

# RED LAKE NEWS

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## THE TEST.

What is a failure? It's only a spur  
To a man who receives it right,  
And it makes the spirit within him stir  
To go in once more and fight.  
If you never have failed it's an even guess  
You never have won a high success.  
What is a miss? Its a practice shot  
Which we often must make to enter  
The list of those who can hit the spot  
Of the bull's-eye in the center.  
If you never have sent your bullet wide,  
You never have put a mark inside.  
What is a knock-down? A count of ten  
Which a man may take for a rest.  
It will give him a chance to come up again  
And to do his particular best.  
If you've never been bumped in a rattling go,  
You never have come to the scratch, I know.  
—Edmund Vance Cooke.

## HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Kettles may be kept thoroughly cleaned by boiling potato peelings in them.

In peeling onions place them in a bowl of water and peel them so that the water covers the onion, to prevent the eyes from smarting.

To prevent the tinware from getting rusty, rub well with lard and put in oven and heat thoroughly. It can then be used in water continually and it will remain bright and free from rust indefinitely.

In washing tumblers that have contained milk wash first in cold water then in hot water. The heat drives the milk in and gives a cloudy appearance to the glass if cold water is not used first.

To scale fish easily dip them first in boiling water.

To keep milk from curdling add a pinch of soda to the milk.

Place salt under baking tins in oven to prevent contents from scorching on the bottom.

A little flour sprinkled over the top of a cake will aid in preventing the icing from running off.

If you set a dish of water in the oven when the cake is baking, you will find that there will be no scorching.

To prevent the odor of boiling ham or cabbage throw a few bits of charcoal into the pot in which they are cooking.

## INDIAN CITIZENSHIP DAY AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

The forty-five Indian students at Hampton Institute, representing seventeen different tribes, held a most fitting and appropriate celebration on the twenty-eighth anniversary of the passage of the Dawes Bill. The program included introductory remarks by Fred Bender, a Chippewa; a girls chorus; an address by Melvin T. Wildy, Negro representative; a clarinet solo by Davis Green, an Onondaga; a paper. "Exper-

iences of a Hampton graduate in the Indian schools, by Miss Elizabeth Bender, a Chippewa; Indian scenes from the Southwest, (a) songs, (b) dances; and the principal address of the evening by Dr. J. J. Gravatt, of Richmond, Virginia.

The scenes from the Southwest, consisting of the Cheyenne farwell song, Pima death song, Apache patriotic song, peace song, the circle dance, sociable dance, hand games, and the war dance, were given in a beautiful forest setting representing an Indian camp. The audience greatly appreciated having shown and explained to them these ceremonial songs and dances which are fast becoming but racial traditions as the younger Indians advance in civilization and Christianity.

Dr. Gravatt, the speaker of the evening, was rector of the historic St. John's church, Hampton, in 1878, when the first Indians were admitted to Hampton Institute. He became very much interested in their religious life and was quite closely associated with them. He also made several trips West for the Government to bring back new students. Dr. Gravatt related many significant and amusing incidents of those early days and drew a vivid comparison of conditions among the Indians in the school at that time and the present.

Miss Bender, who has been teaching for four years on the Flackfeet and Fort Belknap Reservations, and is now taking a post graduate course at Hampton Institute, in a pleasing modest manner told of her interesting experiences in the Indian schools. Miss Bender also made a strong and earnest plea to the Indian students to fit themselves to co-operate with the doctors and Government officials in fighting the terrible diseases of tuberculosis and trachoma, which find an excellent breeding place in many of the Indian homes.

"Trachoma," she said, "is a disease that without medical attention gradually impairs the sight until total blindness results. The Government specialists found about three years ago that 50,000 out of the 300,000 Indian population had trachoma. Think of it! Nearly 30 per cent of all Indian children in danger of complete blindness! We talk about demanding our rights, but unless we are willing to assume responsibilities we cannot presume to make such a demand. I feel so strongly these problems that confront our people, but they are problems we can all help to remedy, whether our vocation in life is that of a teacher, carpenter, nurse, or blacksmith. The missionary field for service and for consecrated workers is broad. What a wonderful opportunity for some of our young men to become doctors, fitted to cope with trachoma and tuberculosis. Without medical aid thousands of men and women will not be self-supporting and they will be deprived of their usefulness."

## FIGHTING FIREWATER.

It is something new for the Indian to fight the liquor traffic. Yet that is just what the Northwest Federation of Indian Tribes is doing. Heretofore it has been one sort of white man that has sold whiskey to the red-skin and another sort that has tried to keep him from it, with the aborigine a mere lay figure. But the federation in session in Tacoma, has asked the Federal Government for an appropriation of \$150,000 for the express purpose of suppressing the sale of liquor to Indians.

Demon Rum has received some body blows recently, with Russia prohibiting the sale of vodka and France frowning upon absinthe and contemplating foregoing all

liquor. In Alabama a law has gone into effect which forbids even an advertisement of whiskey.

But those who speak for the moderate use of alcoholic beverages, as well as the temperance forces, will wish the Northwestern tribesmen well in their fight against alcohol. It has been the blackest mark against the paleface—a refinement of cruelty which put to shame the crudities of tomahawk and scalping knife.

All who have a spark of feeling for a dying race will applaud the spirit which prompted the Federation's action at the same time feeling a vicarious shame that we have so poorly fulfilled our duty to our wards that it was necessary.—Washington (D. C.) Times, February 25, 1915.

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