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THE TOMAHAWK.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE MINNESOTA CHIPPEWAS.
"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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GUS H. BEAULIEU, Founder.

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Attorney D. B. Henderson Retained by Red Lake Band.

The Red Lake Indians have retained Attorney D. B. Henderson, of Washington, to represent them in their efforts to prevent their pine timber being sold and divided among all the Chippewa Indians. The Red Lake Indians have never received an allotment similar to the White Earth section tribe, and they now contend that the timber on their reservation should belong to them, and that the White Earth members, having received their allotments, have no right to ask a further distribution of the property belonging to the Red Lake settlement. Apparently the Red Lakers have right and justice on their side and they deserve to win, whether they really do or not. Senator Knute Nelson does not wish to allot the Red Lake timber, but he desires that either the state or nation will purchase the tract at the market price and preserve it as a park for future generations.—Detroit Record.

From the foregoing item from the Detroit Record regarding the Red Lake controversy which at present is the bone of contention between the Indian Bureau officials the Indian Committees of Congress and the General Council, Minnesota Chippewas, it would appear that the Red Lake band were right in their claim to sole ownership of the Red Lake reservation, that as they have never received allotments in severalty they should own the reservation and the timber thereon, exclusive of all other bands. We contend that such is not the case however. Under the treaty of 1839, and in which all the Chippewas participated, allotments were to be made to the Red Lake bands the same as other bands, and all the surplus lands and timber remaining after the allotments had been made was to be sold and the proceeds derived therefrom were to be placed to the credit of ALL THE CHIPPE WAS IN MINNESOTA.

That the Red Lake Indians have never taken their allotments is not the fault of the other signers of the treaty of 1839, but the blame lies with the Indian Bureau and with the Red Lake Indians themselves. The Indian Bureau has steadfastly refused to allot the Red Lake bands, notwithstanding the fact that not doing so was violating the provisions of the treaty and was contrary to law, even when certain members of the Red Lake bands made application for allotments no action was taken by the Indian Bureau in regard to the matter. Furthermore the government has held sales of the pine timber on the Red Lake reservation the proceeds of which have amounted to over \$1,000,000, and this money has been credited to the Red Lake bands alone and

paid out to them in per capita payments, all of which is in direct violation of the treaty of 1839, commonly called the Nelson Act.

Regarding the proposal of Senator Nelson to sell the Red Lake timber to the state or the nation at the market price and preserve it as a park for future generations, we are of the opinion that such a proposition would be all right provided the proceeds derived from such a sale were placed to the credit of ALL the Chippewas in Minnesota, and not to the Red Lake bands alone.

Should the representatives of the General Council now in Washington and officials of the Indian Bureau fail to reach a satisfactory settlement of the Red Lake controversy at the meetings now being held daily in Washington, then the matter will no doubt have to be referred to the courts for final adjustment.

Had the Red Lake Indians complied with the provisions of the treaty of 1839 and taken their allotments as they should have done over thirty years ago, the present complicated condition would not exist and all trouble would have been avoided.

Indians Should be Given Citizenship.

(By Robt. Hall.)
(Address delivered before the annual meeting of the Society of American Indians at Minneapolis, Minn., October 2-4, 1919.)

The Hindenburg line was supposed to be unbreakable. Some of us have had the pleasure of seeing that line bend and crack to pieces. It was the result of continued pounding and pulling of certain well defined lines. That is the way a break starts and if the pounding is continued, it will in time crumble to pieces.

I wish to make two points. First: There is no radical opposition to conferring citizenship upon the Indian race, from any excepting that element that sees the distinctive result of conferring this citizenship upon those Indians who will suffer insofar as their property rights are concerned. Every convention has two elements. That element that calls for the more radical action such as the immediate overthrow of all government restrictions and the other element that calls for a very conservative policy which would take into recognition the incompetent Indian who would not know how to use his privilege.

Yet I maintain that if it is the desire of the Indian race to have citizenship and they are willing to not only seek the privileges but accept the responsibilities, then a conference like this should pronounce itself in certain terms, stating that the majority of the Indians who are capable of exercising citizenship is so large that they should be considered rather than the incompetent. In other words, we can commit ourselves to the necessity of reviving that rule for the Indians that has always been true among other people—the survival of the fittest.

My second point is this: That the American Indian should seek the influence of other organizations that are in position to render very valuable service. The Indian race has contributed its young men, some of whom are here and others are buried in France. These young men should have the privilege of belonging to the American Legion and infusing the plea of the race into all its deliberations. They cannot join unless they are

citizens. It would be wise to back up with resolutions from this body a call for immediate action by Congress conferring citizenship upon every Indian who fought in the army or navy under the colors. This American Legion states in its preamble those things which are fundamental to our deliberations this afternoon. These young men will be a potential force in our national life. Why not seek the influence of this body?

Wisconsin Pottawatomes Have Grievance.

Wausaukee, P. O., Wis.
March 4th, 1920.

THE TOMAHAWK,
White Earth, Minn.
Dear Friends and
Brothers Chippewas:

It is an old story how the Wisconsin Pottawatome Indians are cheated, a crooked agent arriving in Carter, Wis., nine years ago began talking to the poor Indians; he wanted new chiefs appointed, and he has appointed three new chiefs for this band. The Indians don't understand anything, and when they complain to the Indian Office at Washington the crooked agent is either whitewashed or he is given a transfer.

"These Indians learned that their money was being used to buy cut over lands for them, and that the lands were no good; that they are nothing but rocks and stone. A vigorous protest was made to the Indian Office but nothing came of it.

Very truly yours,
Simon Kahquados."

The above communication was received at this office together with the following endorsement from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, as to the standing of the writer:

"The State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis.,
Feb. 16, 1920.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has been in communication with and been befriended by Chief Simon Kahquados and Chief James Waumegesak of the Forest county (Wisconsin) band of Pottawatome for many years. We have in the State Historical Museum at Madison medals and other relics received by the ancestors of these men from the British and American governments and presented by their descendants to this Society.

"We take pleasure in commending them to whom ever they may have occasion to present themselves, as men having standing herein indicated.

Respectfully submitted,
M. M. Quaise,
Superintendent."

On to Him.

"I can't live properly on \$75 a week," complained the young man. "Yes, you can," said his guardian. "The real trouble is you want to live improperly."

Favors Absolute Abstinence.

A recent report of British experts favors absolute abstinence from strong drink, but supports the use of light wines and liquors.

Safety First in Canoes.

Rule 41144—When it is necessary for two persons to change seats in a canoe, run the canoe to the bank and let one of the occupants step out on dry land.—Rochester Herald.

Spurgeon's Philosophy.

To get, we must give; to accumulate, we must scatter; to make ourselves happy, we must make others happy.—C. H. Spurgeon.

Merely Justice.

Sooner or later congress must decide whether or not the country is to pay a bonus to our young men who defended their native land on the bloody fields of France.

There is some opposition to the suggestion, because the total runs into millions.

But here are two pictures, fairly stated—take your choice.

First. One young man remains at home, as it was necessary that some should do. He worked in munition factories, or in the ship yards, or in any of the thousands of places where work was required. He received high wages—probably higher than ever before—a good home in which to live, enjoyed his hours of leisure and recreation, and was in no personal danger at any time. He made money.

Second. Another young man went to war, as it was also necessary that some should do. He gave up his position at good wages, forsook his means of enjoyment, exchanged a comfortable home for the rigors of camp life, endured the horrors of the bloodiest war in history, faced the dangers of sickness and disease, and received only a pittance in pay from the government. He returned to find another man in his old job, and in most cases had to be content with what he could get. He gave from one to two years of the best part of his life to his country, and financially lost money.

Should he, or should he not, receive some additional recom-

pense from the people whom he so valiantly served, when the taxation to be required for this purpose would be levied upon him as well as upon others?

Now is the time to pay that subscription.

Make Our Own Beauty.

Men and women make their own beauty or ugliness. Bulwer speaks in one of his novels of a man "who was uglier than he had any business to be," and, if we could but read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good looking, or the reverse, as that life has been good or evil. On our features the fine chisels of thought and emotion are eternally at work.—Alexander Smith.

Forests of Norway.

The total area of Norway is about 124,500 square miles, of which approximately 26,340 square miles are covered by forests. The greater timber tracts lie in the southern and central sections of the country, where the land is less mountainous and the climate more favorable to forest growth.

To Locate Sunken Vessels.

A means of making use of the electro magnet under water has been devised in Japan, and it promises to be of great assistance in locating sunken vessels, to recover which salvage operations on a big scale are expected after the war.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.
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Organized at Ohio State University, APRIL, 1911.

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Active—Including Magazine, \$2 annually.

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Application for membership should be made to the Secretary-Treasurer, Society of American Indians, 707 20th Street, Washington, D. C. Information regarding the Society will be cheerfully furnished upon inquiry to the Secretary-Treasurer, Washington, D. C.

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