

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

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.

Vol. XVI.

White Earth, Becker County, Minnesota, Thursday, February 6, 1919.

No. 42.

THE TOMAHAWK.

Official Organ of the Minnesota
Chippewas.

GUS H. BEAULIEU, Founder.

Edited by THE TOMAHAWK PUB. CO.

White Earth Agency, Minnesota.

Entered at the Postoffice at White
Earth, Minn., as mail matter of the
second class.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

ROLL OF HONOR.

6,000 SIX THOUSAND 6,000

Native Americans, Indians if you
please, in the Military Service of
the United States, and this does
not include a large number in the
Navy. August 1st, 1918.

SURE STARTED SOME- THING.

In our issue of Sept. 26th, 1918,
to took occasion to publish the fact
that "honest" John H. Hinton had,
on Aug. 19th, 1918, started an
illusory propaganda against the
righteous efforts of the progres-
sive classes of the White Earth
reservation, especially the mem-
bers of the Legislative Committee,
General Council, Minnesota Chip-
pewas, who were protesting against
the further appropriation of their
tribal funds; stating in his said
letter that only "a very few selfish
mixed-bloods" desired such a pro-
ceeding should take place, etc.

On receipt of intelligence of this
pernicious activity on the part of
"honest" John, members of the
reservation generally signed a
petition which contained hundreds
of names, every person signing his
or her own name, including about
80 names of the reservation soldier
boys, vigorously protesting against
the further appropriation of their
tribal funds for the further "con-
tinuance or maintenance of agencies
on the Minnesota so-called reser-
vations. This petition received the
hearty support of the officials
of both Becker and Mahanomen
counties; municipal officials of
Detroit city, and members of the
Becker County Bar Association.
It was also indorsed by many of
Minnesota's leading business and
professional men. These indorse-
ments were sent to the members
of the Legislative Committee, at
Washington and who presented
the same to members of the Min-
nesota delegation who employed
the same in their argument before
the House of Representatives. On
January 24th, when the Indian ap-
propriation bill came up before
the House for consideration,
Congressmen Ellsworth, Miller,
Knutson and Steenerson each made
most masterly arguments against
the further unjust and unlawful
practice of appropriating Chip-
pewa tribal funds to pay Indian
bureau employes salaries and fur-
nishing them homes of comfort
and luxury. And when the bill
was submitted for a vote the item
appropriating \$160,000 of Chip-
pewa tribal funds, was stricken from
the bill by a most decided vote of
32 to 17. And as a fitting climax
to the Minnesota Chippewas right-

eous contentions, the Minnesota
Senate did, on January 30th, ap-
prove, by unanimous vote, the
qualified demands of Minnesota's
red citizens in the premises and as
noted by the following resolution:

RESOLUTION.

(Introduced by Senator Baldwin)
"Resolution of the Senate in
Relation to the Chippewa Indian
Tribal Funds in the Hands of Fed-
eral Government.

Whereas, the great majority of
the people of Chippewa Indian
blood residing in the State of
Minnesota are citizens of said
state and perform all the obliga-
tions imposed by the state upon
all other citizens; and

Whereas, the great majority of
the Chippewa people in the State
of Minnesota are, in the opinion
of the Senate of Minnesota, cap-
able of managing and controlling
their property interests; and

Whereas, the Government of
the United States through its
Bureau of Indian Affairs has
maintained for a number of years
and is now maintaining a large
force of agents and employes in
connection with the administra-
tion of said trust at a very con-
siderable expense, which expense
is being paid out of the trust funds
of said Indians; and

Whereas, we are of the opinion
that the further maintenance of
this force of agents and employes
at the expense of said trust fund
has become unnecessary;

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved
by the Senate of the State of Min-
nesota that the Congress of the
United States be and it is hereby
requested to discontinue the use of
said trust fund for the purposes
hereinbefore mentioned, and that
it be further requested to enact
such legislation as will enable said
Chippewa people to secure a final
settlement of their tribal affairs
with the United States Govern-
ment, due regard being had for
the well-being of said Indians.

Be It Further Resolved, that the
senators and representatives in the
Congress of the United States
from the State of Minnesota be
requested to assist in carrying out
the purposes for which this resolu-
tion is designed.

Be It Further Resolved, that a
duly authenticated copy of this
Resolution be transmitted to the
Speaker of the House of Repre-
sentatives, that another be trans-
mitted to the President of the
Senate of the Congress of the
United States, and that copies be
sent to each member of the Senate
and House of Representatives from
the State of Minnesota, and that
as so amended the same do pass."

Alas for the vain, sinister, illus-
ory efforts of "honest" John, too
weak and sterile to stand the
search light of righteous publicity
the erstwhile propaganda, whose
initial purpose was to discredit the
qualified members of the Legisla-
tive Committee, General Council,
Minnesota Chippewas, has shrunk
down to the threshold of pitiful
oblivion while he, himself, has
been practically relegated to the
silent scorn of "innocuous desue-
tude." Taps.

Subscribe for THE TOMAHAWK
and get all the reservation news.
\$1.50 per year in advance.

A GOOD SCHOOL

that guarantees satisfactory work
or refunds tuition. One month's
tuition free while you investigate.
Write for catalog.

INTERSTATE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Fargo, N.D.

Asks That Appropriations From Chippewa Tribal Funds be Stopped.

Remarks of Representative F.
K. Ellsworth, before the House
Committee on Indian Affairs:

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chair-
man, this item now included in the
bill at \$100,000 is an item which
has been changed in the last four
or five years in nearly every Con-
gress, being in some Congresses
entirely stricken out in the House
and afterwards included in another
body, and coming back, and finally
there being an amount in the bill.

It is an item which has been con-
tested since the time the first ap-
propriation was made under the
treaty of 1889, whereby the Chip-
pewa Indians of Minnesota, at that
time some 11,000 or 12,000 in
number, ceded to the United States
some nine or ten millions of acres
of land, with provision for the
disposition of land and of the tim-
ber upon the land in order to cre-
ate a fund in trust for the tribe, to
be paid out per capita and other-
wise under certain specified condi-
tions. I want first to refer to this
proposition, that from 1854 to
1874, 20 years—and I spoke of this
in the House yesterday in general
debate—the tribe of Chippewa In-
dians, or the Red Lake Band, used
to go to Fond du Lac, at the head
of Lake Superior, every year to
receive an annuity of \$1, a condi-
tion of famine generally existing
before they got that dollar.

In 1874 the annuity system was
discontinued, and from that time
until 1889, the time that the Gov-
ernment again took under its wing
this band of Chippewa Indians in
Minnesota, and made the treaty of
1889, under which the Indians
ceded the lands and the Govern-
ment agreed to do certain things
and to hold their property in trust
for the Indians—until that time,
for 15 years, the Indians of Min-
nesota, without any promise or
hope of payment to be doled out
by the government, became prac-
tically self supporting, and inter-
mingled with the people in the
towns and villages in which they
lived, and went on the even tenor
of their way. Then the Govern-
ment took them up again and made
the treaty. And I want to take
time enough to distinguish between
the different kinds of Indian Tribes
to show the differences in the con-
ditions affecting these tribes, where
they have tribal funds in the treas-
ury, and other tribes where there
are no funds in the treasury, and
where the Government pays out a
gratuity. The amount on credit
now from lands sold, or timber
sold on lands belonging to the
Chippewas under the treaty with
the United States, is some \$6,000,
000. The interest, according to the
treaty provision, is 5 per cent.
The treaty of 1889 provided that
the interest should be paid to the
Indians, three-fourths of the sum
in per capita payments and one-
fourth of the sum to be used ex-
clusively for school purposes.

The interest now is about \$3,
00,000, or two hundred and ninety
odd thousand dollars. The one-
fourth of that is about \$75,000,
specifically provided for the use of
the schools. There were certain
provisions in the treaty which
provided that when the act was
passed by Congress it should not
become a law until after it had
been submitted to the band of
Chippewa Indians, to their general
council, and had been approved
and accepted by them.

Under the treaty arrangements

it was accepted, but upon this
statement, the before the Chip-
pewa Indians were willing to adopt
the provisions of the treaty of
1889, it was to be understood that
none of the principal was to be
used except for certain purposes.
It was understood by the Indians,
and the Supreme Court of the
United States in several decisions
has held in this and many other
Indian cases that the understanding
of the Indians at the time of the
signing of the treaty would control,
and it has controlled in the courts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of
the gentleman from Minnesota has
expired.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman,
I ask unanimous consent that my
colleague may have five minutes
more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there ob-
jection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. The fund
in question is a part of the prin-
cipal which the Indian Bureau
sought to use, and did use, under
the provisions of this present bill
for the purposes that I have re-
cited here, for building and main-
taining and erecting industrial
schools, for the purchase of im-
plements, the purchase of stock,
the breaking and fencing of land,
the building of sawmills and flour
mill, was used in that way until
1910, although the purposes for
which this money could be used
had practically ceased to exist years
before. But since that time the
Indian Bureau, always anxious to
reach out and hold on to every
person who had any quantum of
Indian blood in him—one-sixteenth
one thirty-second, one-sixty-fourth

or one twenty-eighth, if you please,
seeking, therefore, to keep control
of the funds of the Indians as a
leading string, has secured the
passage of an act from year to year
"for civilization and self support
and pay of employees of the Indian
Service," the only other similar
case being that of the Comanches,
Kiowas, and Apaches in Oklaho-
ma.

Mr. Chairman, I want to go right
to the meat of the subject in the
short time I have. I say, if the
money taken from the tribal funds
of the Chippewa Indians in Min-
nesota, or any part of the money
sought to be appropriated in this
item, goes into the civilizing chan-
nels, which the treaty signed in
1889 contemplated, to the Chip-
pewa Indians who were instrumental
in making the treaty, and where
they felt at the time it should go,
then not \$100,000 but the amount
which the bureau claims, \$175,000,
would be just as conscientious and
a more consistent action to take,
and if it does not go into the chan-
nel then it seems to me that not a
single cent could be appropriated.

If an individual or a bank had a
trust fund and there was provided
interest and also principal—\$75,
000 in interest to be first applied
to a specific purpose—it would not
be considered a sufficient account-
ing when the trustee came into
court and stated that he had spent
a part of the principal amount for
the certain purpose, but made no
accounting for the interest expen-
diture. Seventy-five thousand dol-
lars was a special fund to be paid
for school purposes. The bureau
has never made an accounting for
the \$75,000 having been spent for

this purpose or any purpose, but
simply comes in and gives a long
list of figures, in which it sets out
the items for salary and expenses,
and so forth, amounting to some
\$183,000, all of which, or practical-
ly all of which, is included in ex-
penses of agents, inspectors, su-
perintendents of reservations, en-
gineers, assistant engineers, disci-
plinarians, matrons, and persons
in the Government employ—men
who have represented the Govern-
ment side of the deal. The mem-
bers of all other tribes have re-
ceived the services as gratuities,
with a few exceptions of small
amounts, but in the case of the
Chippewa Indians the bureau ex-
pects to take the money out of the
tribal fund, with the statement that
they pay it for schools, when they
have absolutely at no time—and I
say it without fear of contradic-
tion—they absolutely at no time
have made any accounting of the
\$75,000 to be paid for schools.

Let us see. If you will take
pages 408 and 409 of the hearings
you will find the only accounting
there is which will throw any light
on it. Take the column for schools
and agency expenses and you will
find about \$103,000 for agencies
and about \$62,000 for schools.
And, I say, if you throw a man
into involuntary bankruptcy and
the referee calls him before him to
make an accounting, and he re-
fused to make a statement of his
receipts and disbursements, in
your own accounting as trustee
you would have to take the figures
you have in hand. That is what we
must do now; and from all the fig-

(Continued on 8th Page.)

When you want the best

In Groceries, Dry Goods, Winter
Clothing, Footwear, etc., call on
us.

We're right here every day in the year (except Sunday) to supply you
with any and everything you may need in

THE BEST AND PUREST GROCERIES IN THE MARKET.

The B. L. Fairbanks Company,

White Earth,

Minnesota.