UP POSSESSION

At the rummage sales being held on the reserve, the Levi General faction are denuding themselves of the necessaries of life in order that they may raise money. Plows, harrows, fanning mills, wagons, pigs, cattle, chickens, household furniture, and many other things of a similar nature are being contributed, and the money raised is being

sent to Levi General at Rochester. One case is that of an Indian who for the last two years has been unable to pay the interest on money borrowed from another member of the band. Yet he was able to donate a pig and other stuff to one of these sales, with no prospect of a return for them.

Although it is common knowledge that a deputation of chiefs visited General in Rochester some time ago, and that a report on the visit was expected from Chancey Garlow at yesterday's meeting of the council, nothing was said. Meetings are being held in secret, at which pleas for further financial support are being made.

Several members of the Council of Chiefs have denied the report concerning the request that the Canadian Government turn over to it the funds held in trust for the Six Nations, but on inquiry information was obtained from one member of the council that the resolution was embodied in the minutes of the meeting held in February and forwarded to Ottawa.

Despite the denial by letter from Chief Levi General, with reference to an alleged letter from King George, there are a large number who have implicit faith in it. Latest information shows that there are approximately 1500 Indians who are supporting Chief Deskaheh in the "fight" for recognition as an independent people.

Intervene Six Nations

Route King May in "Six I Disp

*May 4th
1925
Brantford*

Toronto. — Personal intervention by King George V., to bring about recognition by the Canadian government, of the status of the Six Nations' Indians, is a possibility, according to advices from the Tuscarora reserve this week.

His Majesty, in a letter written to Chief Deskaheh, speaker of the Six Nations' council, is said to have expressed sympathy with the claims of the Indians, and to have declared that only the Canadian authorities stand in the way of complete agreement, promising also that steps would be taken to bring about an immediate change in the attitude of Ottawa officialdom.

Chief in Rochester

Official confirmation of the existence of this letter is not yet forthcoming. Owing to the absence of Chief Deskaheh, who is in Rochester, N. Y., engaged in conferences with George Decker, legal adviser to the Six Nations. Deskaheh's followers on the reserve near Brantford Ontario, however, believe implicitly that the Great White Father beyond the seas has responded to the appeal which they sent to his throne some two years ago. On that occasion, Chief Deskaheh crossed the Atlantic, to lay the claims of his people before the throne. Refused a passport by the Canadian department of immigration he traveled upon credentials made out by the Six Nations' council, and accepted as bona fide by both American and British authorities. Deskaheh did not obtain a personal interview with the King on that occasion, but submitted his petition to Winston Churchill, then colonial secretary in the British cabinet.

Threaten Hague Petition

Probability of royal intervention is strengthened, say the radical faction of the Six Nations, by their threat to carry their demand for autonomy, before the international court at the Hague. They point to the fact that personal intervention by King George was reported, some time ago, to have brought about a cessation of the "iron hand policy" enforced in Ireland by the black and tans.

Chief Deskaheh, despite the fact that he has taken up his residence in New York State, is still a vital factor in the politics of the Six Nations, of which radical faction he is the acknowledged leader. Pending further developments from London, the chiefs of the tribe have declined the suggestion of the Canadian government that they nominate a member of the federal commission which has been appointed to investigate Indian grievances. Bonds to float a loan of \$10,000 to aid the Indian cause, are being sold upon the reserve to the present time.

WHITE MAN'S JUSTICE TO BE TAKEN TO ARCTIC

R.P. 7-5-25
Edmonton, Alta., July 5. — (Associated Press) — Headed by Judge Lucien Dubuc, a judicial party has left Edmonton for Herschel Island, in the Arctic, where eleven Eskimos will be tried on charges of murder. This is the first occasion on which Eskimos have been tried for murder in their own country; all previous trials have been carried on "outside," it is said.

Those to be held at Herschel Island represent tribes from all over the western Arctic. Their capture and subsequent handing over to the police at Herschel by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were commended.

A number of the Eskimos were brought in by dog teams for 1,000 miles or more along the bleak shores of the Arctic. One constable charged with the delivery of a prisoner had no companion but the prisoner himself. Every night one helped the other to build snow igloos and make camp. Despite almost insurmountable obstacles, the "mountie" won through and delivered his prisoner.

GRAND RIVER RY HOME RULE GUE OF NATIONS DELEGATION OF INDIANS TO CAR PLEA TO LEA

R.P. 2-11-25

Preparations to submit their plea for the right of home rule to the League of Nations are being made by the Grand River Indians of Ontario, Canada, according to Attorney George P. Decker, American counsel for the Canadian tribes. Chief Des-Ka-Heh, speaker of the Council of the Six Nations, visited Rochester yesterday to confer with Mr. Decker concerning the legal aspects of the proposal to be submitted to the League.

Giving as security \$1,000,000 held in trust for them by the Canadian government which they say has been withheld from them, the Grand River Indians are floating a \$10,000 bond issue among the Six Nations for the purpose of sending a delegation to Geneva, Switzerland, to present their case before the League of Nations.

Chief Des-Ka-Heh, who speaks English well, said in an interview yesterday that the Indians were determined to raise the money despite orders recently issued by the Canadian government for bidding them to carry their plea for the right of

self-government outside of Canada. Having been refused admittance five times to the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs in Ottawa, the chief said that he had been empowered by the council of the tribes to seek further assistance in the United States.

The floating of the bond issue, according to the chief, is a result of the recent arrival on the reservation of a troop of Royal Northwest Mounted Police, ostensibly quartered there for the purpose of preventing bootlegging among the Indians. During the three weeks that the police troop has been on the reservation, six arrests have been made but no violence has been reported, the chief said, the Indians having decided upon a policy of aloofness and watchful waiting.

As far as is known, this is the first time in the history of the continent that Indian tribes have ever raised money in this way. Little difficulty is expected in raising the amount, Mr. Decker said, as many of the Indians on the reservation are wealthy.

The Chrisan tribes of the Mohawks and Delaware are willing to have all their grievances considered by a Royal Commission, while the pagan element is unreconciled. Among counsel of the Indians is Mr. George Decker, a lawyer from Rochester (New York), who, it is understood, advises the Indians that their claims should be submitted to an international tribunal, and that they constitute a separate nationality, although within the bounds of Canada.

Chief Deslahah, still unreconciled, is now in the United States, and, as a last resort, is trying to induce the Netherlands Minister at Washington to have the grievances of Canadian Indians referred to the League of Nations. There is, however, little prospect that the Government of Canada would agree to any such reference. The report, in a dispatch from New York, that Canadian troops have invaded the Brant Reserve is without foundation. There have been police on the reserve, because it is alleged that it has become a centre of "bootlegging," and that in other respects the law is not observed. In the agreement for a Royal Commission, it was required by the Six Nations that "all questions of political right or jurisdiction affecting both parties, and all pecuniary claims by either against the other, shall be submitted and determined by the tribunal upon their merits."

It was understood that Mr. Decker had approved the appointment of a Royal Commission, but, if so, his advice does not seem to have prevailed with Deslahah. Whatever is done, it may be asserted with confidence that the Canadian Government will not sanction any withdrawal of Indian rights or privileges, or assert any authority over the Indians beyond what may be necessary to protect their interests and to enforce law and order. The Government, however, will not agree to have the schools and churches closed, as an element among the recalcitrants seem to demand. The dispute is annoying, but no vital Canadian or Imperial interest is involved.

The established reputation of Canada for fair and generous dealing with the Indian population will not be defamed. Nor will Canada forget that during the Great War four thousand Indians, that is to say, more than a third of the total Indian male population of military age, enlisted.

*From
Rochester N.Y.
Democrat & Chronicle
4-19-23
Assoc. Press Dispatch*

commence on or before December 1, 1920.

Brantford, Ont., April 18.—Lo, the poor Indian whose idea of big business used to be selling acres of virgin land for a string of beads, has taken lessons in finance from his white brothers.

The Indian Department today warned Canadian redskins against purchasing "defense bonds" now being offered by Chief Levi General, of the Six Nations Indians. The bonds, the Department declares, are not worth the paper they are written on.

Many Indians, however, are gobbling up the bonds, funds from which the Six Nations chieftain plans to use impressing claims for self determination before the League of Nations.

CANADIAN ATTACK ON INDIANS' BOND ISSUE CALLED SLANDER; CAMPAIGN WILL BE CONTINUED

Rochester N.Y. 4-20-23

Declaring that a warning issued to Indians of the Six Nations by the Canadian Indian Office against purchasing the Tribal Defense Bonds is "an ungenerous slander," George P. Decker, of this city, counsel for the Six Nations, said yesterday that the bond issue was necessary to enable the Indians to continue their fight against the Indian Office for thousands of dollars due them from the Dominion government from the sale of their lands.

"Despite the ungenerous slander of these Tribal Defense Bonds by the Canadian Indian Office, the sale is progressing satisfactorily," said Mr. Decker. "They are being taken by Six Nation people who have means, and are being sought and taken by good friends with pale faces in the British Isles and the United States. The Canadian Indian Office cannot stop that even, if, under false

pretense of a sort of universal sovereignty in spots where it has no army to fear, it continues its present policy of filling Dominion prisons with Six Nation victims of its malice.

"This bond issue was made necessary because the Canadian Indian Office has defaulted for two years last past in paying over the thousands of dollars in interest moneys due by the Dominion government in annuities to these people on its million-dollar debt arising from sales of Six Nation lands. The Indian office evidently believes, but mistakenly, that by such misappropriation of these funds it can prevent the Six Nation people from continuing their fight against it for tribal and treaty rights. The Six Nations will go on with this fight and they will win it if there is 5 cents worth of international honor among the white people temporarily administering affairs on this earth."

INDIANS MAKE A DEMAND FOR TRUST FUNDS

Brantford
Council of Six Nations
Presents Claim to Indian Department
April 17/1923
Still Hold to View That Six Nations Are Fully Independent

A demand for the return of some \$700,000 trust funds, held by the Indian Department, has been made by the Council of Chiefs of the Six Nations' Indians.

At a recent meeting of the council, the chiefs decided, that in view of the fact that they consider themselves an independent nation, and as such totally separate from the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government, the moneys and securities held in trust for them by the government, should be handed over to the treasurer of the council.

The decision, as set forth in the minutes of the meeting, reads in part as follows:

"Be it therefore known that this council has decided that all moneys and securities held in trust, by the Dominion Government, for and belonging to the Six Nations Indians of the Grand River valley, should be returned to them and that the government is hereby requested to turn over to the treasurer of this council, all such moneys and securities so held."

This trust fund amounts to about \$700,000, and cannot be returned to the Indians, as the founders of the fund turned it over to the British Government to be held in perpetuity and used for the benefit of the tribe. Under the British North America Act, the money was turned over to the Canadian Government for administration and it is now handled by the Indian Department.

This decision of the council has been sent to Ottawa, but so far no reply has been received.

At Osgoode Hall, Thursday, the case of S. E. Garlow against Chief Levi General came before Mr. Justice Middleton when S. Alfred Jones, K. C., acting for the plaintiff, obtained judgment against General (Chief Deskaheh) for possession of a portion of the Mill Flats lands in Tuscarora township.

This is the case in which Garlow claimed possession of a portion of these lands under a deed from the heir of the original owner, while General claimed to own them under a deed from the Indian council, urging the contention that payment of compensation to the original owner for the flooding of the lands in 1884, vested the lands in the Indian Council and that the council therefore had a right to sell the lands. The judgment just granted, besides directing General to give up possession, directs him to pay Garlow for the use and occupation of the lands of which he has been in possession, and grants a perpetual injunction restraining him from trespassing upon or otherwise interfering with Garlow in his possession of the lands. It also directs General to pay the costs of the action. Chief General has taken the lead in the contention that the Six Nations Indians, while allies of the British Crown, are not British subjects and that they are therefore not bound by the decisions of British courts of justice.

The judgment just secured by Garlow creates a very interesting situation, as Chief Deskaheh himself is a defendant with a judgment against him rendered by a British court, the jurisdiction of which he disputes. Whether or not he will defy the authorities or submit to the judgment, remains to be seen and further developments will be followed with interest.

ELECTIVE SYSTEM WILL BE REQUESTED

Loyalists So Decide at
Meeting on Reserve—
"Victory Loan" Pro-
tested

Monday Sept 26-23
The loyalist members of the Reserve held a meeting on Thursday at the house of H. Lottridge, in Ohsweken village. Chief A. G. Smith occupied the chair.

The letter from Ottawa, announcing that the Indians would not forfeit any rights under an elective council system was read, and received with much pleasure. In the dis-

cussion which followed it was unanimously agreed that the old plan of hereditary chief rulership must go; that the system had served its time and could not be depended on any longer for effective and enlightened administration. The Minister of Indian Affairs will be at once asked to bring about the elective method.

The membership of the Loyalist Association is growing at every meeting and it was decided to still further enhance matters by forming sub-organizations throughout the Reserve.

The decision was also reached to make a protest against what is called the "Victory Loan," inaugurated by the chiefs for the purpose of raising \$10,000 to carry their case to the League of Nations.

RED INDIANS IN CANADA.

CLAIM TO SPECIAL RIGHTS.

Lindm (Eng) Times
**APPEAL TO LEAGUE
OF NATIONS. 20-23**

(FROM OUR CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO (by mail).

Once again the status of the Red Indian in Canada is being made the subject of agitation. Yet it is doubtful whether Canada has ever been greatly interested in the demand of the various groups of Indians to be recognized as British citizens responsible only to the Crown and independent of Canadian authority. There has been a feeling that the unrest among the Indians was the result of deliberate agitation, as there is a general conviction that their interests are thoroughly protected and safeguarded by the Canadian Government.

It is estimated that there are 100,000 Indians in Canada. According to Mr. Duncan Scott, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, among the less civilized groups the high birth rate balances the high death rate, while in the civilized tribes, who have met and withstood the first shock of contact with civilization, there is an appreciable gain not only in numbers, but in physical standards. For the most part they live on reserves, and in the West many are engaged in farming. They have real and personal property valued at £13,600,000 and lands worth over £10,000,000.

The trouble, which now seems to have become general, and in the Brant Reserve somewhat acute, began in 1920, when a delegation from the allied Indian tribes of British Columbia represented to the Dominion Government that by the laws of the Province they were deprived of a large portion of the

land rights granted to them by Royal proclamation in 1763, and that the Provincial Government had exceeded its powers in dealing with Indian Reserves. It was contended that Indian rights in trapping, hunting, and fishing had been unduly and illegally restricted, and special objection was taken to a Bill before Parliament to extend the franchise to the Indian population. This Bill, it was said, was "not only a serious attack upon the position of all tribes in Canada, but a most vital attack upon the Indians of British Columbia for the purpose of breaking up the tribes, destroying their status, and preventing their obtaining recognition of the tribal rights guaranteed them by the Imperial authorities."

CANADIAN PATIENCE.

This deputation was joined by delegates from the Six Nations of Ontario, and the Franchise Bill and the claims of the Indians to complete self-government in their internal affairs were exhaustively considered. Later a deputation representing the Oka Indians of Quebec told the Government that they were unwilling to send their children to boarding or industrial schools, and were opposed to conditional or unconditional enfranchisement. Still later, counsel for the Indians contended before a Parliamentary Committee that the Six Nations at Brantford, the Mohawks of Tayendinagea and of St. Regis, and the Iroquois of Oka were "Allies of the British Empire," and entitled to the status of a British Protectorate.

The Franchise Bill, however, was enacted, and the claims of the Indians to a separate British citizenship in Canada denied. Nearly forty years ago Indians were enfranchised by a Federal Act, but the objection then came, not from the Indians, but from the Liberal Party, which argued that as wards of the State they could not exercise full political independence. When the Federal Act was repealed and the system of provincial voters' lists restored Indians ceased to have the privilege of voting in Federal elections.

A delegation representing the dissident Indians visited Great Britain a year ago in the endeavour to secure direct intervention in their behalf by the Crown or the Imperial Government, but without success. It was manifest that the home Government would be reluctant to challenge the authority of Canada, as from the first it was clear that the Canadian Government could not recognize independent Indian sovereignties in the Dominion. Canadian Ministers, however, have been most patient and considerate. Mr. Charles Stewart, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, has made, and is making, every effort to remove all grounds of suspicion and to convince the Indians that no attack upon their rights is contemplated, that their property and all privileges guaranteed by Imperial proclamation will be respected, and that they will not be compelled to exercise the franchise, which was intended to be not a curtailment of rights but an extension of privileges. The Minister insists, however, that law must be enforced on the reserves, and that these must be reasonable submission to authority.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

At a meeting at the Tuscarora Reserve, near Brantford, a few weeks ago, Mr. Stewart agreed to appoint a Royal Commission upon which the Six Nations would be fully represented to investigate all Indian complaints and grievances. He made it plain, however, that no American would be appointed to the Commission, but that the Indians must choose their representatives from Canada or some other British country. Chief Deskaheh, who has been the leader of the revolting element among the Indians, stubbornly contested the condition laid down by the Minister that the Commission must be British in its constitution, but was overruled by the other chiefs at a secret meeting of the Indian Council. The situation has been complicated by the appearance of two factions among the Indians.

FIERY SPEAKERS PLEAD CAUSE OF INDIAN FREEDOM

AD 1-20-23
**Six Nations Will Continue
Fight for Independence,
Attorney Declares.**

RIGHTS ARE VIOLATED

**Members of Archeological
Society Hear Charges
Made by Red Men.**

Although the conquest of Indians in the United States and Canada is usually carried on by the judiciary instead of the army, Canada is beginning to employ military persuasion to subvert the red men within its borders. George P. Decker, attorney for the Six Nations of Canada in their fight to regain their land, said last night at the January meeting of Morgan Chapter of the New York state Archeological Society at Memorial Art Gallery.

Mr. Decker, Chief Deskaheh, the Speaker of the Canadian Six Nations Council, and Chief Chauncey Garlow, treasurer of the body, made stirring pleas for the Six Nations. They want the case referred to the League of Nations on the ground that all other sources of relief have failed.

Attacks American Law.

Mr. Decker charged that the courts of both the United States and Canada, in dealing with Indians exercised powers "outside the realm of judicial justice." He attacked laws of the United States making crimes committed on Indian territory punishable in American courts.

"When a United States marshal steals across the border into Indian territory and takes an Indian into custody, he does not arrest the red man," he said. "He only kidnaps an Indian when he takes him out of his own territory. The laws are war in effect; and the courts carry on the war when they uphold the laws. The United States marshal, in such instances, carries the flag of conquest into Indian territory, regardless of any principles upon which justice may be founded."

Mr. Decker emphasized that treaties made with the Indians by the United States and by the British government gave to the red men the right to retain their own sovereignty without interference. The treaty between the Six Nations and the British Crown in 1768 established

a frontier line beyond which white men could not go. Mr. Decker said, explaining that the Indians always had rejected their characterization as "subjects of the king." Later he mentioned the grant to the Six Nations by the British King of 50,000 acres along the Grand river in Canada "which they and their posterity could enjoy undisturbed under the King's protection."

On December 8th, according to the speaker, a detachment of Canadian troops invaded Indian territory, arrested two Indians and carried them off to jail. Last Sunday the troops returned and they are now quartered near the little capital building in the Indian territory along the Grand river. They are there, Mr. Decker declared, "to shoot subjugation into the Indians."

The first treaty of the United States with the Indians was one of the first which this country made, he said, the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, when the Six Nations accepted the proposal of the United States that they return to peaceful possession of their home lands. The constitution, when adopted five years later, ratified this treaty.

"Congress blotted out tribe after tribe of Indians under the pretense of white-man sovereignty over the Indians," he said, "although this sovereignty can not exist under their treaty rights without our government. The Treaty of Chent in 1814 recognized the Indians in respect to local sovereignty and treaty rights as a separate people. What right has Congress to seize by power of 'eminent domain' Indian territory, as it did for railroad construction purposes in 1830? 'Eminent domain' applied only to domestic lands, not to lands of a separate people, in defiance of their treaty rights.

Chief Deskaheh told of the promises of the British crown to protect the Indian territory from invasion, and the violation of this provision twice within a month. The Indians are willing to arbitrate the matter, he said, with a Canadian government representative, an Indian representative, and an impartial third party as the arbiters. He maintained that the Six Nations in Canada were as law-abiding as any colony or country of the British empire.

Chief Garlow also stressed the treaty rights of the Indians and declared that the Canadian government had disregarded them. He said the Indians were anxious to have the affair taken before the League of Nations as soon as possible because the Canadian troops already were quartered on Indian territory.

HOTEL
ROCHESTER
AD 1-20-23
SIX NATIONS OF IRO
TO SEND ROCHESTER
Atty to **THE HAGUE TO**
1923

Special Dispatch

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 24.—Indian officials from the Six Nations Reserve announced here tonight that word had been received from the Six Nations at Brantford, Ont., stating that the Indians there were considering collecting \$10,000 from their members to have their American attorney, George P. Decker of Rochester, take the case to The Hague, in an effort to secure "home rule" by Indians on the Canadian reservations.

The latest move on the part of the Indians is the result of the attendance at a dinner in Rochester last week of the two Iroquois chiefs, Deskaheh and Garlow. The Indians are shrouding their movements in great secrecy. They claim that despite the fact that the Indians on the various reservations are split into factions, the

majority of them favor home rule. They also assert that they should not be under the laws of the white man and are a law unto themselves.

Another move deeply resented by the Indians was the placing of a squad of Northwest Mounted Police on the Brantford, Ont., reserve.

The Indians expect to have a consultation at Ottawa in the immediate future and then will send representatives to Rochester to consult with Attorney Decker.

Ottawa officials, interviewed tonight by a representative of The Rochester Herald, stated that they would stand for no outside interference with Canadian Indians. They claim that the Indians are being justly treated and will be properly dealt with. The heads of the department are out of the city tonight, but it was stated from an authoritative source that on their return to the Canadian capital officials, an announcement of international importance would be issued.

**GENERAL MUST
GIVE UP LANDS
AND PAY COSTS**

15 Brantford 24
**Loses in Action Over the
Possession of Lands on**

Jan 26 1923
**the Reserve
Must Pay S. E. Garlow for
Time He Has Been
in Possession**

**Permanent Injunction Re-
strains Him From Fur-
ther Trespassing**

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE POST ON THE RESERVE

Will be Established Shortly With Eight Men and Six
Horses Quartered at Ohsweken — Will Maintain
Law and Order, and Especially Put An End to
Liquor Selling

A detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be permanently established on the Six Nations' Reserve either this week or next.

The contingent will consist of eight men with six horses, and their headquarters will be at Alec Lottridge's place, in the village of Ohsweken.

They will have charge of law and order in general with a particular eye to illicit liquor selling which has been quite rampant, especially at Sunday lacrosse matches.

No time limit has been set for their stay and the mounties will soon become familiar figures on the reserve, with a possibility that their establishment there will last for a considerable period.

GOVERNMENT NOMINEE

Announcement comes from Ottawa that Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, will take steps toward nominating the government's representation on the commission to deal with the grievances of the Six Nations Indians, as soon as the nomination of an Indians' representative is reported by him, as arranged at his conference with the Six Nations council on December 5. The commission is to consist of three men, named by the Indians, one by the department, and the third an independent party, chosen by the two nominees.

reservation near Salamanca, N.Y., who came to Washington to confer with Federal Government heads on matters pertaining to their rights under the treaty between the Six Nations and the United States.

The Indians brought with them the original copy of the treaty and a piece of wampum whereby, they asserted, George Washington had authorized them in case of difficulty to apply directly to the Federal Government at Washington for relief.

The grievance presented by the Indians involves a matter of jurisdiction on the part of the Federal and the New York Indian agents.

Canadian Indians Bury Hatchet, Bow to Paleface Rule

Toronto, Jan. 16.—The Iroquois Indians have made peace with the Dominion government. Threats of migration to the reservations of the nation in the United States because the Dominion would not recognize the red men as an independent nation have been forgotten. The hatchet was buried and the peace pipe was smoked at Ohsweken.

Chief Deskahsh, leader of the faction fighting for independence, carried the issue to the council house of the nation, but accepted defeat stoically when the other chiefs at the powwow outvoted him. He and his followers had maintained that their grievances were properly matters for an international court of law, their independence having been recognized by a British sovereign.

Leaders of the loyalists, the winning faction at Ohsweken, were chiefly from the Christian tribes of the Mohawks and Delawares. They were well satisfied with the outcome at the powwow, but now propose to go even further. Their tribes have virtually no representation on the hereditary council, members of which are elected for life by the women of the tribes. The loyalists, it is announced, will work for an elective council "to conform with the democratic trend of the times and to do away with a remnant of feudalism."

INDIAN CHIEFS TELL STORY OF RACE'S WRONGS

Rochester Post & Courier
1-20-23
Morgan Chapter Hears Ver-
sion of Alleged Canadian
Break of Faith.

Members of Morgan chapter got lightning flashes of the Iroquois oratory that made Red Jacket and poor Logan immortal when Chief Deskahsh and Chief Chauncey Garlow thundered the wrongs of their people in Memorial Art gallery last evening. The two Iroquois leaders had come to this city from the Grand River reservation in Ontario, Canada, to consult with the attorney of the Canadian Six Nations Indians, George P. Decker, and when they learned that Mr. Decker was to lecture on the "Fight of the Iroquois for Home Rule" their next step was to appear at the same time before Morgan chapter and plead their case now on the fires of the Dominion government.

The chiefs and Mr. Decker were introduced by Alvin H. Dewey, president of the chapter, and also president of the New York State Archeological association, which has dug from the ground evidences of Indian culture dating back more than a thousand years.

Seek League Assistance.

Chief Garlow said the Indians were anxious to have their case taken before the League of Nations as soon as possible because the Canadian troops already were quartered on Indian territory.

Chief Deskahsh told of the promises of the British crown to protect the Indian territory from invasion, and the violation of this provision twice within a month. The Indians are willing to arbitrate the matter, he said, with a Canadian government representative, an Indian representative, and an impartial third party as the arbiter. He maintained that the Six Nations in Canada was as law-abiding as any colony or country of the British empire.

Mr. Decker said treaties made with the Indians by the United States and by the British government confirmed the red men's right to retain their own sovereignty without interference. The treaty between the Six Nations and the British crown in 1768 established a frontier line beyond which white men could not go. Mr. Decker said, explaining that the Indians always had rejected their characterization as subjects of the king. "Later he mentioned the grant to the Six Nations by the British king of 50,000 acres along the Grand river in Canada "which they and their posterity could enjoy undisturbed under the king's protection."

Charge Many Bad Deals.

"Congress blotted out tribe after tribe of Indians under pretense of white man sovereignty over the Indians," he said, "although this sovereignty cannot exist under their treaty rights with our government. The treaty of Chent in 1814 recognized the Indians in respect to local sovereignty and treaty rights as a separate people. What right has Congress to seize by power of 'eminent domain' Indian territory, as it did for railroad construction purposes in 1830? 'Eminent domain' applies only to domestic lands, not to lands of a separate people in defiance of their treaty rights." President Dewey said that the New York State Archeological association would hold its first convention March 14 and 15 at Albany. Many officers of the state society are residents of Rochester, and this city through Morgan chapter has the largest membership represented in the state organization.

ROCHESTER ATTORNEY CALLED UPON TO DECIDE WHETHER INDIANS DECLARE WAR ON CANADA, OR ARGUE CITIZENRY EDICT

A. McKee - Apr 22-21-

Whether 6,000 Indians of the Brantford Reservation in Ontario, Canada, declare war on the Canadian government or decide to litigate their differences with that government in the courts may decide on a conference which a delegation of the Indians will have to-day with Attorney George P. Decker of this city. The delegation arrived in Rochester yesterday with the wampam belts and other paraphernalia which are always present at great affairs of state in councils of the Indians.

Indians of the Brantford Reservation are incensed, it is said, at efforts of the Canadian government to compel them to accept citizenship, and a council of Indians was recently held at which, according to reports of the event, all the efforts of white men who are trusted by the Indians were needed to keep the younger braves from taking the warpath. White man's advice prevailed, and their suggestion that four of the chiefs of the Six Nation Indians on the Brantford Reservation come to Rochester to confer with Mr. Decker was followed. He is recognized among the Indians as an

authority on Indian law and lore in this part of the country.

U. S. Indians Sympathetic.

Indians dwelling on the six reservations in this state, Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, Onondaga, Tuscarora, Allegany and St. Regis, are aroused over the quarrel and have undertaken, it is said, to give the 6,000 Indians of the Brantford Reservation sanctuary here if necessary to escape enforced citizenship. The younger Indians want the older ones to come to the United States, but are desirous of staying themselves to see the controversy through. The chiefs who have come for a conference with Mr. Decker want to know whether they are allies of Great Britain or subjects. It is a rather curious thing that nearly 150 years after the Brantford Indians settled in Canada following the War of the Revolution, they come here to seek the aid of an American in obtaining justice for them.

The Indians on the Brantford Reservation are the descendants of the followers of Joseph Brant, the old Indian chief who took the side of England in the Revolution and thereby caused a split in the Six Nations. After the Revolution the feeling among the Indians was so bitter that Brant and his followers went to Canada, where King George III gave them a grant of 36,000 acres, now known as the Brantford Reservation.

ing raised from the province of Ontario, seeing that Tory rule had held sway for the past ten years, and during that time he had not heard any complaints made on the floor of the house from these several places.

Mr. Meighen said there had been lots of them, and from the floor of the house, too.

Votes for the department of Indian affairs were passed by the house today.

The Ontario and Quebec vote, amounting to \$183,115, prompted Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen to ask what proportion of the appropriation last year had been spent. He noted that there was an increase of \$28,950 in the amount of the estimate for Ontario and Quebec. There were also substantial increases in the amounts asked for the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

Same Amount Asked.

On the other hand, the minister seemed to be taking this out of the vote for Indian education, which was \$101,162 less than last year. The total amount asked for Indians was the same as last year, and in view of deflation of prices, a reduction was to have been expected.

Dealing with an item of \$183,115 for Ontario and Quebec, Mr. Stewart said there was an increase due to the fact that some road and bridge repairs must be made. He informed the house that it had been found necessary to provide the same sum for Indian education as last year, and that consequently an amount would appear in supplementary estimates for that purpose. The item carried.

W. C. Wood of Brant called the minister's attention to a pamphlet which had been distributed to the members through the mail. It charged that there was "a national crime" in the administration of Indian affairs. He said that if the charges made in the pamphlet were anywhere near correct, it was time that the minister looked into them.

Mr. Setwaj replied that the trouble on the Six Nations Reserve was of long standing, and was due chiefly to the fact that they did not consider themselves wards of the government but allies of Great Britain.

Could Not Make Grant.

Further, there had been considerable distress on the reserve, and they asked the government to make a grant out of band funds. This the government had been unable to do, as the moneys concerned were held in trust.

The chiefs of the bands were not desirous of having the soldier settlement act operate with respect to the reserves.

Mr. Meighen said the soldiers' settlement board did not invade the reserves, but the deputy minister of Indian affairs operated the act as far as the Indian returned soldiers were concerned.

2. *AM 78-22* TWENTY P

Land. Ont. Adv. Est. ESTIMATES FOR ONTARIO WORKS CAUSE DEBATE

Members Question Dr. King
On Vote of \$349,200 For
Province.

DISCUSS INDIAN AFFAIRS

Item of \$1,226,642 Provided
For Education On
Reserves.

OTTAWA, April 27.—(By Canadian Press).—Estimates for public buildings, mainly postoffices and custom-houses for Ontario and Quebec, gave rise to questions in the Commons tonight. While the total of \$127,200 went through for Quebec without a single query, there were many questions from Ontario members when Dr. King, minister of public works, asked the house to vote \$349,200 for that province.

Ex-Mayor Church of Toronto North led off with a condemnation of the treatment of Toronto. He was followed by General S. C. Mewburn, who put forward Hamilton's claims.

William Elliott (Progressive, Waterloo South) pressed the claims of Galt, and asked what had become of a revote of \$15,000.

J. D. Chaplin (Conservative, Lincoln) asked what was being done for St. Catharines.

Startled At Cry.

Hon. D. D. McKenzie, solicitor-general, agreed that all public buildings should be kept in a good state of repair, but he was rather startled at the general hue and cry now be-

DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED OVER GLEBE PROPERTY

Jan 16 1922 Six Nations Indians Are Given Title — Indians May Sell Property

The Six Nations Indians have been given undisputed rights of possession to the 200 acres south of the Hamilton road and known locally as the Glebe. This important decision was given in the Exchequer Court at Ottawa in the action of the King against the New England Company. The case is somewhat involved and some of the evidence submitted dates back to 1795. Summed up, the decision means that the Six Nations Indians may now dispose of this valuable tract of land consisting of 200 acres adjoining the city limits at such time as they see fit.

Before the land can be disposed of, however, a meeting of the male members of the tribe must be called and the question put to the vote. This was done in 1920 at which time the members of the tribe decided against selling, preferring to hold the land until values improved still more. The land to-day is roughly valued at from \$200,000 to a quarter of a million dollars.

Since this meeting in 1920, the New England Company has entered an action to claim the land, with the lack of success before mentioned. The land belongs to the Indians. Should they decide at any time to sell, the Indian Department, of which Mr. Gordon Smith is the local representative, will be empowered to call for bids and submit any received to the Indians for their approval. Monies accruing from such a sale would be placed to the members of the tribe, some 4,000, of whom the 1,500 male members have the deciding voice.

Several attempts have been made to have the City of Brantford move in the matter but it is one which does not affect the municipality unless it should decide to enter the field and compete with other would-be purchasers on the same ground. The Indians have the right to sell where they please and at the figure they demand.

The decision of the Exchequer Court is of great interest to the male members of the tribe and their families. Valued at a quarter of a million dollars, it means that each male member of the tribe shares in a real estate proposition to the value per man of approximately \$1,500.

The stretch of land concerned does not include the ten acres on which the Mohawk Institute itself was erected. In 1795 an act was passed by the then Captain-General and Governor in the District of the Province of Quebec and the Territories Depending Thereon by which the Crown purchased from the Indians a tract of land consisting of about 1,300 acres and "extending six miles inland on either side of the Grand River from its source to its termination." The 200 acres in question was part of this parcel. This parcel was then formally handed over to the Six Nations Indians as a reward and compensation for their losses suffered in the wars of that time. The deed of gift terminated with the words "which they and their posterity are to enjoy forever."

In 1859 the then Governor-General of Canada granted the New England Company the right to the 200 acres under dispute as a farm to be attached to the Institute which was then erected. Whether or not this was a deed of gift has just been decided by the Exchequer Court in the negative.

SIX NATIONS WIN ACTION FOR LAND

Jan 16 1922 Judgment Given in Suit to Recover 200 Acres in Brant County — Ends Long Dispute 1922

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—Judgment has been given by the Exchequer Court at Ottawa in favor of the Crown in the action of the King against the New England Company, to recover possession of 200 acres of land held by the company and used as a farm in connection with the Mohawk Institute at Brantford. The Six Nations Indians, on whose behalf the proceedings were taken against the company, will now be able to have the lands, which are very valuable, sold for the benefit of their people.

The circumstances of the case were rather unusual. The lands formed part of the original grant of some 1,200 square miles, made by the British government in 1783 to the Six Nations, as some recompense for their losses fighting on the Loyalist side in the Revolutionary War. The New England Company, incorporated in the time of Charles II., has carried on mission-

ary and education work among the Indians since an early period in the colonial history of America and took up work among the Six Nations of the Grand River about the year 1827. The Indians then consented to a grant to the company of ten acres, on which the buildings in connection with the Mohawk Institute were erected and since maintained. In 1859 the company induced the then governor-general to give them a license to hold some 200 additional acres of land, adjoining the institute, for farming purposes during the maintenance of the institute by the company.

The Six Nations then and since maintained the governor-general acted without their consent or other authority in giving this license. The company claimed a perpetual right to occupy the lands. Finally the government decided to have the dispute determined by the courts, with the result the claim of the Six Nations has been established.

A. G. Chisholm, K.C., of this city, and R. V. Sinclair, K.C., of Ottawa, represented the Crown, and W. S. Brewster, K.C., of Brantford, the New England Company.

Status of Six Nations For Canada to Decide

(Canadian Press Cable.)
London, March 6.—In the House of Commons today Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck raised the question of whether, seeing that in 1874 a formal treaty was concluded between the British Government and the Six Nations Indians, the validity of which has been repeatedly recognized, even as recently as in 1909, by the Canadian Government, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, C. B. Harmsworth, M.P., would state when and by what parties the treaty had been renounced.

Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that, if the questioner referred to the so-called Haldimand Treaty, a question which had arisen was as to whether the Six Nations Indians occupying the lands set apart by the treaty are amenable to certain Canadian legislation. This, he said, was a matter entirely for the Canadian Government to deal with.

T. B. A. E.

On the ceremonial occasions when he visited the British Colonial Office in London to deposit his petition for the King, and yesterday when he returned to his native America, he wore his chieftain's bonnet of eagle feathers, his neckpiece of eagle talons and buckskin shirt, leggings and moccasins, elaborately embroidered with beads by his squaw.

"The Six Nations red man is his own judge of what is good for him and he accepts the responsibility of it. We wish to live together and mean to do so and to exclude outsiders from our homelands. A few of our people have been persuaded, one by one, to leave us and accept white man's citizenship, but nearly all have since drifted back to us, penniless, for shelter after spending the shares of the tribal funds which they took away with them.

"We wait with confidence for the King's answer."

Women Choose the Chieftains.

Chief Des-ka-heh was elected by the women of the Cayuga Nation four years ago, as chieftains have been elected in the Six Nations for the last eight centuries. "Only the women have a voice in the choice," said Des-ka-heh. "It is the custom." That seemed to settle it for him, but when pressed he explained further.

"The men were always away hunting and they did not know each other's qualities. It was the women, who stayed at home, who knew. And from each family the most capable woman was sent to the nation's council. Often she proposed not her own husband or her own son, but another who she said was better."

"But was there no rivalry between the men?" he was asked. "Did no one complain after an election and say that the women had chosen poorly?"

Des-ka-heh's eyes flashed as if some one had blasphemed.

ROCHESTER HERALD, SATURDAY



—Photo by International.
CHIEF DES-LAKER of the Mohawk Indians has just returned from England, whither he went to present a petition to the British Government for certain tribal rights in Canada. His mission was successful, for the British granted all he asked.

INDIANS PREFER TRIBAL STATUS TO CITIZENSHIP

Those of the Historic Six Nations Unite to Oppose Bill in Congress to Force It Upon Them.

VIOLATION OF TREATIES AND GUARANTEE, THEY SAY.
"If Their Chief Can Be Made a Citizen Against His Will, So Can George V.," Says Counsel.

While one set of people, the immigrants from Europe, are finding their way barred by legislative restrictions, another set, the remnant of the historic Six Nations of Indians, aboriginal Americans, in the country long the earliest records and yet not yet have gained in common parlance citizenship. Many immigrants are kept out by a law of percentages which Congress has imposed, and the Indians want to remain apart, under their treaty rights, and they fear Congress will conscript them and break their tribal unity, under a show of largess, known as "An Act to Confer Citizenship," introduced by Representative Carter and scheduled in the records as "House Bill 157." They have girded themselves to fight this measure, believing that it will carry a death sentence for the Indian tribes.

George P. Decker of Rochester has been retained by the Six Nations to advocate their cause. The Carter bill passed the House in the last session and was not reached in the Senate. Anticipating fresh effort to enact it in the coming winter, Mr. Decker has prepared a brief with which he will go to Washington as soon as the forces behind the bill get into action. In his view the professed regard of the League of Nations for the interests of small peoples is pertinent to this issue, and American sincerity in the principle of self-determination is now to be put to actual home test.

"Stop and Consider."
"Political assimilation of the Indians living between Canada and Mexico," Mr. Decker says, "whose domains are outside the proper bounds of the United States, is no doubt contemplated by many as an act of benevolence. The programme is advocated by high officials who deem the Indians still children while in their charge, but may be matured politically by a stroke of the Presidential pen. It is also advocated by all sorts of proselytes and uplifters, disappointed in their own particular endeavors with these non-resident aliens. In its essence the scheme is designed to apply to small peoples surrounded by us and unable themselves to resist any treatment committed for execution to the legion of administrative and judicial officials of the United States.

"Before political subjugation is accomplished over the 100,000 souls not yet exterminated as tribesmen, the people of the United States should stop and consider lest a deed beyond their recall, the total obliteration of the native American, be committed in their name.

"Citizenship means the opening of all Indian lands to the real estate markets, the commingling of Indians with the European millions now here, and the early extinction of the red race. Enforcement of citizenship led to the recent mission of Chief Des-laker to London on behalf of the Six Nation people who live across the border.

"The charge of a resort to force through the Carter measure will be denied. True, the army has not been used to enforce citizenship laws, but that is a deceptive fact. Indians to the number of 200,000 have already been victims of force bills. There is no competent proof that a single adult consented to the wrecking of his tribe. The reason the single Indian was not permitted to come in alone, if he would, was because, coming in alone, he could bring no share of tribal territory with him. Congress did not keep the door closed, for a similar reason, against the countless Europeans, coming in and leaving all Europe behind for the rest of the Europeans. So much for the claim that the programme is a mere measure of justice to such individual Indians as wish to become white men politically."

King George of Six Nations

Sept 23-24
Pleads for Indians



Chief Deskaheh

were selected by the women, who also have the word in land matters.

"When it comes to suffrage, the women of our people have enjoyed this right longer than any other," said Chief Deskaheh. "We always abide by their decision in the selection of chiefs. This custom of permitting the women to rule in politics began hundreds of years ago, when the men were away fighting or hunting."

The chief proved to be one of the best sailors on the Olympic.

"I didn't miss a meal," he laughed, "and it was my first venture upon the massive deep."

Chief Deskaheh conferred upon Sir Bertram Hayes, captain of the Olympic, the Indian name of Tahnyadiyes, which means "the man who gets across the great water."

...ate hardship to the departments.

Emblems.

That was a picturesque pilgrimage made recently by the Canadian Chief Des-KA-HEH of the Cayugas to the Great White Father in London to preserve the tribal rights of the Six Nations and reconfirm through GEORGE V. the solemn covenant signed by the chief's ancestors with the representative of GEORGE III in 1784.

A new Canadian law would make all the Indians ordinary citizens, thus depriving them of their separate racial rights of self-government and their control over their own lands, as provided for in the old treaty. Chief DES-KA-HEH went as an emissary to lay the old documents and the silver peace pipe the chiefs of the tribes smoked with the English, before the King, and remind him of the ancient obligation. It is said that his mission was a success.

The old agreement touches on our history. The Six Nations were allies of the British against the colonists during the American Revolution, and the treaty was an outgrowth of that service. In 1784 probably New York would have given an unfriendly reception to one of the chiefs of the Six Nations. In his recent visit here, on his return trip, Chief DES-KA-HEH aroused the friendliest curiosity. What could indicate more clearly the change in American views?

SIX NATIONS ASK FREEDOM

my Sun 9-23-24
**Canadian Indians Object to
Becoming King's Subjects.**

SEND AN ENVOY TO LONDON

**Who Carries Wampum-Wrought
History of Agreement.**

The Great Chieftain Des-ka-heh spread the wampum belts, three centuries old, on the white bed cover in his room at the Hotel Commodore yesterday and explained gravely why he had gone to London to see King George.

He was to represent the Six Nations of Indians—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras—who moved from central New York into Canada after the American Revolution. And he was to remind the King that Frederick Haldimand, who was Captain-General of "Quebec and Territories depending thereon" in 1784, had signed a parchment which Des-ka-heh now produced. He unfolded the ivory colored parchment, 257 years old, and pointed to the words written in fading ink. In part, it read:

"I do hereby, in His Majesty's name, authorize and permit the said Mohawk Nation, and such other of the Six Nation Indians as wish to settle in that quarter, to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called Ouse or Grand River, running into Lake Erie, setting them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river, beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said river, which they and their posterity are to enjoy forever."

Des-ka-heh pointed to the wampum. "There is the sacred sign of this agreement."

Significance of Wampum Belt.

A wampum belt, he said, is not something to be worn about the body: it is a sign writing of history. He pointed to the bed where the belt lay, six inches wide and several feet long, woven of beads on buckskin thongs. Two rows of brown beads, parallel and about a half inch apart, ran from one end of the belt to the other, separated and surrounded by beads of yellowed white. "This line," said Des-ka-heh, tracing one of the brown lines with his forefinger, "is the white man's line." Then he traced the other. "This is the red man's line." He talked slowly without emphasis or emotion. "Side by side they go. Never do they interfere. That is what the wampum says."

The Canadian Parliament, however, has passed a law which overrules the protests of the Indians and confers British citizenship on them. The law abolishes "any distinction between the legal rights, privileges, disabilities and liabilities of Indians and those of His Majesty's other subjects."

The Council of the Six Nations therefore assembled last month with all the solemnity eight centuries of history warrant, and the chieftains took their traditional places, each tribal group with its own fire tender in the "long house." Des-ka-heh was chosen to go to King George and prove that the Indians of the Six Nations are not his "subjects," but his allies.

"Two centuries ago our people told the white man that neither Onoath nor Corlear was their master," said Des-ka-heh. "That is still true within the little spots still ours within North America, though only large enough for us to sleep on."

The First Indian Passport.

Independently, therefore, the Council of the Six Nations wrote out an Indian passport for Des-ka-heh, in the white man's manner—the first Indian passport ever issued—and it was accepted in England and in the United States. Des-ka-heh travelled as an official of a foreign nation and when he returned to New York yesterday on the Olympic his baggage was exempt from customs inspection because he had the status of a diplomatic personage.

Big Indian Chief Bestows Title On Capt. Hayes of Olympic



Dask-Ka-Leh of Cayugas Protested to King George Against Canada's Invasion of Rights.

9-22-21

Stalking out of a long-forgotten page of American history, bearing the white man's treaty and the Indian's wampum belts that confirmed it, Chief Dask-Ka-Leh of the Cayugas laid them recently at the foot of the British throne, where the treaty was made in 1784. He held the Government of George V. to the promise of George III. and has come back from London satisfied that he has won his cause. He seeks to have the United States respect the tribal rights of the Six Nations' Indians south of the Canadian border.

Aboard the Olympic, which arrived yesterday, he was a striking figure—bronzed, stalwart, clothed in the ceremonial garments of a chief on such an errand. When he failed to obtain in his native Canada a passport to

when presented at Plymouth. He seeks to perpetuate the separate racial rights of self-government and control of the tribal acres secured to the Six Nations in 1784. A new law in Canada would compel them to become citizens and subject to the common law in all respects.

Sir Bertram Hayes, R. N. R., K. C. M. G., D. S. O., R. D., was given the right to add T. N. D. Y. to his titles when the chief, during the voyage, made the Captain of the Olympic an honorary chief of the Cayugas with the name Tah-Nya-Di-Yes, "Man who crosses great waters."

In London the Chief visited Parliament, was greeted by Lady Astor and other notables, and his ancient parchment scroll, the treaty signed by Frederick Haldimand for the British Government and by Joseph Brandt for the Six Nations, together with the wampum belts and the silver pipe, pledge of security to the Indians to live side by side with the whites but apart as a people, created intense interest.

Chief Dask-Ka-Leh, who said he obtained all his education by reading newspapers, came to The World office, saying he desired to see a great newspaper in its home. He inspected its editorial and business offices and its mechanical plant.

Indian Implores To Protect Last

Canadian Enfranchisement Act, Called Doom to the Final Retreat of Tribesmen, Granted in 1784

Deskaheh, chief of the Snapping Turtle clan of the Six Nations of Grand River, Canada, sat in a suite at the Hotel Commodore yesterday afternoon, attired in bonnet of eagle feathers, buckskin shirt and beaded leggings.

In one hand he held the original parchment of the treaty signed in 1784 by Frederick Haldimand, Governor of Quebec, in the name of King George III, whereby the members of the Six Nations, who were allies of the British in the Revolution, received territory six miles deep on each side of the Grand River beginning at Lake Erie, "which them and their posterity are to enjoy forever."

The other hand elevated a silver pipe of peace, presented to the Mohawks by the British in 1769. On his lap lay two wampum belts woven more than 250 years ago, symbolizing that the Indians and the white men were to live in friendship as separate peoples "as long as the grass grows, the river flows and the sun shines."

"If the Dominion government," said the Indian chief in the best of English, "takes away our rights under the recent law enforcing British citizenship upon the Indians of Canada, then these sacred records mean nothing."

Chief Deskaheh, accompanied by George P. Decker, of Rochester, his counsel, returned yesterday morning from London on the Olympic, after presenting to King George V, through the Colonial Office, a protest of the Six Nations of Grand River against the enfranchisement act passed by the Dominion Parliament. He traveled on a passport issued by the Council of the Six Nations after having been refused, he said, a passport by the Dominion government.

"I return to my people," continued Chief Deskaheh, "confident that the King will be faithful to our treaty and protect us. A few of our people have been persuaded, one by one, to leave us, but nearly all have since drifted back penniless for shelter, after spending the shares of the tribal funds they took away with them. We hold that if British citizenship is forced upon us we will be left open to exploitation. Our brethren who live on the old home lands south of the lakes are threatened with a similar condition by the United States Indian Office under a citizenship force bill, now proposed. All we ask is to be permitted to live alone in the perpetuation of our inheritance."

Chief Deskaheh is one of forty-eight chiefs of the Six Nation clans of Grand River, which comprise about 5,000 members, engaged principally in farming. The chiefs, he explained,

INDIANS' PETITION TO THE KING.

Chief Deskaheh's Statement of the Six Nations' Case.

IN Canada a fortnight ago we outlined the case which Deskaheh (Chief Levi General) of the Cayugas, had come to London to present to the King and the Colonial Office, on behalf of the Six Nation Indians, for protection by the Crown under the treaty engagements of 1794. We give below the text of the two petitions presented by Deskaheh, who returns by the *Olympic* on Wednesday, 14th inst., en route for his home at Ohsweken, on the Grand River, in Ontario:—

PETITION TO THE KING.

YOUR MAJESTY,—

In the early days our people of the Six Nations called the King "Father," but they are no longer children of the forest. I come on a mission from them. They send me to ask the exercise of your protection. Two hundred and fifty-seven years ago the King and our people entered into a covenant of perpetual friendship. We promised our services as allies in all cases of his danger, and he promised protection to us in



THE MOHAWK CHIEF, JOSEPH BRANT.
From the Painting by Romney.

ours. I hear with me our sacred records of these compacts. The King promised always to hear us when we would appeal to him. When long ago the American Colonists revolted, the King then promised, if we took up the hatchet against them, that he would make good all losses which we might suffer. Our people then fought by his side; our old homelands were then invaded by the enemy. At the end of that war the King lost his dominions south of the Great Lakes, and the enemy held session of much of our lands. The King then offered us lands at the Grand River on the north of Lake Erie, and the Bay of Quinté, on the north of Lake Ontario. About of the Six Nations people, under the leadership of Captain Joseph Brant, of the Mohawks, electing to accept the King's promise to continue his protection, settled there and received special assurance that they would have the right as a separate people to live there for ever according to their own customs. Their brethren who preferred to make peace with the United States and accept its promise of protection, returned to the ancient Six Nations lands from which they fled on the south of the Lakes.

We still have at the Grand River a small domain of sixty square miles, and within it we have since maintained self-government in the domestic affairs of our people. We have since our settlement there accepted any protector in name of the British King, nor have we consented to become subject in home affairs to the Dominion Government of Canada. Nevertheless, the Dominion Government has of late sought

to invade our independent rights by Parliamentary measures, or through administrative policies disrespectful of us, and of a sort increasingly offensive and ever more threatening to our separate existence. It is its present policy to reduce us to subjection to its will enforced by Civil administration through the Dominion Indian Department.

Holding in trust for us large sums of our money, the proceeds of sales of parts of our domain, the Indian Department renders us no account of these funds, but pays over or holds the income and makes charges against it according to its own will.

The Indian Department has undertaken to apply to our domain the recent Dominion Act for making loans to returned soldiers of the late war, taking mortgages to itself on farms belonging to our young men who served in that war. But these mortgages are taken without asking our leave; in case of defaults under the mortgages the farms will be foreclosed and may then be alienated to outsiders, who, claiming these parcels, will attempt to invade our domain, and, through their presence, introduce Canadian authority therein.

These officials have presumed to grant leases to outsiders of farm-lands of our members without asking our leave, and in this way strangers have come to live in our midst.

Emboldened by our patience, the Canadian officials presumed to conscript our men for war in the year 1918, but desisted when our resentment was then made known to them.

Enforcing British Citizenship.

The war being over, the Dominion Parliament has now enacted a law for enforcing British citizenship upon Indians, and the Indian Department is engaged in the attempt to enforce that Act upon our people, whereby also our lands may be alienated to outsiders against our will, and our people thus scattered to the winds.

We know by the bitter experience of our kinsmen what it means when white men get foothold on Indian lands; that foothold is never taken off, and, after a time, the Indians are heard of no more. We do not wish to be destroyed as a separate people. We have the same love for our heritage that the Great Spirit implanted in other peoples, and we have an equal right to hold fast to ours. We have surely done nothing to forfeit our natural rights nor our right under the Royal pledge to continued protection at the hands of the Crown against aggression by outsiders, making no exception of any Canadian officials who may be the aggressors.

We long ago gave up to the Crown our out-lying hunting grounds because our neighbours pressing about us desired to buy those lands. We have become tillers of our few remaining acres, and have divided them among ourselves for that purpose. We are wholly self-sustaining. If our people shall one by one, under coercion or tempted by means of Dominion loans, secede from us, then the allotments of our domain which they may own may be treated by the Dominion Government under these laws as open to private sale to people outside our ranks, and that Government will then so treat them and intrude with its authority over those parcels and the people who occupy them, and then over us. Under that process the end of our tribal existence will soon come. Indeed that end is the unconcealed objective of the Dominion Indian Office. In pursuing its present policy that Office is vying with the United States to be first to accomplish the political extermination of the Six Nation peoples who may live within reach of its strong arm.

Unavailing Protests.

We have protested to the Dominion Parliament against the enactment of these laws, and to the Dominion Government against application of them to us and to our domain, but these protests have been unavailing.

We have no course open but to seek your Majesty, that we may tell of these wrongs and invoke redress.

We have responded as Allies in war whenever our young men have been asked to rally. It was by aid of the Six Nations that the British saved their American Colonies from the French, and, without that aid, Canada would not have become British. Forty of the three hundred of our young men who recently crossed the seas on no quarrel of ours now lie abroad in new-made graves. They volunteered to defend your Majesty's cause; they went believing that favour at your hands would never be withheld, much less that your justice would ever be denied the Six Nations, who, as a separate people, accepted your ancestor's promise of protection.

And thus I speak for all the Six Nation peoples, and by their authority implore your protection.

DESKAHEH.

STATEMENT TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

To the Hon. the Secretary of State, Colonial Office, London.
SIR,—

I have the honour to submit, in support of the petition of the Six Nations of the Grand River for their protection at the hands of his Majesty's Government against encroachments

by the Indian Department of the Dominion of Canada, this statement, which is submitted by authority of the Six Nation Council, which commissions me to verify the Imperial Government for the purpose.

Our people are still domiciled on the remnant of the Grand River country as the asylum to which we were invited by King George III. in the year 1784 in fulfillment of his promise made through Sir Guy Carleton to recompense us for all losses to be sustained in aiding ourselves with the British in the Revolution of the British Colonies in America. In assurance of our future rights in that asylum, Governor Frederick Haldimand placed in our hands the remnant of the land of the King's grant under the date of 1784, the original of which I need not write here, and we have ever since possessed the same without any interruption of that domain. That in our asylum we were to enjoy our own institutions in our domestic concerns with no interference from without, and enjoy the same under protection of the Crown itself, is made manifest by such enjoyment, down to the time of the recent unfortunate experiences to which we have been subjected, and to which I now refer, and borne out as well by the official British declarations and commitments cited in my memorandum herewith submitted.

Henceforth also is submitted the petition of our Six Nation people to his Majesty which, through the medium of your honourable office they trust may reach his Majesty, and they entreat the Imperial Government to present the same in their behalf.

Protests Against Taxation.

To the several causes of complaint therein named our people would add another, arising from the action of the Dominion Indian Department in promulgating an order for imposition of a tax upon Indians, and from the attempt to enforce such tax upon our Six Nation people in the year 1920. The unavailing efforts of our people to obtain relief from the Dominion Government itself against these encroachments are set forth in the petition to his Majesty. After informing the Dominion Government of our purpose to seek protection and justice at the hands of the Imperial Government, we were offered the assurance of the Dominion Indian Department, made through the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs in conference with a deputization from our Council, and held at Brantford on June 30th ult., that it was not the policy of the Dominion Government to enforce its new Enfranchisement Act against those individuals of our people who did not wish it. In that behalf we would say that if that Act permits the Dominion Indian Department to withhold enforcement at its discretion, it remains true, nevertheless, that the Act itself is compulsory in its effect upon our people, that it is applied to them, that they remain subject to its provisions, that the remedy of the bill, which is the subject of this Dominion petition, and subject to a disagreeing uncertainty as to their own future to which they should not be subject.

An Investigation Requested.

Our people submit the request that an investigation under the Imperial Government may be conducted, with a right on the part of our people to be attended by a representative, into the manner of the administration of the funds coming originally into the hands of the Imperial Government as the proceeds of surrenders by our people to the Crown itself of those portions of the original Grand River country with which our people long ago parted. Those funds have been depleted, and the income from them to accrue to us diverted from our use with no authority of our people, and they ask that they may have an account thereof, and that new and just and proper arrangements may be made for the future in regard thereto.

The happy relations which have existed between our people and the Imperial Government for so many long years has deprived our people of occasion for addressing the Imperial Government directly for protection in their right, but on the last occasions of such appeals their deputations were heard, and their petitions given consideration by the Imperial Government; and I beg to refer to the instance when our Great Chief, Joseph Brant, addressed Lord Sydney on January 4, 1784, to which the latter made answer from Whitehall under the date of April 8th ult., and to the instance when our Great Chief, Robert J. Keane, and John Brant, addressed Lord Balmah, to which the latter made answer from Downing Street under date of September 28, 1821.

Unable to prolong my stay at London pending consideration of our petition by Government, I beg that I may receive at Oshawa on the Grand River in behalf of our people advice from the Imperial Government as to the relief it extends in answer to these prayers.

I have the honour to remain, Yours obediently,
DESKAHEH.

The petition is accompanied by a memorandum dealing historically with the relation of the Dominion Government with the Six Nations of the Grand River.

MORE CITY POPULATIONS.

Additional to List in "Canada" of August 27, 1921.

Amherst	9,975
North Sydney .. .	8,978
Sydney Mines .. .	5,41
St. John	8,328
Three Rivers .. .	48,504
Shawinigan Falls ..	22,317
Shawinigan	10,600
Yamouchoegoy .. .	17,82
Yamouchoegoy .. .	8,860
Saint-Eustache .. .	4,419
Saint-Eustache .. .	2,9
Waltham	3,3
Lindsay	7,140
Galt	43,210
Preston	7,542
Paris	5,431
Belleville	4,365
Thomson	12,103
Thomson	5,802
St. Catharines .. .	19,664
Poerthore	20,989
Niagara Falls .. .	11,789
Walsall	8,677
Thorold	4,823

OBITUARY.

At Bridgport, N.S.—Mr. E. B. Crosby (92), brother late Senator Crosby. At Picton.—Mr. Charles W. Ives who was the first manager of the Merchants Bank in H At St. John, N.B.—Mr. J. Sweeney, barrister. At Montreal.—Mr. H. A. Mouton (69), Mr. Henry (71), Mr. Charles Hait, who was with the Canadian Co. for 40 years. At Toronto.—The Ven. Archdeacon Arnold, Charles (79), for 30 years rector of Trinity Church, St. Thomas M. At Wingham, Ont.—Mr. Robert White (79), a person who resided in the city; Mr. John (68), a pioneer resident. At Vancouver.—Mr. Robert James Woods, who was in the mining business in 1888; a son of the late M Woods, of Chatham, Ont.

MR. MEIGHEN ON SIR SAM HUGHES

Mr. Meighen has paid the following tribute to the late Sir Sam Hughes:— "A truly remarkable man has passed from us of Sir Sam Hughes. His mind was alert and his heart was big, his patriotism intense, he was a man of energy. Few was something he knew nothing of at his other faculties and directed his career. That he has done much for Canada and for the he loved, no one would dare to doubt. At a critical moment of talent and experience and his extraordinary equipment of talent and experience and his extraordinary ability contributed a vast service to this country. For all we are grateful and the memory of which will live as our history is read."

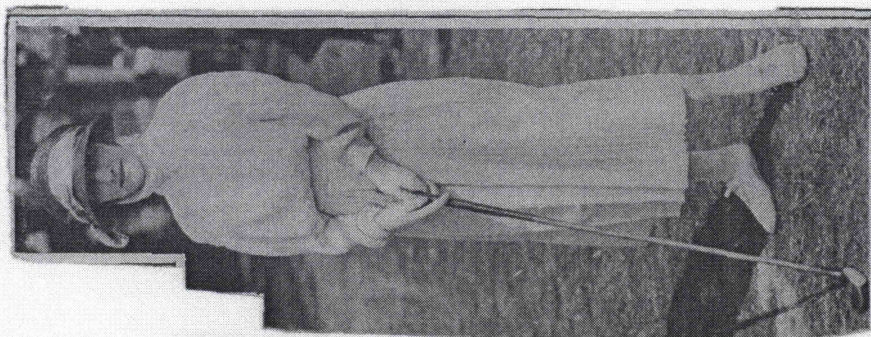
NOVA SCOTIA'S TRICENTENARY.

At Annapolis Royal, on August 31, Nova Scotia celebrated the 300th anniversary of the granting of the charter of Scotland to Sir William Alexander by King James VI. The occasion also embraced the bicentenary of the establishment of the first Court of Common Law in Nova Scotia, and the centenary of the arrival in Annapolis of Thomas C Haliburton.

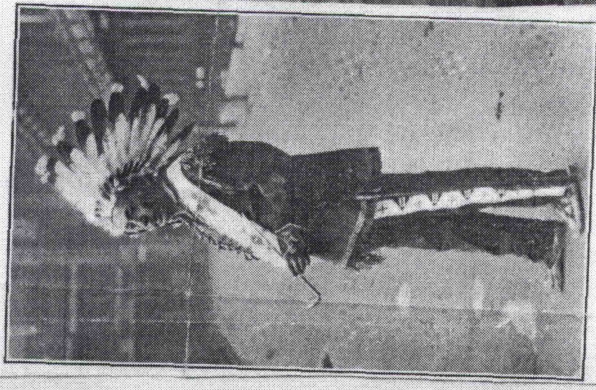
Three tablets were unveiled on the ancient walls of Fort Amherst, by the Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; a Honour MacCallum Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, respectively (says the Times correspondent), the messages of congratulation received were one from Lord Chancellor and one from Mr. William Taft. An article dealing with the celebrations appeared in the Times of August 27.

PRESIDENT HARDING AND THE PEACE ARCH

In connection with the opening on Tuesday of the national Peace Arch (of which a picture appeared previous week's *Canada*), President Harding has sent the following message of congratulation on the erection of a "peace arch" of international peace: (says the Vancouver *Free Press*) "You have erected a temple of peace whose gates will be closed save by war. One century and more of peace to the British Empire, our relations of unbroken amity with Canada, the fact that the boundary line of 3,000 miles separates us from the world of peace, these are testimonies that the world grows unfortified—these are testimonies that the world grows and better. All mankind looks to this example and none follow it. We are justified in believing that the peace arch will be a long step in that direction." (says the Vancouver *Free Press*)



Astor, American member of Parliament, taking part in the golf handicap at Beaconsfield, England. Lady Astor is a keen sportswoman as well as a writer. Underwood & Underwood.



THE CITIZEN, OTTAWA, CANADA, MAY 12, 1921.

SIX NATIONS INDIANS OPPOSE CITIZENSHIP

Claim Government Is Opening Up Reserves Without Their Consent.

Claiming a grievance in respect to enforcement against them of the enfranchisement and other laws affecting the tenure by which their land is held, a deputation from the Six Nations Indians of the Grand River in Brant county, yesterday forwarded a memorial to the governor general, seeking redress.

The deputation, which represented the Mohawk, Onandaga, Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida and Tuscarora nations, stated that the ministry of the interior had ceased to recognize their rights in the Grand River retreat.

"The ministry," said the memorial, "has devised and prevailed on the Dominion government to enact a law designed to enforce on our people, one by one, citizenship with Great Britain, and thus to open our domain, without our consent, to piece-meal purchase by outsiders. The ministry has also devised and prevailed on parliament to enact a law under which the government is taking mortgages on Indian soldier settlements, whereby these parcels of our domain will be liable to sale on foreclosure to outsiders, without our consent. The ministry, well knowing the opposition of our people, is now engaged through its subordinates in attempts to enforce both these measures upon us, and to induce individuals among us to lend co-operation."

The citizenship law is protested against "as manifestly designed to destroy our government by gradual transfer of the allegiance of our people and of all ultimately to the British Crown." This law if enforced, it is claimed, would destroy tribal relations through gradual dispersal of the people.

The Six Nations' appeal for protection from the governor general and state they will, if necessary, carry their case before the King.

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INDIANS PROTEST THEIR FRANCHISE AND LAND TENURE

Six Nations Deputation Forwards a Memorial To Governor-General Seeking Redress.

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national boundary, and on this side of the line the same struggle exists between the government of the white man and that of the red, as is now brought into prominence by the bill in the Canadian parliament. Here, as on the Canadian side, various efforts have been made to impose upon the red man, the government, laws and customs of the white man and to suppress those of the Indian.

Similar Situation Here.

On this side of the line, these attempts have so far proven abortive because the decisions of the Federal courts have uniformly upheld the rights of the Indian as against the aggressions of the white man. One of these decisions was that of Judge John R. Hazel, in the United States District court, at Buffalo, about four years ago, in the case of several Seneca Indians who had been arrested by New York state game wardens, for fishing in Seneca territory, at a time when the state game laws declared fishing to be unlawful.

The arrested Indians applied to Judge Hazel for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that the state game wardens had no jurisdiction in Seneca territory. Judge Hazel upheld their contention and granted the writ, since which time state game wardens have not attempted to exercise their authority within the territory of the Six Nations.

Seeks to Enjoin Indians.

There is now pending in the United States District court, at Buffalo, an injunction proceeding, brought by United States District-attorney Stephen T. Lockwood, seeking to restrain the Seneca Indians from exercising any of the functions of government in their internal affairs and imposing upon them the jurisdiction and authority of the state of New York. Mr. Decker, who will represent the Indians at the hearing, will ask that the case be thrown out of court on the ground of no jurisdiction.

In the meantime, the Senecas have announced their own attitude in case the injunction should be granted. They say that if U. S. Marshal John D. Lynn, or any of his deputies appears in Seneca territory to serve the injunction, they will regard it as an invasion by the United States of the territory of a neighboring nation with whom they are at peace. Just what their subsequent action will be is a matter for conjecture.

The officer who attempts to serve the injunction may be treated in the same manner as were the surveyors sent by the United States government into the Tonawanda country in 1850, to survey the Tonawanda lands, which the Ogden Land company, a very powerful American corporation, sought to obtain. The surveying party was taken in charge by the Indians and escorted to the border, where they were set at liberty and warned not to return. They never did, and the lands were forever lost to the Ogden Land company.

Famous Indian Decisions.

In 1866, the government of the state of New York, attempted to levy taxes on the people of the six nations. They refused payment and the matter was taken into the state courts, and finally to the Supreme court of the United States, where a decision was rendered in favor of the Indians, on the ground that the six nations were an independent people, and not subjects of the United States government and that their lands and property were not liable for taxation by the state of New York.

In a precisely similar case, in which the state of Georgia sought to impose its authority on the Cherokee Indians, in 1832, Chief Justice John Marshall, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision in favor of the Indians, said: "The treaties and laws of the United States contemplate Indian territory as completely separated from that of the United States. In the management of their internal affairs, Indian tribes are independent of all other powers."

Indians to Stand Pat.

These matters of history, and decisions of American courts, while not binding on the Canadian courts and government, nevertheless appear to set up at least a moral precedent in the controversy between the Canadian government and the Indians north of the boundary. This, at least, is the opinion of Counselor Decker, insofar as he is willing to express an opinion.

Just what the nature of his further proceedings will be, he repeated his refusal of yesterday, to state, but said that there would be no proceedings in the Canadian courts, as such proceedings would be a tacit recognition by the Indians of the Canadian government's jurisdiction and authority, a recognition which it is not intended to make.

The position of the Indians in the whole matter, Mr. Decker said, is that they are an independent nation, entitled as such to recognition and respect, and that no government has any right to interfere in their affairs. The right of self-determination of weak

peoples is the keystone of the arch of their resistance, and, with this as their justification, they will, if necessary, take their case before the league of nations. Mr. Decker declares.

Canadian Iroquois Object To British

The chiefs of the Six Nations of the Grand River, the Canadian tribes of the Iroquois nation and descendants of the red men whom Joseph Brant led into Canada in anger at the treatment accorded them by the American colonies during the Revolution, visited Rochester last night to

confer with George R. Decker, attorney for the American Iroquois residents in this state. The Canadian Indians are residents of the Brantford reservation and number about 6,000.

The Iroquois chiefs, two Mohawks, a Seneca and a Cayuga, are agitated over the prospect of the passage of a forced citizenship bill now under consideration by the Dominion parliament at Ottawa and they have memorialized King George the Fifth in an effort to ward off the passage of the bill. A similar forced citizenship bill has been suggested by certain legislators at Washington to affect the American Indians and the leaders of the Indians in this country are strenuously opposed to the measure.

Under the present law the Indians may not sell land to white men and as a result their tribal holdings are held in a species of entail by which the descendants of the tribesmen are forever guaranteed lands. The leaders of the tribes claim that citizen-

ship would split up the tribes within a very short time as some of the reservation sites are very valuable and would quickly be exploited by white land sharks.

The status of the Indians so far as their relation to the countries in which they live is a complicated legal question but in nearly all cases they are covered by treaties. In America during the World War the Indians were drafted into military service and accepted the operation of the draft law without murmur. In Canada the Indians objected and the operation of the draft law was removed as far as they were concerned, but the reservations were nearly depopulated of young men as a result of voluntary enlistments.

The Indians' visit to Mr. Decker was to secure advice as to their treaty rights, the Rochester attorney having made a special study of the treaty obligations entered into by white men in North America and the aborigines. Mr. Decker stated this morning that he could not forecast what line of action the Canadian Indians might take in defense of their tribal rights but said that any statements to the effect that the Indians contemplated any hostilities against the British Crown were quite mistaken.

INDIANS HAVE GRIEVANCE

OTTAWA, May 12. — Claiming a grievance in respect to enforcement against them of the enfranchisement and other laws affecting the tenure by which their land is held, a deputation from the Six Nations Indians of the Grand River in Brant County yesterday forwarded a memorial to the Governor-General seeking redress.

FRENCH REPORT

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**INDIANS APPEAL
 TO KING GEORGE**

**Against Enfranchisement —
 Desire to Retain Tribal
 Form of Gov't**

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23.—The council of Six Nations Indians, which has been in session here for two days, closed today to appeal to King George against the proposed enfranchisement of Indians in Canada. The Indians desire to retain their tribal form of Government and are said to be considering a general exodus to the United States. The message sent to the King reads: "Canadian Indian Six Nations respectfully appeal to Your Majesty to veto or withhold operation Indian Enfranchisement Act against them on grounds of secret agreement between King George III., and Joseph Brant. Unsuccessful attempts to receive fair consideration of our case from Dominion officials prompt this request to Your Majesty direct."

sacre at Cherry Valley in November of the same year.

The only thing that can be said in their defense is that these outbursts of savagery were encouraged, if not inspired, by white men trained in different methods of warfare. Their descendants certainly cannot be held responsible for their crimes.

There is one important point that should be taken into consideration, however, before opening the gates of the state of New York to guests who would more than double the present Indian population. This is whether the state is in a position to improve the moral and physical condition of so many new wards.

While Indians on the New York state reservations have been better treated than Indians in some other sections, the policy of the state has not been of the most enlightened character. It is only recently that a serious attempt has been made to provide educational facilities on the reservations.

It would be mortifying to state pride to take compassion on the remnants of the tribes that were allies of Great Britain in the War of the Revolution, only to have them sink to a lower level of civilization in this country than they have occupied in Canada.

THE SIX NATIONS.

Canadian officials in close touch with the workings of the Six Nations council brand as unfounded the news story sent out last week from Syracuse, N. Y., declaring that the Indians on the reservation near Brantford, Ontario, had become angered by the compulsory requirements of the Dominion government and would move to an American reservation in New York state, where the other bodies of the Six Nations still reside.

According to statements made by these officials there has been some feeling expressed over the measure for the enfranchisement of the Indians of Canada as a whole, but it has never been discussed in council. There have been meetings in the long houses of the pagan Indians, however, it is stated, and it is believed that some such action had been taken by them, but the pagan Indians represent only a small section of the Brantford reserve and their action will not be as drastic as indicated in the Syracuse report.

Chief F. O. Loft of the Six Nations states that there is a strong bond of sympathy between the non-Christian Indians in Canada and in the United States, and there is no doubt that immigration plans have been discussed. He discounts the idea, however, that the Six Nations as a tribe have taken up the idea, but points

out that the attitude of the pagan Indians is simply a demonstration of the current dissatisfaction at the enfranchisement enactment.

Since the enfranchisement measure was first brought up in Parliament, there have been many official protests filed by the Six Nations. They call the new requirements an encroachment on their treaty rights. The position of the Six Nations is entirely different from that of the other Indians in Canada. They came to the Dominion by treaty with the British Crown, and their treaty guaranteed them tribal rights and customs and their Indian laws, as within themselves.

Leaders among the Six Nations take the stand that they are not Canadian subjects but are allies of the British Crown and that, as such, the Dominion government has no jurisdiction over them. In this contention they are supported by many students of Indian lore and customs.

Rich **THE POST EX**

**INDIANS MAY
 APPEAL CASE
 TO THE LEAGUE**

**SIX NATIONS TO STAY OUT OF
 THE CANADIAN COURTS.**

TO STAND PAT ON RIGHTS

Precedents Seen in Dealings of United States, with Indians on This Side of the Line.

Chiefs Levi General, deputy speaker of the Six Nations council; David Hill, of the Senecas, and George Nash and William Smith, of the Mohawks, who spent yesterday in this city in conference with George P. Decker, whom they have retained as their counsel in their fight against the bill now in the Canadian parliament, by which it is sought to make the people of the Six Nations Canadian citizens, returned last night, to their homes in Brantford reservation in the province of Ontario, well satisfied with the results of their conference.

Half of the total population of the Six Nations, and considerably more than half of their territorial area, lies on the United States side of the inter-

WOULD RETURN TO NEW YORK

New York state has an opportunity which comes but once in many years, of heaping coals of fire on the heads of ancient enemies and showing the Christian spirit of forgiveness of wrongs.

The statement is made, on the authority of Dr. Earl A. Bates, of Seneca, an adopted chief of the Iroquois, that some 8,000 or more descendents of the Mohawks, domiciled in Canada since the Revolutionary war, are anxious to find a home in New York state.

The matter of their repatriation, which has come to a head since the recent passage of a law compelling them to become citizens of that country. They were anxious to find refuge on a tract of land on the Grand river, in the province of Ontario, awarded to Joseph Brant, an Indian ally of Great Britain, in recognition of their treachery to the Americans, but they claim that they are really contented there, and do not long to return to the reservations of their forefathers built up the nation of the Six Nations.

The Indians who are anxious to return to their land of their ancestors in New York state are the descendants of the Senecas, who were the scalp of 225 whites in a complete massacre, in August, 1781, of 600 redskins who, under the leadership of Brant himself, con-

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