

Indian treaty enforcement in northern Minnesota:

"Merchants and other business men in some of the towns in my district, when two or three years ago an effort was made to close the saloons to carry into effect the terms of the Chippewa Indian treaty of 1855, requested me to oppose its enforcement. After the saloons had been closed a few weeks, as some of them were, most of those who had asked me to oppose the closing informed me that it was a mistake for them to have made the request, because they had since discovered that the money that had been paid in the saloons was, after their close, being used in the purchase of goods and services that other business men could furnish. Leading merchants in those towns have said that during the time when the saloons were closed they sold more children's shoes and clothing and more Christmas presents than they had ever done before, and that most of the people who had been delinquent came in and paid their debts.

PROHIBITION

HOW INDIANS WERE PROTECTED FROM LIQUOR DEALERS

For the year ending June 30, 1914, seventeen hundred cases were instituted by the Service for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic Among the Indians, headed by Special Officer H. A. Larson. Jail penalties aggregating 124 years were imposed upon 590 persons, besides fines of \$62,000. Seventy-seven persons were sent to the penitentiaries under sentences aggregating 118 years, and fines of \$19,000.

In recent months the service has had one man shot and several deputy marshals killed, while a number of bootleggers are peddling liquor in the Great Beyond. A feature of the year was the manifest disposition of the United States Supreme Court to uphold the old Indian treaties which provide for the exclusion of liquor from the Indian country. Great trouble was caused by wholesalers of liquor who, in spite of their great desire to "reform the business," consistently backed law violators. Danciger Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers of Kansas City, applied for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of one Dan Ward and another man named Greenwood, and also went into the court to force the M. K. & T. Railway to carry liquor into Indian country. The Royal Brewing Company constituted another bunch of reformers who were not particularly helpful to the Indian Service during the past year.

Nearly 200 regular deputies were employed. Sixty persons were fined, without jail sentences, a total of over \$15,000. Ninety-one were jailed,