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THE TOMAHAWK

Truth before Favor.

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

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THE TOMAHAWK.

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The Right Of Nomination Bill.

The Right of Nomination Bill which is now pending before Congress to give Indians the right to designate their own agents, will probably be passed by Congress before many more sessions if it is not passed by the present Congress, if the humor of Congress, as indicated by members of the Indian committees, continues.

In the Senate, Senator Johnson of South Dakota has espoused the Indian cause with regard to the Right of Nomination Bill, and is giving it his special attention, and insists that he is going to have the bill passed if possible. Senators Lane, Hastings, Owen, Clapp, LaFollette and Gronna also favor the bill as indicated by them.

Senator Johnson introduced a very long and elaborate bill relative to giving Indians the right to name their own agents and to have a voice in their own matters, but this was barely defeated in the committee of the Senate by the vote of Chairman Ashurst. But the principal if not the only objection to the Johnson bill was its length, for the committee indicated there should be a stronger bill and one which would confine itself to recalling Indian agents, and a committee consisting of Senators Clapp, Curtis and Lane was selected to draft another bill in lieu of the Johnson bill.

In the House of Representatives, Representatives Stephens, Carter and Hastings are strong supporters of the Right of Nomination Bill, but all the members of the Indian committee of the House seem favorable to it according to their statements made at the meetings of the committee.

The Big Payment.

The principal topic of conversation among the Chippewas is the payment of one-fourth of the Chippewa tribal funds that are now in the United States Treasury and which Congress appropriated to be paid immediately.

About one million and a half dollars will be paid to the Chippewas of Minnesota probably during this summer, and if the Indian office fulfills the intentions of Congress the delay in the making of the payment should not be long.

The Indian office now has an opportunity, or at least the present federal administration, to make itself popular by paying out the sum which Congress appropriated, under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act recently passed, without any delay.

During the past year President Wilson's attention has been called to Chippewa matters and he has caused the service to be improved, and no doubt an appeal to him or to Secretary Lane would cause an early payment to be made.

William Madison and the publisher of THE TOMAHAWK had a

meeting with Secretary Lane, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Inspector McLaughlin at the secretary's office, last month, and urged that a commission be sent to Minnesota for the purpose of making a roll of all those to whom the full amount of their shares of the one-fourth of the tribal fund which has been appropriated should be paid without delay, and the secretary stated that the McLaughlin commission is so busy elsewhere that it could not come here immediately, but he intimated that some steps would be taken without delay.

Many questions have been asked of the delegates who went to Washington and spent several months there, regarding the manner in which the payment of one-fourth of the tribal fund is to be made, but they have been unable to give any definite answer because they were unable to learn before they left Washington when it would be made.

Benjamin Caswell An Applicant For A Superintendentency.

Recently Benjamin Caswell, a member of the Chippewa bands, made an application for a position as a superintendent of one of the reservations in this state, under the amendment to the Indian appropriation act recently passed by Congress which gives the Chippewas the preference as employees in the Chippewa Indian service in this state, but he did not indicate the reservation for which he desires an appointment.

In reply to his application Mr. Caswell was informed by the Indian office at Washington, that there is no vacancy at present to which he could be appointed.

The refusal to appoint Mr. Caswell to the position for which he made an application is a direct violation of the now existing law as it specifically provides that members of the Chippewa of Minnesota bands shall be given the preference to fill positions the salaries of which are being paid from Chippewa tribal funds.

The General Council should make an issue regarding the applications which have been or may be made by Chippewas for positions, and while Congress is still in session refer the matter to the Indian committees of Congress, or appeal to the courts which have jurisdiction to have the law enforced.

It is true there are no vacancies, but the law compels the Indian office to make vacancies, if it is not Indians who are holding the positions, and appointing Indians to fill them and we mean by Indians Chippewas of Minnesota.

Many Sioux Visitors.

Many Sioux visitors from the Sisseton and Yankton reservations in South Dakota attended the celebration here last week and added immensely to the success of the celebration.

Without the presence of the Sioux at the annual celebration here the Chippewas would be indifferent to it, and for this reason Congress should be appealed to for an appropriation to be devoted entirely to the expenses of the Sioux during the celebrations hereafter.

ALL ON THE SIDE OF SENATOR CLAPP.

As was anticipated the vote here during the primaries did not turn out, and not more than half of the voters voted. But the result of the election at this village was very gratifying to the supporters of Senator Clapp, and also to the friends and supporters of Ira B. Mills and A. G. Anderson. The vote was in part as follows:

- REPUBLICAN. For U. S. Senate: Moses E. Clapp 92, Adolph Eberhart 5, Frank B. Kellogg 9. For Representative: Halvor Steenerson 30, A. G. Anderson 70. For Governor: Burnquist 55, Irverson 35. For Lieut. Governor: Thos. Frankson 25, Gates 16, Peterson 47. For Secetar of State: Sampson 18, Schmall 70. For State Treasurer: Johnson 28, Rines 31, Seawaig 21. R. R. Commissioner: Mills 69, Steenerson 14. Senate-Democratic: Lawler 6, Davis 6.

An Incident Of The Chippewa-Sioux War.

As is well known the Chippewa and Sioux were at war with each other until after 1870, and that this war had been kept up for more than two centuries without cessation.

During the war it frequently happened that children and sometimes women were taken as prisoners by both sides, and adopted into the tribe which took them prisoners.

During the celebration here last week a half-blood Sioux and Chippewa was here from the Yankton Sioux reservation in South Dakota. The English name of this man is Andrew War, and he is the grandson of a full blood Mille Lac Chippewa Indian woman who was captured in 1839, near Stillwater, by a party of Sioux after her parents had been killed by the party.

While the Sioux were firing up on the Chippewa family two of the members of the family, both boys, namely: Nay tum ub-ence and Wah-be-gauge, escaped and reached Mille Lac. Nay-tum-ub-ence removed from Mille Lac in the early seventies, and died here about twenty-five years ago or more.

The youngest member of the family, that was attacked by the Sioux party referred to, was a little girl two or three years of age, and she was the grandmother of Andrew War. After she had grown to womanhood she was given the privilege of returning to her people, the Mille Lac Chippewas, but she declined to come back preferring to remain with the Sioux. Before her death several years ago she told Mr. War who his people were on her side, and the latter found many relatives here among which are Ben and Steve Caswell.

Delegates To The Bemidji Council.

A council was held last Monday at White Earth to elect delegates to attend the annual meeting of the General Council of the Chippewas of Minnesota to be held at Bemidji on the 11th of next month.

The following persons were elected by the local council to attend the Bemidji General Council from this reservation:

- Peter Bigbear, Shaday, Ne-zha-kay-we-ga-bow, Joseph Neaskigwon, Julius H. Brown, Be-dway-geshig, Ke-che ma qua, Buck-e-dudge, George Bigbear, Hank Mun oe, William Madison, John W. Carl, B. L. Fairbanks, Andrew Vanoss, Charles Vanoss, Albert Fairbanks, Frank Roy, Peter Parker, Louis St. Claire, Frank Bellecourt, Allen Morrison, Levi Legoo, Edward Wakefield, Alex McKenzie, Arthur C. Beaulieu, Clement H. Beaulieu, Joseph Roy, Fred Belland, James McIntosh, Joseph Flemmand, Joseph Beaupre, Joseph E. Perrault, John Pemberton, Wm. Bigber, Shagos-e-kung, Ke-me-wun-aum-ah-quod, Nay - tow - ay - cumig - i - sh - kung, Henry Martin, Sylem Fairbanks, R. P. Fairbanks, Henry Selkirk, George Berry, Edward L. Rogers, Frank Cajune, William A. Fairbanks, Edward Tanner, Henry Warren, John Rabbit, Tom Smith, John Roy Sr., Gah-che-shu-geshig, Charles Leith, Theo. B. Beaulieu, Shay-wabe-be-ke-to, We-zhay-mah, Joe Bellanger, John Johnson,

Gus H. Beaulieu, John G. Morrison, Omar Gravelle, David Potter, Chas Bellanger, Wm. Knickerbocker, William Hanks, Ah che-dah-mo.

Under the constitution of the General Council all the Chippewa chiefs are entitled to attend the council as delegates without being elected, and the following chiefs may also be present at the Bemidji council: Wah-we-yea cumig, Andrew Daily, Oh-mah kah keence, Mesha-ke-geshig, Mah ing-ance, Wm. Potter, Joseph Charrette, Kay-dug-e-gwon-ay-yash and others.

A resolution was passed to give the delegates who were elected authority to give proxys to anyone they may designate to represent them.

Scenes And Incidents Of Years Gone By.

The Pioneer Press of last Sunday contains a very interesting account of incidents of the past in this state written by Col. P. F. Harvey, U. S. A., a portion of which relates to the Chippewas and the Sioux and is as follows:

"As illustrating a phase of life as seen at Fort Snelling sixty five years ago, I cite the following incident condensed from Neill's History of Minnesota: Alex Ramsey, who then occupied the gubernatorial chair, found it necessary to call a council between the Sioux and Chippewa nations in order to reach some terms of accommoda-

tion between them and put a stop to the frequent wars that they waged against each other. Fort Snelling was designated as the meeting, where the presence of troops and cannon would serve to prevent any hostile demonstration among the savages.

The council was held in June, 1850, under the walls of the fort. The Chippewas arrived early in the day, and appeared to regard the occasion as one of fun and merrymaking. The Sioux made their appearance later, and rapidly crossing the Minnesota river rushed pell mell up the side of the bluff to the plateau upon which the fort stands. The few infantry present, on the approach of the Sioux were extended in an open line nearly from the fort to the stables, so as to form a separation between the Chippewas in their rear and the advancing band of Sioux numbering perhaps 300, a large portion on horseback, armed and painted. But they were only showing off, having, in fact, all due respect for those ugly cast iron orators of Uncle Sam. Among the Sioux appeared the young Pillager chief, Sitting in-a-row, standing six a half feet in his moccasins, and weighing 220 pounds. The Sioux soon fell back and formed a line, discharging their pieces in a scattering fire as they did so. The Chippewas returned the salute, the guns from the fort responded, when a white flag appeared between the two opposite lines, and the two tribes stacked their arms. Then returning, the two lines advanced until

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