

# THE TOMAHAWK.

"Truth before Favor,"

MINNESOTA  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY.

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## The TOMAHAWK,

GUS. H. BEAULIEU - - - Publisher.

White Earth Agency, Minn.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER devoted to the interests of the White Earth Reservation and general Northwestern News. Published and managed by members of the Reservation.

Subscription rates: \$1.50 per annum. For the convenience of those who may feel unable to pay for the paper yearly or who wish to take it on trial, subscription may be sent us for six and three months at the yearly rates. All sums sent to us should be forwarded by registered letter to insure safety. Address all communications to.

THE TOMAHAWK  
WHITE EARTH, MINN.

### RESERVATION LANDS. TO LEASE

100,000 acres of first class farm lands on White Earth Reservation, in tracts of 80 acres and more.

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### INDIAN PROTECTIVE Association 200 Bond Building Washington D. C.

Dan'l B. Henderson, Att'y.

Indian claims against the United States a speciality.

Gus H. Beaulieu  
Local Representative  
White Earth, Minn.

K. S. MURCHISON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
LATE LAW CLERK, LAND  
DIVISION, INDIAN OFFICE.  
DEPARTMENT PRACTICE A  
SPECIALTY.

LOAN AND TRUST BLD'G.  
WASHINGTON D. C.

### Hotel Leecy.

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The Largest and Most  
Commodious Hotel on  
the Reservation.

Table always bountifully supplied with everything that the market affords, including game and fish in season.

A large and comfortable, Feed and Livery stable in connection with Hotel.

JOHN LEECY Prop.

### Selam Fairbanks,

Dealer in  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE  
and  
Lumbermen - - Supplies.

Market price paid for Ginseng Snake Root and Furs.

Orders for pure Maple-Syrup, and wild rice promptly attended to.

BEAULIEU - - - - MINN.

## THE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS.

### NON-RESERVATION SCHOOL THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

In our issue of March 16th, we had occasion to make some observations anent the rumor that Mr. J. F. House, Supervisor of Indian Schools, had recommended the abolition of the Wild Rice and Pine Point boarding schools.

This era seems to be one of change, there seems to be that in the air which seeks transition from the old to the new, for now rumor hath it, that a sentiment is rising looking to the abolition of non-reservation Indian schools. As we said regarding Mr. House's position, so we say now regarding the rumor concerning the abolishment of non-reservation schools, "we hope it is incorrect."

The betterment of the Indian people it seems to us demands education on broad lines, and methods should proceed on variant lines. We still hold to the opinion that schools at various points within a reservation are necessary, but it also goes without saying that institutions devoted exclusively to thorough industrial training, and higher education in letters and culture are necessary outside of reservations.

The younger children need the schools that are near their homes, for many reasons, mainly however that the transition from home life should not be sudden and violent. It should in its course represent the primary grades in the common school system, and yet be of institutional character and under surroundings not entirely unfamiliar. There the child though severed from home influences obtains the foretaste of civilizing influences and is lead along by steps into a wider knowledge of arts industrial, and into regions intellectual and moral; but there comes a time when the best interest of the young can most highly be subserved by a complete severance from reservation environment. Here is the need of the non-reservation schools.

The young Indian is of an age to appreciate a higher education and training. He needs a wider sphere of action, a large intercourse with others than of his own tribe and tongue. If he is to be fitted for the serious duties of citizenship he must be given the opportunity to observe social movements in their best. Social life in all that it implies anywhere, needs influences from without, and much more can this be said of the social life of reservations. The young man and the young woman, these need to be sent out where they may have the opportunity not only to acquire higher knowledge, but to observe; in other words, to obtain that practicality which can come only from wider spheres. This obtained, they may return to the reservation with high ideals, and create demands for the products of those industries of which they have been students. Supply and demand being equal, prosperity begins, and little by little the monotony and squalor of the old life disappears. But there is another side to this question. All who know anything of existing things know that just at present, the young Indian entirely trained on the reservation does not find employment suited to his taste and special training. He has no ambition, as a general rule to seek it elsewhere, and so he remains for the most part an idle factor in the social fabric of humanity. But if he has been given the opportunity to begin the world's

struggles under competent instructors and away from demoralizing influences, he has an equipment, equal to society's demand: he has acquired an aplomb and self-reliance which can be gained only by many years of association with white people. With this, and a complete mastery of some trade or profession, and possessing that sentiment which has come gradually, that, "a man's a man for a' that," he feels that the world owing him a living should proceed to pay its debt, and, the reservation failing to provide him the opportunity at plying his craft or practicing his profession, there are other localities that can. By all means give the Indian the cosmopolitanism if he wishes it. He is deserving of it; past years of oppression and ostracism demand it as a just recompense.

The non-reservation school, and a school at that of the highest class is the need of the hour, therefore we say to the department which has charge of the Indian, hold fast to the non-reservation school, do not abandon it, but rather, seek to elevate it.

### A GOOD THING.

Such is the Home for the Aged

One of the institutions on this reservation, which seems to have become a permanent thing, is the home for the aged Indians of this reservation.

The large building on the hill, formerly used as a school house and afterwards as the agents office, but which has been idled for a number of years, has been thoroughly remodeled and converted into a home, and has been used for this purpose for over two months past.

During the severe cold weather of the past winter many very old Indian men and women were comfortably housed there, they thus escaped the hardships which would have been their inevitable lot had they remained in their homes.

The home is under the very efficient management of Miss Blanche Lyons, who is the matron, and she is ably assisted by Mrs. Mary McMartin.

### WANT MAJOR SCOTT.

He Was Their Agent Before and They Know Him.

In a recent communication from Charles D. Armstrong, an influential and progressive member of the Wisconsin bands of Chippewa Indians, to the publisher of the TOMAHAWK, in reference to the fight now being made against Maj. Scott, he states that the Indians under the charge of the Ashland Indian Agency, in Wisconsin, have been contemplating petitioning to the government for the return of the Major to that agency, where he formerly acted as agent, if those who are trying to secure his removal from Leech Lake are successful.

This speaks well for the confidence and esteem in which Major Scott is held by the Indians wherever he has been as Indian agent, and whatever may be the outcome of the fight against him now he will still retain their confidence and friendship. If he is removed, however, from Leech Lake, the Indians there will undoubtedly feel that the administration has no use for any Indian agent who tries to do his duty in the protection of the interests of the helpless people under his charge, and these sentiments will be shared by all the Indians on the several reservations in this state.

## OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C.,  
April 14, 1903.

To the Editor of the TOMAHAWK:  
I was pleased this morning by the receipt of the initial number of "THE TOMAHAWK."

In mechanical execution "THE TOMAHAWK" is excellent and attractive, while its announcements are expressions of truth, patriotism, and of commendable devotion to the rights and interests of all American Indians, especially to those public and private policies, which ever tend to encourage industrial success and to promote conditions of the broadest liberty, peace and happiness.

I have given the situation and treatment of the Indians, much thought and study, and am not unfamiliar with the many grievous wrongs they have been compelled to endure. Under the administration of the affairs of the Government, the political status of the Indians has been anomalous, indefinable, and peculiar, possessing the power and disposition to hold them in subjection and subservancy; yet, in a limited sense, recognizing them as independent. In other words, treating with them as sovereigns while reserving and exercising the right to alter, amend and even disregard the obligations of such solemn agreements. Compelled to live under such a system of "independent dependency," with no forum to which they could appeal at will, with any assurance of relief, or protection in many instances, they soon became the easy prey of designing evil and greed of avarice: which for years, through superior intelligence have deprived them of their holdings, and encouraged a political policy, which has, so long oppressed and wronged them.

In view of these facts of which history is so replete, I have long been puzzled to account for the fact, of why the various Indian Nations have not sooner awakened to the power, importance, and necessity of well conducted newspapers to keep them posted and advised as to their true interests and rights and to boldly defend them.

Many grave questions as to property rights of the Indians are still undetermined, which imperatively demand the intelligent watchfulness of the press to sound the alarm of the approach of danger, and no sentinels are worthier of performing such an important service than newspapers ably and faithfully edited and published by members of the respective tribes.

Entertaining most earnestly the foregoing views as to the many flagrant wrongs and injuries to which the Indians have long been subjected, I heartily commend the spirit you exhibit in entering the field of public journalism as the publisher of "THE TOMAHAWK" devoted to the interest of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, and bespeaks for it a career of splendid success.

J. L. BULLOCK,

The writer of the foregoing is a prominent attorney of Washington, D. C., and who, until recently, was for a number of years the attorney for the Osage Indians. He is thoroughly informed regarding the status of the Indians and for this reason we are pleased with his communication, and we hope that he will in the future be one of our regular contributors.

## HITS THE BULL'S EYE.

The Pioneer Press, which has always been one of the fairest newspapers in the state respecting the interests of the Indians in referring to the opposition of the TOMAHAWK to the Clapp amendments in the Indian appropriation act of this year, sums up the situation in this wise:

The "TOMAHAWK" is the name of a newspaper just established at White Earth Minn., as "the organ of the Chippewa Indians." It is published by Gus. H. Beaulieu, well known as an influential character among his tribesmen. Its foremost present ambition would appear to be to "tomahawk" the Clapp amendments to the Indian appropriation act, which provide for the opening to settlement of the western portion of the Red Lake reservation. The main objection seems to lie, first, to the deferred payments for land, allowed under the act, and second, to the requirement that the Indians shall grant to the State of Minnesota, for school purposes, sections 16 and 36 in each township. It is claimed that a similar provision for deferred payments, in the Nelson law, has resulted in a failure on the part of the Indians to receive payment for lands sold eight years ago, so that they are losing annually at least \$50,000 on a fund which should now be yielding them 5 per cent per annum. As to the donation of two sections in each township to the state, the Indians who oppose acceptance of the amendments cannot see why they should give to Minnesota lands valued at between sixty and seventy-five thousand dollars, for no other apparent consideration than the privilege of selling the remainder of the lands to the highest bidder. Although the provisions of the Clapp act have seemed to the Pioneer Press the most liberal of any terms ever yet offered for the acquisition of Indian lands in Minnesota, it seems that the memory of the deceits and wrongs practiced under previous acts—particularly in extending the time of deferred payments regardless of the original agreement under the Nelson law—is operating strongly to prevent the acceptance of the Clapp act by the Indians. Without such acceptance the lands cannot be opened to settlement. So may the would-be settlers of today be made to suffer for the misdeeds of the whites in other years. Clean, straightforward justice to the Indian from the beginning would have been a paying policy. Means, however, may be found of so assuring the Indians that no repetition of previous wrongs will occur that a majority of them will "touch the pen" and ratify the act.

### The Indian; Right and Wrong.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that ALL MEN are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."—Declaration of Independence July 4th, 1776.

### FOREST RESERVATION ON CHIPPEWA TRACT.

Secretary Hitchcock Approves Setting Aside 200,000 Minnesota Acres.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—The secretary of the interior today approved the plans made by the forester of the agricultural department under the Morris act providing for the creation of a forest reservation of 200,000 acres in the Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota.

The plans presented set aside certain area in the vicinity of Lake Winnebogoshish and open to settlement all the reservation outside the limits of that area. The timber on the forest reserve land is to be sold for the benefit of the Indians.—St. Paul Globe.

Yes! And for this land which, under the law of 1889, and the agreement between the United States and the Chippewas of Minnesota, the government agreed to sell for one dollar and twenty five cents per acre for the benefit of the Chippewas, not one cent will be received, and the Indians will

have to bear the burden of the forestry experiments of the government to the extent of being compelled to give up their lands for that purpose.

In addition to this, five per cent of all the pine timber thereon will be allowed to remain standing, which will also be a total loss to the Indians, and another compulsory donation to the government.

Although the Indians are accustomed to this kind of treatment at the hands of the government they are growing uneasy under a repetition of it, and they feel that it should at least complete giving them their allotments before opening any more of the lands to settlement.

### UNNECESSARY ALARM.

It is reported that Mr. Gus Norby, representative of the right of way agent of the Soo Railroad Company, has informed certain members of this reservation that the company has obtained a right of way through this reservation from the government without regard to the rights of the tribe, or the allottees of the lands over which the railroads will pass, and that they will receive no compensation for the same.

This is such an absurd proposition that we very much doubt its authenticity. The company will not and cannot ignore the rights of the allottees any more than it could the right of a homesteader outside of this reservation. If it should attempt to follow the prevailing custom of ignoring the rights of the Indians the latter have their remedy the same as any other citizen.

The Secretary of the Interior has no more right to grant a right of way over the allotment of an Indian without the latter's consent than he would have to grant a similar right over the homestead of a citizen outside of a reservation; in fact his authority is limited to the approval of any concession that allottees may make to the railroad companies. It is only in the event that an allottee and a railroad company cannot agree upon a settlement that the secretary can appoint referees to make awards. If the allottee is dissatisfied with an award he can appeal by petition to the United States district court in which the land is situated, and the judgement for damages rendered by that court shall be final.

In view of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1899, providing for rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, we need have no fear that any railroad company is going to ignore the rights of the Indians, for their rights are amply protected by the Act. The notices which are now being served on the allottees on this reservation, over whose allotments the roads are going to be built, are simply in compliance with the act referred to, which provides that this must be done as a preliminary step towards securing the right of way over allotments.

### JUNE 14 Notice JUNE 14.

In order to make the necessary arrangements for the next annual fourteenth of June celebration here, everybody is requested to attend a meeting which will be held at the White Earth Hall at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. on the 30th of this month for that purpose. Conditions are such that an effort should be made to make the coming anniversary celebration one of the largest that has ever been held.