

Justice and Fair Dealing for every Indian who desires to become a good Citizen.

THE TOMAHAWK.

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

'Truth before Favor.'

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THE TOMAHAWK.

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"A Conglomeration Of Whites, Half-breeds And Indians."

In a political speech at Minneapolis recently in advocating the election of Judge Hughes, ex-Sena or Beveridge of Indiana stated that Mexico had no government that should be recognized, and that it was a country composed of a conglomeration of whites, half-breeds and Indians; that the population was composed of two million whites, two million and a half of half-breeds and fifteen millions of Indians; that there were sixty-five tribes that had as many rulers. The senator asked the audience if they considered that a government, and when asked by a member of the audience if he would have recognized Mexico as a government if he was in President Wilson's place he immediately replied he would have done so.

Senator Beveridge's argument was inconsistent, but aside from that who is responsible for the Mexican troubles. If any reliance can be placed upon general reports Wall Street interests have had more influence toward keeping up the Mexican troubles than all other reasons combined. Americans supported by Wall Street have invested largely in Mexico, and Diaz granted large concessions to which Mexicans were opposed and this was the primary cause for the Mexican revolution.

If the Mexican nation is composed largely of Indians, it certainly has a most dismal future before it, for the greed of white Americans will cause the same conditions to exist among the Indians of Mexico as have existed among the American Indians for over a century.

For The Indians It Will Make No Difference.

Whether President Wilson is re-elected, or whether Justice Hughes is elected president, it will probably not make much difference to the Indians of the country, for the policies now in force and which will remain in force as long as the civil service law is in existence will not be changed.

Over the Taft administration the Wilson administration has made many great improvements, but over the Roosevelt administration none. So far as encouraging the Indians and giving them assistance by appointing them to government positions in the Indian service the Roosevelt administration led every administration in the history of the country.

If President Wilson is re-elected improvements in the Indian service might continue to improve slowly, and although Mr. Hughes is strongly in favor of maintaining the civil service force conditions might improve under him with men friendly to Indians in Congress.

Failure Of Indians To Get Positions Continues.

The continued failures of members of the Chippewa bands of Minnesota to obtain positions in the Chippewa Indian service continues unbrokenly.

The articles which have appeared in THE TOMAHAWK relative to the efforts of Chippewas to secure positions in the Chippewa Indian service have not only received local attention, but have attracted the attention of Indians of other bands, and also of some public men as indicated in several letters we have received upon the subject.

We have not been authorized to publish any of these letters which contain some very forcible statements, we therefore treat them as privileged, confidential communications. But as one of our correspondents is a Chippewa of the Red Lake reservation who now resides in Kansas, and has authorized us to publish her letter, we take pleasure in doing so, and it is as follows:

"I have read the articles which have appeared in THE TOMAHAWK regarding the positions in the Chippewa Indian service, and I thought I would write and tell you how I tried for five years to get a position in the Chippewa Indian service in Minnesota, and which was upon my own reservation, namely; the Red Lake Reservation. At one time I was told by the superintendent that he wanted a man and his wife as principle teacher and head matron. Within a few days he got a matron who was not married, nor has he ever had a married man and his wife for these particular positions.

I have been the head matron in one of the schools of the Five Civilized Tribes, and those schools are far ahead of the Red Lake schools, and much larger.

I always had not less than fifty girls at the school where I was employed as matron, while Red Lake has comparatively a few. I am sure I could have held a position in a small school like Red Lake to advantage because of my experience in the school referred to.

Of course now I do not care about a position in the service as I would not go without my husband, who holds a position better than any school could pay him.

If you wish to use this letter you may do so, and I certainly hope THE TOMAHAWK will succeed in getting the places for the many Chippewa boys and girls who are entitled to them and should have them."

Our correspondent is Mrs. Curtis Smith, who is a sister of Charles Dolson of Red Lake.

The experience of Mrs. Smith is not an unusual one but has recently become very common upon this reservation at least. Young men competent to fill the positions in the Chippewa Indian service in this state are ignored entirely, and persons who are not members of the tribe are given the preference over the Indian boys.

Charles Wilkinson, who is not in the classified service, continues to draw a good, substantial salary from tribal funds although there are a score of Indian boys who are his superior by education and otherwise who could fill the position he holds. Nor this is not the only position which the boys of this reservation could fill if they were given the chance for they could fill every position in the service.

It is not surprising that the young men of the tribe severely criticize the present Indian administration when they compare the local office force of the present time with that during the Roosevelt administration and when Simon Michelet had members of the reservation only as his office force.

If those who are seeking positions in the Chippewa Indian service who are members of the Chippewa tribe would proceed unitedly and systematically to bring matters to the attention of those higher than the Indian office at Washington, there is no doubt they would be successful. There is one trouble which should not be lost sight of and it is that some applicants are selfishly inclined and while they may pretend to be working for the common cause, they will bear watching. The way to proceed to obtain positions is to secure the co-operation of the president of the Chippewa General Council and the Executive Committee of the Council.

Who Will Go To Washington?

There is much to be done yet at Washington regarding the tribal affairs of the Chippewas of Minnesota. The good results of the work of the delegations that went to Washington during the past two years leads us to suggest that the Chippewas should again send delegations to Washington next winter to try and finish, if possible, the work that has been commenced by them.

One of the great drawbacks to sending delegations to Washington is the matter of advancing funds for the trips, for each delegate has to advance his own expenses with a very doubtful chance of being able to secure remuneration. In fact, whenever a delegate goes to Washington to attend to tribal business he not only has to pay his own expenses, but frequently has to wait a year or perhaps more to have the amount he paid out refunded to him. This has caused many delegates who have been appointed to go to Washington to decline to do so.

So far as can be learned no one here has indicated that he would, if appointed as a delegate to Washington, advance his own funds to pay the expenses of a trip there on tribal business. Those who have heretofore done so, or at least some of them, have positively decided to not accept any appointment as delegates.

But this should not deter the tribe from sending others down who may be willing to advance their expenses, and it should do so, for this is a most crucial time when Chippewa interests should receive the attention of the Chippewas.

Indian Confesses To Murdering 2 Women.

Kenora, Ont.—Taunted by another Indian and branded as a coward because he hesitated to murder two women who had befriended him, Wapioak seized a rifle and shot both white women dead, he confessed on the stand during his trial on a murder charge. He was found guilty of murder and will be sentenced later.—Minneapolis Journal.

Reservation Game Should Be Protected.

Several years ago and before the passage of the Clapp Act, this reservation was the breeding place of all kinds of game, but since the reservation has become settled by whites it has ceased to be a breeding place for any kind of game, not even prairie chickens.

So far as prairie chickens are concerned they are very rapidly becoming exterminated and unless laws are passed to protect them entirely for several years they will become entirely extinct like the wild pigeons of years ago.

An appeal should be made to Congress to pass a law which will prohibit the hunting of prairie chickens upon Indian reservations for several years at least, and likewise to enforce the existing law which prohibits any person except an Indian from hunting upon an Indian reservation.

Men whose rights to reside upon this reservation were obtained simply by purchase have assumed that they got all the rights to the reservation that the Indians have, including the right to hunt and invite their eastern friends to come here and hunt.

Under an existing law of the United States the fire arms, conveyances and other accoutrements of hunters upon Indian reservations may be seized and sold by an Indian agent unless the person or persons have the written consent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs allowing them to hunt

upon the reservation. This law since Agent Michelet was here has been ignored entirely.

It is becoming dangerous for anyone to go into the wood of this reservation during the open season for deer hunting on account of the number of white hunters who shoot wild. Besides this danger the wild game is being driven from the reservation and this should be stopped.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration.

State of Minnesota } ss. County of Becker }

In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Stephen S. Doyle, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota, to Eva C. Brinstad, and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent: The petition of Eva C. Brinstad having been duly filed in this court representing that Stephen S. Doyle, then a resident of the County of Becker, State of Minnesota died intestate on the 14th day of October, 1916; and praying that letters of administration on his estate be granted to Mae Doyle, and the court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition.

Therefore, You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have before this court at the Probate Court Rooms, in the Court House in the City of Detroit, in the County of Becker, State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of November, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court and the Seal of said Court, this 17th day of October, 1916.

E. O. Hanson, Judge of Probate. Frank D. Beaulieu, Attorney for petitioner.

SALE OF SCHOOL AND OTHER STATE LANDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, State Auditor's Office, St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that on November 22, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the office of the County Auditor at Detroit, Becker County, in the State of Minnesota, I will offer for sale certain unsold state lands and also those state lands which have reverted to the State by reason of the non-payment of interest.

TERMS OF SALE.

Fifteen per cent of the purchase price is payable to the County Treasurer at the time of sale. The unpaid balance is payable at any time in whole or in part on or before forty years from the date of sale at an interest rate of four per cent per annum, due on June first of each year; provided, that the interest can be paid at any time within the interest year without penalty. In effect, this means that the interest money may be paid any time between June and May thirty-first without penalty.

Appraised value of timber, when so stated, must be paid for in full at the time of sale. All lands are sold subject to any and all ditch taxes thereon. All mineral rights are reserved to the State by the laws of the state. Lands on which the interest has become delinquent may be redeemed at any time up to the hour of sale, or before resale, to the actual purchaser. Such lands are listed under the caption, "Delinquent Lands".

No person can purchase more than 320 acres of land as provided by the General Laws 1905; provided, however, that state lands purchased previous to 1905 are not charged against such purchaser. Agents acting for purchasers must furnish affidavit of authority. Appraisers' reports showing quality and kind of soil are on file in this office. List giving legal descriptions of land to be offered may be obtained of the State Auditor or the Immigration Commissioner at St. Paul and the County Auditor at above address.

J. A. O. PREUS, State Auditor.

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