

BLAMES SCOTT FOR PLIGHT OF BRANT INDIANS

Chief Deskaheh of Six Nations Council Asks Dismissal of Ottawa Official.

ASKS TRUST FUND QUIZ Seeks Merely Rights Under Haldimand Treaty of 1784.

BY RUSSELL F. BOYD. CHIEF DESKAHEH'S HOME-STEAD, Six Nations Indian Reserve, Ont., May 7.—"Let them fire one shot to kill an Indian first, and not one of the party will return to Brantford."

Thus Chief Deskaheh, chief spokesman of the Indian Council of the Six Nations of the Grand River, which meets in Ohsweken, the capital of the reserve, spoke today in regard to newspaper dispatches intimating that Brantford authorities are awaiting the arrival of mounted police reinforcements before again attempting to evict an Indian, George Vise, from a farm to which his right has been upheld by the Six Nations Council of Chiefs.

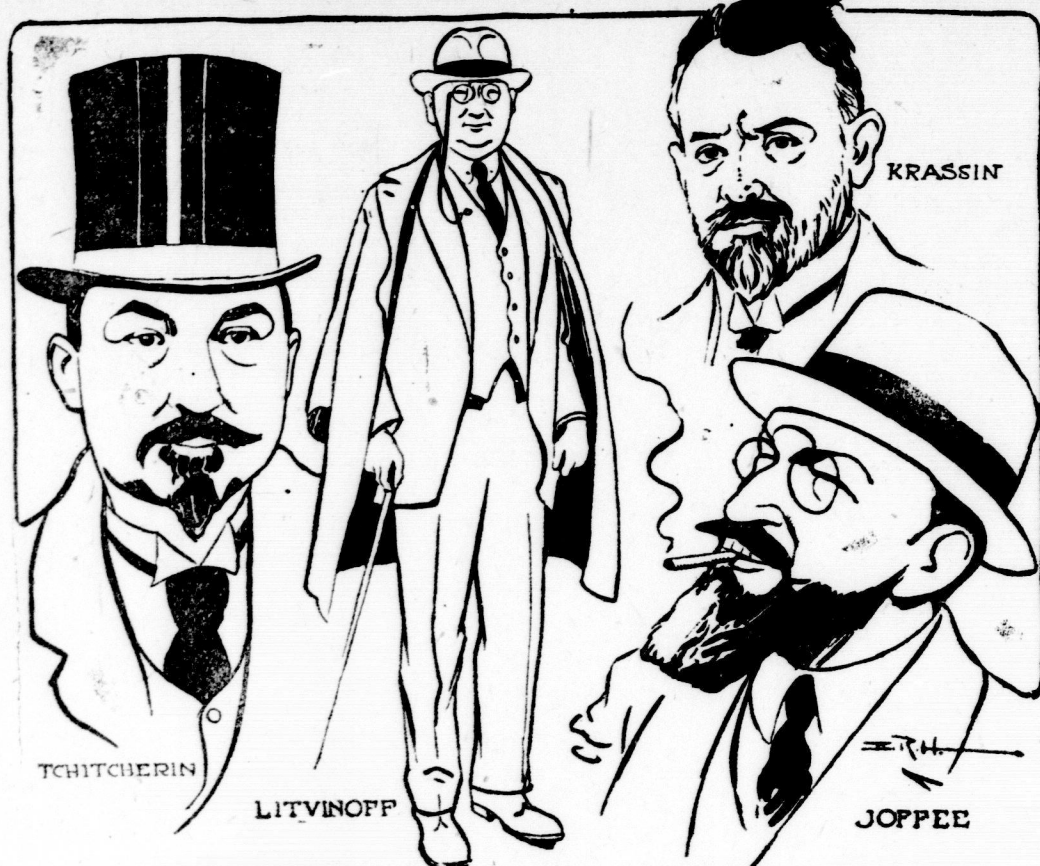
Blame Ottawa Official. Entire blame for the present passive resistance of the Indians to the operation of Canadian laws is laid by the chiefs at the door of Duncan C. Scott, deputy superintendent-general of Indian affairs—indeed, all the people on the reserve are apparently determined to place the onus of all their difficulties in the past few years on Mr. Scott.

Since his appointment to office in 1912, by the Borden government, while Hon. Arthur Meighen held the post of minister of the interior, the people claim their troubles have been endless.

There is a pitiful tale of poverty and starvation, and of a gradual loss of their lands until now the reserve has an area of but 50,000 acres, whereas it originally covered 800,000 acres.

It is a remarkable fact also that

Distinguished Bolsheviks Block British Program



FOUR BOLSHEVISTS AT ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN GENOA.

they entirely absolve the present Liberal government from having had any hand in their plight, but insist that Scott and other officials of the Indian department are alone to blame.

Little Land Left. "There is just enough land left to bury the poor Six Nations Indians," is the way Chief David Hill describes the present situation. "Why should it be so?" he asks. "We are a self-supporting nation. We don't get one cent from the dominion."

A visit to the reserve is ample proof to an outsider that many of its inhabitants are destitute.

"Fire Scott. Investigate the trust fund of the Six Nations which has dwindled in recent years, and give us our rights under the Haldimand Treaty of 1784, and the matter is

forever settled. It's easy enough," declared Chief Deskaheh. In that year, the chiefs claim, Frederick Haldimand, captain-general and governor-in-chief of Quebec and territories depending thereon, and general commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in that province and the territories depending on it, made the following treaty with the Six Nations:

"Whereas his majesty has been pleased to direct in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement on a convenient tract of land under his protection and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations who have either lost their settlements within the territory of the American states or wish to retire from them to the British; I have at the desire of many of these, his majesty's faithful allies, purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Huron and Erie, and I do hereby in his majesty's name, authorize and permit the said Mohawk Nation and such other of the Six Nations Indians as wish to settle in that quarter, to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called the Ouse or Grand River, running into Lake Erie, allowing to them for that purpose six miles depth on 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.

"Given under my hand and seal of arms at the Castle of Saint Lewis at Quebec, the 25th day of October, 1784, and in the 25th year of his majesty's reign."

"FREDERICK HALDIMAND, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief."

"Countersigned by H. E. Commandant, R. MATHEWS."

This treaty defines the present status of the Six Nations Indians, the chiefs and warriors maintain.

They produce innumerable copies of the treaty, which they have since, from time to time, been referred to as Allies of the Crown and not subjects of the Dominion government, by various officials.

Given Other Lands. For sharing in various battles, they were awarded tracts of land at various times, Chief Deskaheh and Chief Hill stated. After the Battle of the Thames, they were given land near Amherstburg, and following another engagement awarded territory on the Ottawa River. They claim that the deed to this latter strip has been mislaid by one of their legal advisers.

Mr. Scott, the Indians assert, acknowledged prior to 1914 that the Six Nations were Allies of the Crown, but later reversed this ruling.

"Now none of the Indians trust him," Chief Deskaheh declares. "I would not walk five feet down the road with him."

The people claim that when they released their holdings in the American States a trust fund out of the sale of their land was secured for them. First an Indian agent, a direct representative of the crown administered the fund, and when the Dominion of Canada was formed, the fund was held in trust by the Dominion government.

This fund totalled \$1,000,000 originally, but now has dwindled to \$670,000, the Indians claim.

Only Used Interest. The capital was not supposed to be touched, the residents of the reserve declare, only the interest money was to be used for the Indians.

The interest semi-annually was to be in the neighborhood of \$37,000, Chief Deskaheh points out.

He charges that the Indians have not received one cent of interest during the past two years.

Although the people have been starving upon the reserve the Indian department notified the Six Nations Council that it would not honor any relief order issued by the council unless it was indorsed by the Indian office in Brantford.

The Indians also protest against the Indian department making the soldiers' settlement act apply on the reserve, claiming that Indian and school land is exempt.

Will Aid Veteran. The council of the Six Nations is willing to aid the returned soldier, Chief Deskaheh declared. The council was even willing to take the money out of the trust fund, and give the Indian veteran as much as \$2,000 gratuity or buy a farm for him and pay all the money back to the fund later.

The council's objection to the soldiers' settlement being applied to returned Indian soldiers on the reserve is that these veterans are given a fee simple to the land if they pay off the mortgage, and then they can sell the land to a white man or any one else if they choose. If they fail

to pay the government takes the land under the mortgage.

"Scott wants to break up the reserve," the Indians claim. "We are law-abiding people," declared Chief Hill. "When a murder occurred here some years ago Chief Levi General (Chief Deskaheh) and I and some 300 others combed the bush for the murderer."

Fight Land Issue. "We do not object to the criminal laws of the land, but we do object to Canadian courts deciding our land questions. Our council was given that power, and it must stay with the council."

When the council meets in the council house at Ohsweken at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning it will deal with a matter that has troubled the Indian and disturbed his peace of mind. It is a statement recently read to a few days prior to April 15 a number of the chiefs on the reserve received an invitation to a meeting in the Indian agent's office at Brantford. They were not told what the nature of the business was to be, except that it was important, they say. During the meeting, at which Gordon L. Smith was chairman, the following substance was read:

"The department assumes that the Indians of the Six Nations are subject to the laws of Canada. The contention that the Canadian government has no jurisdiction on the Tuscarora Reserve is not admitted. The appeal which was recently made to the British government was referred back to the Canadian government, thus definitely deciding the question at issue in favor of the basic assumption above mentioned. We take it, therefore, that all parties must now admit the sovereignty of the Canadian government over the Indians on the Tuscarora Reserve, and the Canadian government intends to maintain that position at all costs."

"Starting out then, from this standpoint, the department wishes to say that it has received information that the Six Nations council, either directly or indirectly, has been encouraging violation of the laws of Canada as contained in the Indian act with respect to the landed possessions of certain of the returned Indian soldiers. The department wishes to say to the council that, while it is ready to consider in a sympathetic way the whole question of amending the Indian act, it will in no way permit interference with or violation of the law."

"While not anticipating any serious trouble, steps have been already taken to see that the law shall be strictly observed, and that any offenders shall be severely dealt with. Sufficient forces are being provided to preserve law and order."

"Finally the department wishes to say to the Six Nations Council that the Canadian government will be glad to listen to any representations as to desirable amendments to the Indian act. Efforts along this line are entirely right and proper on the part of the council, but forcible violation of the existing laws, either at the instigation of or under instructions from the Six Nations Council will be severely dealt with."

Predict Hot Protest. Chiefs predict that a letter of warm protest will be sent to the governor-general regarding the matter.

During the war the council of chiefs fought conscription, not because they did not want their men to serve, but because the treaty calls for the great war chief in person to come or send a messenger asking for the aid of his allies, the Six Nations. In spite of this the Indian enlistment was large, greater in proportion than Brantford, which claims the Dominion record in proportion of enlistments to population.

In August, 1921, Chief Deskaheh personally went to the foot of the throne to appeal to King George for recognition of the Six Nations as allies, by treaty, of the British crown.

The appeal was not presented to the king, but it was presented to Hon. Winston Churchill, secretary for the colonies, whose reply was that the matter was one for the Canadian government to deal with, and the communications, petitions and documents were forwarded to Ottawa to be handled there.

Meanwhile all is quiet on the reserve this afternoon, the chiefs, their wives and children having gone to the playing field near one of the long houses to watch the young warriors indulge in a game of lacrosse.

\$2,000,000 FIRE IN BOGOTA. BOGOTA, Colombia, May 7.—A block of buildings in the commercial section of the city was destroyed by fire today, and great quantities of merchandise were burned, entailing a loss estimated at \$2,000,000. Six persons were injured.

RUSSIAN CHIEFS SURPRISE GENOA

Five Soviet Delegates Prove To Be Men of Great Intelligence.

Wear Fashionable Clothes and Speak Several Languages.

Special to London Advertiser. GENOA, May 7.—The biggest shock of Genoa has not been alone the spectacular things the Russians have done—but what they look like.

World diplomats here expected to see wild-eyed men with long hair and matted whiskers, with knives in their teeth and pants in their boots. And they were shocked to find the Russians were not freaks at all.

When the Russian delegates first arrived in Genoa there were many jokes at their expense and a disposition in some quarters not to take them seriously. Now, needless to say, the attitude toward them has changed entirely. From the moment they announced their treaty with Germany they have shown diplomatic cleverness and have proved their right to be treated at least as equals in one of the greatest diplomatic games ever played in Europe.

They have occupied the center of the stage and the spotlight has never left them.

Fashionable Raiment. Far from being disheveled fanatics, the Russians in appearance rank well up toward the top of all delegations. Almost without exception they are well dressed, and on formal occasions their attire is strictly proper to the last detail. The propaganda effect of this has been very great, for adherence to convention means much in European official circles.

In total quantity, whiskers among the Russians are less than in many other delegations.

The five leaders of the Soviet delegation—Tchitcherin, Krassin, Litvinoff, Joffee and Rakonsky—are all men of the highest education. Their linguistic abilities are amazing. All speak Russian, German, French, Italian and English, and some several other languages. They not only speak these languages, but speak them correctly.

Tchitcherin a Bachelor. Tchitcherin's English is flawless. At the opening session he read his speech in Russian, and translated it into French, then into English and finally into Italian.

The five chief delegates are all about 50, and of distinguished appearance. Tchitcherin, a nobleman in an old regime, was in the czar's diplomatic service. He was educated in Russia and in Berlin and Paris and has a doctor of laws degree. He is one of the most powerful members of the Soviet government. Alone of the five delegates, Tchitcherin is not married. He is above average height, slightly stooped, wears a closely cropped mustache and imperial, and looks like a college professor.

Krassin for 25 years has been one of the leading electrical engineers in Europe. He was born in Siberia. While a prisoner there for political activity he helped build the Trans-Siberian railway. He was one of the original founders of the Bolshevik party in 1903 and has been active in it ever since.

Rakonsky's Career. Rakonsky, one of the most interesting of the group, was born in Bulgaria and educated in Swiss, German and French universities, obtaining a bachelor of laws degree from the University of Paris.

He has been a Socialist since he was 15 years of age, and has been exiled from Bulgaria, Germany and Russia for Socialist activity.

He was one of the leaders of the Russian revolution in 1905, and was jailed in Rumania for Bolshevism in 1917.

He was rescued by 25 Russian soldiers, who took him to Russia, where he became one of the Soviet leaders.

Now Rakonsky is president of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. He is short and stocky, with smooth face, and a keen sense of humor. He is in charge of Soviet propaganda at Genoa—and he's a past master at the job.

Litvinoff, a college professor, taught many years in the Berlitz School of Languages in London. He is one of the most remarkable linguists in Europe, speaking practically all languages. He is of average physique and has neither mustache or beard.

Joffee is a lawyer of high standing, having a doctor of laws degree from the University of Munich. His whiskers are white and luxuriant. Litvinoff and Joffee are Jews, but the other three are not, though there are several among the subordinates of the delegation.

Their ability to speak languages gives the Russians a great advantage at the Genoa conference. Another great advantage is the fact that, excepting the British, they come better prepared with documents and figures than the other delegations. They insist on taking time to answer proposals and questions, but when they answer they back the answer up with such facts and figures that allied delegates are dazed. Some of the facts and figures won't stand analysis, but the Allies are kept busy finding the weak spots.

Hardest Workers. The Russians from Tchitcherin down, are the hardest workers at the conference. They are at it night and day, holding conferences among themselves, with the Allies and with the Germans, and the rest of the time searching records and preparing documents.

The amount and character of the propaganda they turn out is amazing. There is always something for the journalist at Russian headquarters, and always somebody there who can speak any language. The other day one of Rakonsky's assistants gave a statement to English, Spanish, German, French and Italian correspondents in succession, and each correspondent said his language was spoken perfectly.

If Russia succeeds in getting the full recognition she demands, it will be due in a great measure to the character and ability of the men sent here from Moscow.

Blames Sweet Clover For Death of Young Cattle in Dorchester District

Special to London Advertiser. INGERSOLL, May 7.—In view of the fact that young cattle in North Dorchester Township died recently under circumstances which indicated blackquarter, a dreaded disease, a warning is being given to stock men. Subsequent developments have led to the opinion that the animals died from eating sweet clover. The danger of feeding sweet clover in excessive quantities or when it is

mouldy, it is understood, has been referred to in a bulletin issued by the Dominion veterinary department. As the animals that died, as well as others that were sick in the Dorchester district, it is held responsible for the difficulty. Other cases have been reported in Western Ontario, where animals have died following the de-horning operation, because of the fact that sweet clover had so thinned their blood that it would not coagulate.

JURY IN JOHN PARIS CASE FAILS TO REACH VERDICT

Man at St. John Held on Charge of Murder of Little Deformed Child.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 7.—After a trial lasting eleven days, the jury hearing the evidence in the case of the crown vs. John Paris, charged with the murder in this city on Aug. 2, 1920, of little deformed Sadie McAuley, failed to reach a verdict after deliberating ten hours over the case, in their jury room Saturday. The final vote was seven to five for conviction.

At the first trial the jury stood 9 to 3 for conviction; the second jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but a new trial was ordered on technical grounds. Altogether 28 men out of 36 comprising the three juries, have pronounced Paris guilty. With this preponderating vote against the prisoner, Attorney-General Byrne says he will again try the case. It was hinted today that the attorney-general might ask for a change of venue.

PREDICTS BIG CROPS IN WEST

WINNIPEG, May 7.—Conditions are the most favorable for a general good crop that they have been in many years, according to Charles Murphy, general manager of western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railways, who returned yesterday from an inspection trip as far west as Moose Jaw. Practically seeding has been finished in Southern Manitoba, and in many instances the grain is up two inches. Eighty-five per cent of the seeding has been completed in Southern Saskatchewan.

REPORTS ASSINIBOINE QUIET

BRANDON, May 6.—There has been practically no rise in the Assiniboine river, which overflows its banks early in the week, since Friday, and no reports of a rise west of this city have been received.

BABY INJURED IN WOODSTOCK CRASH

Infant of Mrs. Whittich Baddy Cut About Face When Autos Collide.

DRIVERS' DISPUTE BLAME

Llewellyn Somers Fined as Result of Accident to P. McDonald.

Special to London Advertiser. WOODSTOCK, May 7.—A collision which resulted in two badly smashed up automobiles and injuries to two occupants of one of the cars occurred here Saturday. John McIntyre, a taxi driver, was turning on to Riddell street, when a car driven by John Whittich of Drumbo smashed into his car. Mrs. Whittich was shaken up, and her baby, which she held in her arms, was badly cut about the face, the wounds requiring several stitches. Both drivers blame the other for the accident.

Llewellyn Somers, the 17-year-old boy who was driving the car which knocked down and injured Peter McDonald, clerk of the surrogate court, appeared in court Saturday and was fined \$10 and costs for driving without a permit. The boy's father was also called upon to pay Mr. McDonald's hospital bill, which amounted to \$12.

The father was the victim of an auto accident a short while ago, and the boy had just driven his father to the doctors for treatment when the accident to Mr. McDonald took place.

The farmers in this neighborhood report prospects for wheat, clover and other spring crops as having improved 50 per cent during the past week. The sowing season was ideal, and the spring work is now away ahead of the schedule. That the fruit crop will also be a bountiful one is indicated by the heavy showing of buds. The market on Saturday was a big one. Eggs were plentiful at 25 to 28, while butter was 40 to 42 cents a pound. Seed potatoes sold at \$1.50 to \$2.25 a bag, while hay brought \$17 a ton.

LIBERALS AGAIN NOMINATE NORRIS

ALEXANDER, Man., May 7.—For the tenth time at a Liberal convention in Lansdowne constituency, Premier T. C. Norris was yesterday afternoon nominated as Liberal candidate for the constituency, which he has represented in the Manitoba Legislature for twenty years. The premier described the group form of government as impossible. Stable government was essential and to have that, one group must have a majority in the Legislature.

BREAKS HER ARM

Special to London Advertiser. ST. MARYS, May 7.—Mrs. William Durwood, a well-known Queen street resident, fell this morning and fractured her arm.

PILES

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding or protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. etc. a box of ointment, or Edman, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp for postage.



Long Distance puts the Big Warehouses at your Elbow

"No, I won't load up with a big stock" — said the enterprising but cautious dealer — "if they sell as well as we hope, I can easily get in touch with your house by Long Distance and order more of them."

Re-ordering by Long Distance makes it entirely practicable for dealers to carry small stocks, thus keeping down their capital investment, and yet not lose sales by being out of stock. The wholesaler's and manufacturer's warehouses are virtually at the dealer's elbow. The goods are often shipped the same day. "Sure, we'll ship on the 4.40", comes back the answer, making it certain that customers will not be disappointed.

It also enables dealers to try out the novelties and new styles people have been reading about and are asking for, on which the margin of profit is usually greater than on staple lines.

Have a big store in a small town! Reach out for the profitable business in your outlying territory. "Use the Bell to Sell"—and to Buy.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station



Wrigley's Spearmint Gum
The Perfect Flavor
Mint Leaf Flavor

Satisfies the sweet tooth, and aids appetite and digestion.
Cleanses mouth and teeth.
A boon to smokers, relieving hot, dry mouth.
Combine pleasure and benefit.
Don't miss the joy of the new NIPS—the candy coated peppermint tid bit!
Chew it after every meal.

Packed Tight—Kept Right