

Between Ourselves

Indians and Booze—The Indians held a council at Pittsburgh in 1737 and voted Prohibition for all Indians, with four agents, called "Dry Agents," assigned to each village to enforce the law against white men selling firewater to braves too young to know that it was bad. Prohibition law was destined to become a moral law more or less universal over the whole country later, and it has never been repealed.

The 1834 treaty was simply a recognition of their own law.

Helen E. Rhoads, West Chester, Pa.

. . . I am not an Indian but some of my very best friends all my life have been Indians. One of their characteristics is self-control, but alcohol washes out that natural dignity and the Indian becomes wild, uncontrollable and dangerous.

That "discriminatory" law that is referred to was in sane consideration of Indians' welfare and protection. The fault to be found in this "discriminatory" law is that it left the rest of the Americans out.

Mrs. L. G. Curry, Rackerby, Calif.

. . . I have lived here on the Klamath Reservation for a good many years, and could send you a long list of Indians who are dead as the result of the use of liquor, some in the penitentiary and some in the asylum; but if any of them have been benefited by its use I have never heard of it.

Ross J. Ferguson, Chiloquin, Ore.

. . . Why not show PATHFINDER is sincere, by taking the 1834 Indian law, at least as respecting Indian citizens, to the U.S. Supreme Court? That law is obviously unconstitutional, for the Constitution plainly guarantees to all, citizen or not, equality before the law.

Darwin Kellogg Pavey, New Orleans, La.

. . . Why all the empty praises accorded the present day Indian Warriors when the very ideal for which he is supposed to be fighting—namely, liberty—is denied him according to the 1834 laws? I am also an Indian from South Dakota.

Oliver G. Center, Hisle, So. Dak.