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THE TOMAHAWK.

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Published in behalf of, and to secure the welfare of the Indians of the United States.

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FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR MOSES E. GLAPP.

The Chippewa voters need not be urged by anyone to vote for Senator Clapp, and those who wish to continue to have Indian matters proceed towards a final settlement are only anxious that these shall bear in mind their obligations to the senator and take a day off by



UNITED STATES SENATOR, MOSES E. CLAPP.

coming to the polls and voting for him at the primary election on the 19th of this month.

Rapid strides are being made by the Chippewas towards a final settlement of their matters, much more so and effectively than those of any other tribe in the country, and this can be seen during the sessions of Congress when the Indian bill is up for discussion before the committees on Indian affairs in Congress.

This is all due to the interest Senator Clapp takes in Chippewa Indian matters.

Without Senator Clapp in the United States Senate the affairs of not only his white constituents, but also those of the Indians would suffer.

Senator Clapp himself is not working actively for his re-election but is leaving this entirely with the voters, while his opponents are sparing no time nor money in their efforts to secure their election. If Senator Clapp is nominated, regarding which there seems to be no doubt, it will be through the wishes of the voters and not through the influence of money.

Minnesota's "Live Wire."

Representative Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma, who is an ardent Democrat, referred to Congressman Clarence Miller, a Republican of Duluth, in our presence as a "live wire."

Mr. Ferris was not mistaken in the impression he had formed of Mr. Miller, for the latter is a veritable live wire in Congress where he is apparently one of the most prominent figures.

Mr. Miller is a strong man in Congress and the position he fills there cannot be replaced by any ordinary, inexperienced person.

When he arises to speak he always has something to say, and

says it in the most forcible and unequivocal manner, and for this reason he is listened to attentively by the House.

Although Representative Miller is always on the alert in behalf of the interests of his district generally, he finds time to intercede for his Indian constituents frequently, or whenever their matters come before Congress.

From his personal observation Mr. Miller knows that Chippewa tribal funds have been squandered in the past, and during the present session of Congress his voice was raised very strenuously against this on the floor of the House.

Mr. Miller is a credit to Minnesota, and there should be no thought of superseding him by an inexperienced and unknown person, therefore the Chippewas in whose behalf he has stood, many of whom are voters in his district, should do a good day's work by coming to the polls and voting for him at the primary election.

Far Reaching Effect.

The work of the Chippewa delegates that were appointed by President Morrison of the General Council of Minnesota Chippewas to go to Washington last winter, will probably be of more importance not only to the Chippewas of this state but also to the white settlers upon this reservation as future events will no doubt demonstrate. This statement is made as a prediction, and in the future we will call further attention to it.

Probably the most important work that the delegation accomplished was in having inserted into the Indian appropriation act the amendment which provides that preference shall be given to members of the Chippewa tribe as permanent employes in the Chippewa Indian service, where the salaries are paid from Chippewa tribal funds.

The positions which can now be filled by members of the Chippewa tribe under the new law are the superintendent of logging, now filled by William O'Neil, and all his assistants including scalers, the superintendents of the White Earth, Red Lake, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Vermillion Lake and Nett Lake reservations and all the employes under them.

When it is taken into consideration that sixty thousand dollars and a portion of the interest on tribal funds may be used during the fiscal year commencing July 1st next for salaries alone, the amendment means much to those who are competent to fill the positions.

Furthermore, the amendment as was intended by its authors will not enable the Indian office, if it should desire to do so, to keep the members of the tribe from obtaining the positions upon technical objections, such as not being in the classified service, as long as they can by competent evidence show that they can fill the positions.

It is not believed that a strict construction of existing laws have been followed in placing in the classified government service employes who are in fact in the Chippewa Indian service and who are receiving their salaries from Chippewa tribal funds and not from any gratuity appropriations by Congress; it is the Chippewa tribe, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that employes all the persons, except Indian policemen, now in the Chippewa Indian service in this

state, and also pays them their salaries from tribal funds.

Hereafter the position of the president of the Chippewa General Council will be one of much more importance than it has been and likewise the council itself since no doubt it will be the source through which appointments in the Chippewa Indian service will be approved.

Another important provision which the delegates had inserted in the appropriation act this year is one which provides that the Indian office shall give a detailed, itemized statement regarding the manner in which Chippewa tribal funds appropriated by Congress this year have been expended. This provision was included in the Nelson Act but has never been observed.

Indian Boys At Ford's Automobile Factory.

About twenty-five Indian boys are employed at Ford's Automobile Factory at Detroit, Mich. These boys are from Carlisle Indian school and were placed at the factory through the influence of Mr. Lipps, superintendent of the school, and who was formerly at the boarding school here as principal.

Among the boys that are at Ford's factory are several Chippewas from this and other Chippewa reservations.

Besides working at the factory the boys, who are obtaining good salaries, also attend evening school.

At the expiration of their terms at school the boys will not only be good automobile manufacturers, but will also have good educations and money, for a large portion of their salaries are turned over to Supt. Lipps to be kept in a bank until they graduate. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Ford is doing as much for Indian boys as is the government.

Mr. Ford is quoted as saying that he will place no limit upon the number of boys from the Carlisle school who may wish to work at his factory, and the only condition that will be required of them is that they will abstain from the use of intoxicants entirely.

May Be An Interesting Contest.

Miss Anna Fairbanks has made application for the south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-two, township one hundred and forty one, range forty one, as an additional allotment under the Steenerson Act; and which is a part of the tract for which Mr. Steenerson recently introduced a bill in Congress to set aside for public school purposes.

Some interesting questions may arise under Miss Fairbanks' application for the land, but it seems reasonable that she is entitled to the tract since it is no longer required for agency reservation purposes as Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs Merritt has indicated in a letter to Mr. Steenerson when he practically made a favorable report on the Steenerson school bill, or which was construed as a favorable report by the committee on Indian affairs of the House recently.

It is reasonable to assume that the status of the agency reservation will be thoroughly threshed out before the Interior Department and possibly before the courts.

Senator Walsh Is Right.

At a recent meeting of the Indian committee of the Senate at Washington, Senator Walsh, of Montana, in an emphatic manner declared what in his opinion should be the government's policy towards the Indians. He stated that in 1880 President Hays recommended that Indians should receive lands in severalty, and that the surplus lands of reservations should be sold for their benefit; that this in fact had been the expressed policy of the government since then and that Congress had enacted laws with this in view, but some administrative officials had not put this into effect. He also stated that it was detrimental to the Indians themselves to be kept in idleness and to be dependent upon the government for a living; that they should be placed upon their own resources as fast as possible.

Every progressive Indian will agree with Senator Walsh's sentiments, and representatives of Indian tribes who visit Washington year after year should learn that by representing to Congress that their people are in a starving condition is not a credit to their tribes. To represent that a certain tribe of Indians is in a destitute and starving condition is seldom true, and it is time that for the pride of the race such statements should cease.

The greatest solution of the Indian problem is for the young Indians to be compelled to work out their own salvation by labor if necessary.

'Lehnerts' Peak' No Good, Say Redmen.

Indians Protest Use Of Minnesota Man's Name For Mountain.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane recently received a petition from the Blackfoot Indians of western Montana protesting against the naming of a mountain peak and waterfall in Glacier National park in honor of Professor F. M. Lehnerts of the University of Minnesota and his daughter.

The protest, a dispatch from Washington to The Journal said, is part of a general one covering the alleged practice of white men changing Indian names to names of white tourists or explorers. The petition was signed by Curly Bear, Rides-at-the-Door, Robert J. Hamilton and other members of the Blackfoot council at Browning, Mont.

"The white men," the petition says, "have given the Trick falls to the falls of our long ago woman warrior, Running Eagle; and one of our most beautiful lakes, Beaver Woman, they have called McDermott lake, the name of a wandering prospector. That deeply grieved us."

Professor Lehnerts, who is a noted geologist, said last night that there was a peak near Gunsight pass not far from Lake McDonald named for him. "I guess I took the first party of tourists over the Gunsight region," the

professor said. "That was in 1898. The cowboys and settlers around there named it after me."

"If the peak had really had an Indian name, it would have been a shame to change it. But it was so nearly accessible that the Indians never bothered with it. There are 50 peaks in and about there without names, or at least that was the case a few years ago. Those Indian names have been given by white men with a knowledge of the value of romance within the last six years."

"I don't care if they want to change the name of the peak. Let them call it 'Almost-a-dog' or 'Rain-in-the-face' or anything they want to. The peak will be the same."—Minneapolis Journal.

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