

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. INDIAN SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE
SUPERVISOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.



U. S. Indian School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA. Feb. 13, 1914.

The Honorable

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with Office instructions of January 16, directing that certain parties be interviewed and affidavits secured relative to athletic and other conditions at the Carlisle School, Pennsylvania, I have the honor to report having secured statements from:

E. K. Miller,
Mrs. E.K. Miller,
James Edward Jones,
Julia Jones,
Fred Bruce,

all of Chilocco, Oklahoma. I have also secured an affidavit from Henry Roberts, of Union Agency, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

All the above are herewith submitted in duplicate.

These parties are the only ones known or believed by me to have knowledge of the conditions in question and residing within the limits of my district, except one Victor Kelley, known as "Choc" Kelley, who lives in Durant, Oklahoma, and

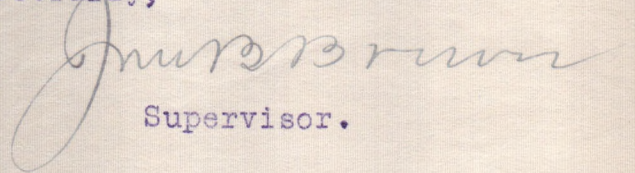
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Commissioner of Indian Affairs 2.

whom I have not yet had opportunity to interview. I expect later to be able to secure a statement from Mr. Kelley.

I enclose also a printed copy furnished by Mr. E.K. Miller, showing the method used by the Superintendent at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in securing favorable press comments concerning the work of himself and his school.

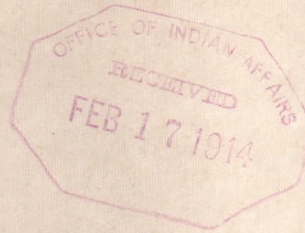
Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. M. Brown".

Supervisor.

Encl.
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Affidavits.

FEB 16 1914

Mr. E. B. Linnen, Inspector,
C/o Carlisle Indian School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Linnen:

In response to your letter of February 14, 1914, in connection with the letter written at your instance to Supervisor Brown, Muskogee, Oklahoma, requesting him to procure certain affidavits, there is inclosed herewith letter dated February 12, 1914 from Supervisor John B. Brown in answer to the letter you mention, with statements in duplicate secured by him from E. K. Miller, Mrs. E. K. Miller, James Edward Jones, Julia Jones, and Fred Bruce, all of Chilocco, Oklahoma, also an affidavit from Henry Roberts of Union Agency, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

When the inclosed papers have served your purpose, will you please return them for the permanent files of the Office?

Very truly yours,

(Signed) E. B. Meritt

Inclosure 69322.

Assistant Commissioner.

INITIALING COPY - FOR FILE.

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CARLISLE

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL
CARLISLE, PA.

February 14, 1914.

Mr. E. B. Meritt, Assistant
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Prior to my leaving Washington, I had a letter written by the Honorable Commissioner to Special Agent H. T. Brown, Muskogee, Oklahoma, requesting him to procure certain affidavits of former employees of the Carlisle Indian School, among whom were E. K. Miller and others.

I believe it not unlikely that these affidavits have been secured and returned to your Office, in which case I would be very glad, indeed, if you would transmit them to me for my official use in connection with this investigation.

Very respectfully,

E. B. Liman
Inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON



CARLISLE, PA. December 12, 1912.

Because the Indians have a death rate estimated at 35 per 1,000, more than double the death rate among whites, Supt. M. Friedman, of the Government Indian School here, declares that the Government has hardly scraped the surface of the Indian health problem and that there are too few physicians in the Indian Service for the work of coping with disease on the reservations.

"To think that one physician can care for the health of an entire tribe of Indians scattered over mountain territory is an absurdity, he says, and adds that until every home on every reservation is reached there will continue to be unnecessary sickness, suffering, and death.

"This is a national problem," says Mr. Friedman, "as it not only affects the lives of 300,000 Indians but of millions of white men, women, and children who live on and around the reservations. This work calls insistently to be done, and if we are to save the Indians it must be done now."

The American says:

for health and strength. Indian is facing a critical period in his fight all the harder by his changed economical conditions which is to-day made

rate due to chronic disease was far less than it is to-day. This was due to the fact that the Indians lived more of an outdoor existence, where physical endurance marked their activity, while, at the same time, they had no difficulty in obtaining from nature and by hunting a steady supply of wholesome food. Furthermore, the Indians did not live in one place for a long enough period to create an unsanitary condition, but changed their place of habitation with the seasons and in accordance with their desires.

"This is impossible to-day. They have a definite habitation in a fixed locality, without modern sanitation or sufficient ventilation. They are dependent for their food supply on steady toil, and unless they have remunerative employment, or successfully farm their allotment, which too often is not the case, they and their families do not have wholesome food at regular periods and in sufficient quantities, such as is demanded by every normally healthy person. Not knowing the nature of tuberculosis and the danger of its spread, sick Indians and well Indians are thrown together, and often live in the same room, where they sleep, eat, and cook, with the result that there is a rapid spread of this dreadful disease from one member of the family to another, or to some fellow-tribesman who comes in to join in passing the pipe around the circle, where it is taken into the mouths of sick and well alike. In the same way, other diseases, including trachoma, are spread very quickly.

"The health problem among the Indians is a most serious one, especially when it is remembered that there is a death rate among the Indians estimated at thirty-five per thousand, while the death rate among whites is less than fifteen per thousand. It is also estimated that thirty per cent of the total number of deaths among Indians is due to tuberculosis, whereas only eleven per cent of the deaths among whites is due to this disease.

"One of the reasons for the large amount of tuberculosis among Indians is due to the fact that the Indian race has not yet developed resisting powers against it. This will come with education and civilization. There is a difficult medical problem facing the Government in its work with the American Indians. There can be no question but that this problem is one of the individual home, no matter where that home may be, while, at the same time, no genuine far-reaching alleviative results will be obtained until the younger generation is taught to guard against this disease and to teach the older people the same lesson. The bulk of the work to be done is on the reservations and not in the schools. There are sufficient physicians and medical facilities, generally, in the schools, but the reservations must have more attention.

"There are too few physicians in the Indian Service for the work of coping with disease on the reservation. It is absurd to think that one physician can look after the health of a whole tribe of Indians numbering from one to five thousand members, when those Indians are scattered over a territory of from twenty to two hundred square miles. For example, there is one physician on the Crow Reservation, who is expected to guard the health of the entire tribe of more than seventeen hundred Indians, scattered over an area of half a million acres. In one of the most mountainous and inaccessible districts of North Carolina, the Cherokee Indians, scattered over an area of more than sixty thousand acres and a population of more than two thousand, are dependent for medical services on one physician. These are not isolated cases, but are generally characteristic of the insufficiency of medical workers in the field. Until Congress grants larger appropriations, which are to be used for the specific purpose of giving more physicians and nurses to the reservations, it will be difficult to make any lasting improvement.

"While the schools can do much in educating the younger generations to the dangers of disease and, through the hospitals which each school possesses, to take care of the sick students, it is fundamentally necessary to have more workers on the reservations and in the Indian homes who will give their entire attention to the safeguarding of the health of those who are now, fortunately, healthy, while, at the same time, giving to the diseased Indians the care and attention which they need. The reservations must also have more and better hospital facilities.

"The Government has hardly scraped the surface of the Indian health problem, and until every home on every reservation is reached there will continue to be unnecessary sickness, suffering, and death. This is a national problem, as it not only affects the lives of three hundred thousand Indians, but of millions of white men, women, and children, who live on and around the reservations. The work must have the same amount of definite attention which every city in the country finds it necessary to give to its population.

"While these conditions will, in a large measure, improve as the Indians become educated, self-supporting, and acquire more civilization, there is a present problem to be met, not alone in guarding the health of healthy Indians, but more particularly in taking care of the sick and preventing the spread of the disease. This work calls insistently to be done and, if we are to save the Indians, it must be done now."

M. FRIEDMAN, Superintendent,
U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL,
CARLISLE, PENNA.

Original

STATE OF OKLAHOMA)
) SS
COUNTY OF KAY)



E. K. Miller, being first duly sworn, deposes
as follows:

-Questions by Supervisor Brown-

Q. I will ask you to state your name, age and
position?

A. E. K. Miller; age forty-two; printer at
Chilocco.

Q. Will you state what other positions you have
held in the Service before coming to Chilocco, your present
employment?

A. Printer at Carlisle.

Q. During what dates were you printer at Carlisle
School, Pennsylvania?

A. From May 1, 1908 to January, 1912.

Q. While you were at Carlisle did you have any
conversation with school authorities with reference to pros-
pective football players from Chilocco?

A. Yes, with Mr. Warner.

Q. Please state what that conversation was?

A. He asked me about prospective material at
Chilocco School from which I just came. I spoke of James
Jones being probably the only one who could be of any use
to him or who was then at liberty to leave Chilocco.

Q. About what time did this conversation take
place?

A. As near as I can remember in May, 1908, a very short time after I arrived.

Q. Do you know of Mr. Warner's having any correspondence with Mr. Jones?

A. He told me sometime afterward that he had written Mr. Jones. There were other words passed upon the subject but I have just forgotten what they were.

Q. Do you know of his having offered any inducements in a monetary standpoint for him to come there to play football?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Did you see any of the correspondence that passed between Mr. Warner and Mr. Jones?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Do you know of Mr. Warner's having paid, or the Carlisle athletic authorities' having paid any football players for services as such?

A. I never saw any money pass hands for that purpose while I was there, but it was generally understood by my fellow employees that football players were paid.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Warner at any time that would make you think the football players were paid?

A. Yes, once we were talking and I casually asked him if he ever paid any of the football boys, and his answer, as near as I can remember it, was about as follows: "We generally give the boys three hundred dollars

apiece at the end of the season."

Q. You are positive that this is the substance of his remarks at that time?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What is Mr. Warner's position?

A. Director of athletics.

Q. Did you ever have any talk with Superintendent Friedman concerning business affairs in the athletic season?

A. Nothing only to ask his help in regard to keeping the athletes out of my department.

Q. What do you mean by keeping the athletes out of your department?

A. When I went there I found that the printing office was a sort of hanging out place for the older members of the basket ball, football and track teams, and baseball boys. I found that I could not do very much with that material, so I asked Mr. Friedman for smaller boys from the small boys' quarters and told him my reasons.

Q. You mean for use on your detail in the printing department?

A. Yes, for members of my printing department.

Q. You found the athletes unsatisfactory as printers?

A. I couldn't do anything with those boys. They had been allowed too many privileges. They were too old to learn and most of them didn't want to learn.

Q. You found them less satisfactory than the smaller boys?

A. A great deal so. Some one else had charge of them instead of me.

Q. Do you have any personal knowledge of the athletic authorities' interfering with discipline of the school?

A. Not outside of my department only through hearsay.

Q. Could you give any instance in your own department of failure of the authorities to uphold your discipline with those boys?

A. I objected to boys being absented from my department on account of the volume of work and the work being of such a nature that I had to have the boys steadily employed under me but it never did any good. Those boys in the athletic teams went and came as they were taken out by other people. I was never consulted in the matter.

Q. Do you mean that when they were on the grounds and not playing or in practice they still refused to submit to discipline?

A. No, not exactly that.

Q. Your objections were more then over their football duties keeping them from you when you ought to have them?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know anything about drunkenness on the part of the members of the football teams at any time?

A. I never saw any member of the football team drunk.

Q. Do you know anything about liquors being brought on to the grounds at Carliske at any time?

A. I have seen beer wagons on the ground at different times.

Q. Do you know if these beer wagons made delivery of beer at different houses?

A. They stopped at houses and carried crates in.

Q. At what houses did they stop and carry ~~beer~~ crates in from the beer wagon?

A. Several employees' houses.

Q. Will you indicate which employees?

A. Hard to do that on account of the fact that several families lived in one house.

Q. Have you seen crates carried in from this beer wagon to the superintendent's house?

A. No sir.

Q. What families were living in any of the houses to which these crates were carried?

A. Mr. Nori^{and} Mr. Stauffer in one house, Mr. Warner in another house.

Q. You are not personally positive as to the contents of these crates?

A. No sir - I did not handle them.

Q. Do you know at any time of liquors being served on the table of the superintendent or any employees at Carlisle?

A. I was at the superintendent's house at one entertainment where liquor was served.

Q. Who was the superintendent at that time?

A. Mr. Friedman.

Q. And what kind of liquor was that?

A. I could not tell. I refused mine - it was some dark liquor - I never asked.

Q. Do you know that it was intoxicating liquor, alcoholic liquor?

A. I couldn't say, I didn't drink any of it. It looked like wine or some such liquor. Didn't know that there was any particular kind of liquor served then..

Q. Was there any conversation concerning it?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Did you see served at any other houses what appeared to be wine?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you travel any time with the football team on any trips?

A. I made one trip to Boston with the football team to satisfy myself about some things which I had heard.

Q. Now, did you on this trip to Boston see

liquor served on the tables of any of the party?

A. At the superintendent's tables.

Q. At what place?

A. Broadway Street Station, Philadelphia, and the hotel at Boston.

Q. At these two places?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What time was this if you recollect?

A. Fall, 1908.

Q. What trip were they making - what game were they going to play at that time?

A. Harvard University.

Q. At what place?

A. Cambridge.

Q. Did you notice the labels on the bottles, or anything that would indicate the kind of liquor that was served at the superintendent's table?

A. No sir, I was not near enough. I sat at the table with the football boys.

Q. You were at Carlisle in charge of the printing department about how long?

A. Three years and a half.

Q. During that time you had considerable business relations with Superintendent Friedman?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Could you make a statement based upon your official services there as to the superintendent's reliability,

truthfulness and general conduct?

A. I do not consider him a truthful man, nor reliable.

Q. Upon what do you base this opinion?

A. Knowledge gleaned from my close association with him in my printing department in printing catalogues, pamphlets, circulars and the two publications of the school.

Q. What are these two publications?

A. The Red Man and Arrow.

Q. State just what particular instance occurred that caused you to doubt his truthfulness or general reliability.

A. By methods practiced in more or less deceiving the public in issuing statements from my department.

Q. Will you tell of some particular instance in which his conduct or action was improper or indicated weakness of character?

A. One case I call to mind particularly was that of an item coming in for publication in the "Arrow" from the students. It was to the effect that Mr. Lewis Roy, who was trained at Chilocco, was doing very nice work as printer at Haskell and that the banquet program printed at that time and sent to/^{the}Carlisle printers was a very creditable piece of work. Mr. Friedman changed that to read in the proof sent me by him that Mr. Roy was a young man trained at Carlisle, changing the phraseology to such an extent ^{would} that the reader/believe that he was educated and trained there in his trade. No reference was