

TESTIMONY OF DOCTOR MOSES FRIEDMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The witness was duly sworn by the Chairman.

The Chairman. You are the superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School?

DR. Friedman. I am.

The Chairman. How long have you served in that capacity, Doctor?

DR. Friedman. Since April 1, 1908.

The Chairman. Now, there has been presented to this Joint Commission complaints as to the management and control of the institution. Among them are these: That there is a general state of disorder in the school, a strained relationship between yourself and the pupils, and between yourself and many of the employees; that you have not manifested a friendly sympathy for the pupils in your administration of the affairs of the school; that the food supply furnished is inadequate; that in the accounts which you have rendered the government the same have been falsified in this, that you were furnished mileage books at the expense of the athletic association and used the same in travel on the Cumberland Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad to and from Washington; that for the same trips and on the same travel you submitted an item for railroad fare in your accounts rendered the government; that you have caused or permitted the number of pupils actually attending the school to be misrepresented, for the purpose of reducing the average cost per pupil; and ~~xxxx~~ perhaps some other matters, to which your attention may be called.

We will be very glad to have any statement or testimony that you may care to offer in connection with your adminis-

tration there, ~~xxxx~~ especially touching these matters. If you wish, we would be glad for you to go ahead and make a statement.

Dr. Friedman. I made a few notes with reference to it to guide me, but I presumed that probably you would want to ask me some questions first.

The Chairman. I think I will do that. What is the total number of pupils in the school?

Dr. Friedman. At present?

The Chairman. Yes, sir.

Dr. Friedman. I could not give you the exact figures. There are probably -- I think there is an actual attendance of 816, but there is a larger enrollment of students' names, students who have been there this year.

The Chairman. What are the ~~xxxxxx~~ general conditions prevailing in the school, with reference to order or disorder? Are they satisfactory to you?

Mr. Friedman. They are not satisfactory to me, sir; no.

The Chairman. In what respect?

DR. Friedman. The discipline among the boys is not satisfactory, and among a great many of the students in the various quarters there has been a condition of unrest created by employees who are disloyal and who are incompetent, who have been repeatedly reported to the Indian Office, and who have keep there regardless of my reports.

The Chairman. Now, when did this condition as to laxity in discipline arise, Dr. Friedman? When did you first observe it?

Dr. Friedman. Now, the present condition goes back to

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about Christmas time, possibly a little before, possibly a month before. There was a certain amount of unrest about the time some difficulty arose between myself and the principal teacher. I shall narrate that difficulty if you want to hear it. It is a very important matter.

The Chairman. Verywell.

DR. Friedman. When I first came to Carlisle nearly six years ago I was told to build up the school ~~department~~, which was in a rather run-down condition, in the mechanical plant, in the course of study, in the industries, and in the general tone of the discipline. But I realized it could not be done at one time, and I took it up department by department.

I took up the various industries, the farms, the health, the discipline, the morality, and I left the school work go until a later period, because the Carlisle school had always had a rather good reputation for its academic work. During ^{last} the ~~past~~ year I became convinced ~~that~~ of laxities in the administration of the school building. The failure of incentive on the part of the head there in that building to inspire the teachers and the general laxity of conditions in the building were affecting the rest of the school. I thought this should be remedied, and I took that matter up.

I was there all the summer, with the possible exception of a day or two. I have for several years been suggesting to Mr. Whitwell that they install an evening study hour, which he had abolished with the approval of Superintendent Mercer the year he came there, and which is a fundamental need in any institution. Instead of that he had an evening study hour in the dormitory rooms, and it was not a study

36 hour. The boys lay around on the beds and told stories, and it created disorder rather than improved their intellect. Every time I asked him about the study hour he indicated that he was unfavorable to it and that the Indian Office was unfavorable to it. ~~Things were~~ But the thing got to such a pass that I finally wrote the Office myself to find out whether the Office was opposed to an evening study hour. I told them the general conditions. They wrote back and said they were not, that they had issued no instructions that it be discontinued, and that, as a matter of fact, they were favorable to it. I thereupon instituted it. I realized it was a large step, because it meant taking up the evenings of a great many teachers in the academic building. They had been free in the evenings. I realized that Mr. Whitwell was opposed to it.

I worked out a plan during the summer, and started out at the beginning of the year. I took up other matters, such as the ^{general} /monthly entertainment, which was badly conducted, and improved them by having every department represented. I took up the ^{Monday} ~~monthly~~ chapel exercises and arranged that so that it would be of some use to the students by giving them a bible reading and giving them a good talk on some practical subject. A great many of the minor matters in the building were taken up.

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Mr. Whitwell chafed at that. He had previously spent a great deal of time away from the building. He is really an assistant superintendent, but he is really of no assistance whatever. He went to the school in the morning, and went back to his house at 4 o'clock, and nobody could find him after that. Under the new conditions he chafed, and

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finally came into my office and insulted me.

The Chairman. What did he do and say?

Dr. Friedman. If you insist upon the words, he called me a dirty skunk, and he said a number of other things along the same line. I am convinced from his manner that he came in there to do it. Now, I am not an active man, understand, nor a prize-fighter, and any black-guard can come into my office and say anything he pleases. I took the matter up with the Office, and reported the matter, both by letter and by telephone message to the Commissioner, and I insisted that this man be suspended at once.

Senator Lane. How long ago was this, please?

1231 Dr. Friedman. About four months ago. It was more than four months. I called up the Commissioner on the telephone, and he was not in favor of suspending any one. He said it was a very serious thing. I sent a full report in, and gave Mr. Whitwell a chance to answer the charges, as I had to do in every case of that kind. The same process has to be gone through with any employee on the grounds. If conditions warrant their removal, it is up to me to prefer charges. They have a chance to answer them and prefer counter-charges; and as a general thing it means an investigation and disruption of the school, and in this matter it was even more serious than anything of that kind, because this man around bragging about what he had done. It was current information around the grounds.

I called the Indian Office up a few days later, and I did not get any satisfaction. After waiting for several weeks, I went down to Washington and there was nothing done, and after a wait of about two months after this thing occurred I finally went down there determined that some action

should be taken. I saw Commissioner Sells, and he said, "Why, I have not had a chance to go over this man's statement at all. I promise you to reply in three days."

Well, in three days Mr. Whitwell got a letter telling him that he would be transferred, that he had been insubordinate and insulting, and that he would have been dismissed except for length of service. There was nothing mentioned about the character of his service in his letter. I believe that was the 25th of November. It was just like threatening a child with a licking and holding it off until sometime in the future. This man was angry, and he knew that the worse that could happen to him was a transfer, and he had already been active, and he became even more active.

The CHairman. What did he do?

Dr. Friedman. He inspired the students with agitation. He called the students repeatedly into his office over there near his rooms. He got a matron by the name of Miss Sweeney, who was over there as a teacher, and who had been refused leave at a certain time because she was acting contrary to the regulations and not in accordance with previous instructions, and she united with him in the matter. And he got another teacher over there in the school building, a young fellow by the name of Mann, who I found to be a disrupting element on the campus, with him in the same work. And by degrees he got two or three others.

Those things spread. Mr. Whitwell was on the campus there; he had insulted his superintendent, and he was openly declaring that the superintendent would leave and that he

would win. One of their general remarks was that they would "See the tail feathers of the Superintendent going out of the place," and I was helpless. I have reported these things to the office continually, sir.

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Now, they have gotten these students in there -- this thing commenced then. There never has been a condition of this kind on those grounds. I have been there six years this March, and this is rather a late day for a condition of that kind to be suddenly brought about by natural conditions. If I had been unpopular with the students it would have been manifested the first year. If there had been such trouble or laxity of discipline it would have been manifested the first year, because one of the complaints against the former administration was laxity of discipline. But here was a condition ~~was~~ that was fomented by employes on the campus, one of whom is assistant superintendent.

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Now, coupled with that, I think, is the inefficiency of the Disciplinarian -- Mr. McKean. Mr. McKean is a good young fellow, he has a hearty laugh, he likes ^{the} out-of-doors. But he is phlegmatic rather, and his tendency is to let the boys alone. He won't correct the boys. If something comes up that the students want to do or do not want to do and they come to him, why, he says, "I cannot do anything about that; those are the Superintendent's orders." I just recently had a case of that, just the other day -- a thing that has never occurred there before. Four boys came up into my office. They were detailed from the masonry department to fix some pipes, Mr. McKean and they complained to ~~me~~ that there were some boys in the guardhouse who ought to have been detailed for that.

"Well", he says, "I cannot do any thing for you; I have orders from somebody else. You go down and see the quartermaster." They went down to the quartermaster, and the quartermaster told them to go to work. He notified Mr. McKean that that work was to be done and the students were to perform it. They again complained to him, and he said, "Go up and see Mr. Friedman about it," and they came to me. I said, "You boys are here to do what is expected of you. You are here to go to school and attend to your work both. The Government does not conduct this school so the students can run it, and when you are given a certain task to do the thing to do is to go to work and do it." And I sent Mr. McKean word that the shifting of responsibility in that way must cease.

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Senator Lane: Did you send him word or tell him orally?

Dr. Friedman: I wrote out a little note and turned it over to the stenographer and her typewrite it, in order not to allow the students to hear me doing it.

Now, gentlemen, I have here a mass of one hundred orders that I have sent to Mr. McKean -- smoking, going to town, lack of cleanliness in the building. I have talked to him personally about these things repeatedly. He corrects them for a day, and then they go ahead. I have reported them to the office.

I think he recognizes that he cannot do the work, and he recently asked for a superintendency, or position as supervisor of farming; and in submitting the endorsement I told the office that possibly as assistant supervisor ^{of} farming he might render some service. My experience has been that the average man who cannot fill a place usually wants a position as supervisor or something of that nature.

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The Chairman: Now, you have an assistant disciplinarian there --- Mr. Denny. Who assigns their work? Is that fixed by statute?

Dr. Friedman: Well, they have charge of the buildings under the regulations of the school. Mr. Denny is a very good disciplinarian. Mr. Denny's difficulty was a tendency towards harshness with his boys. I had to reprimand him several times about that.

The Chairman: What do you mean by "harshness"?

Dr. Friedman: Well, he is a big husky Indian, and he used his hands on the boys.

The Chairman: Did he knock them down occasionally?

Dr. Friedman: When I first came to Carlisle I knew the conditions of corporal punishment there before. I knew that the boys and girls were whipped right along, and they were put in dungeons there, in an old guardhouse that was a disgrace. It had wooden floors in it, and the sanitation was awful. I had that thing ~~was~~ fixed up and had cement floors put in, but even at that the conditions were dreadful. They were put in there for two or three months at a time on bread and water. These things have come to me from employes who were there. A superintendent had one of the girls take her clothing off and put a nightgown on and got her out there in the middle of the court in front of the girls' building to whip her, and have the girls lined up in front of the building there.

The Chairman: To witness it?

Dr. Friedman: The thing is general information among the people who were there. It was told to me by Mr. Ridenour, who had been told by a girl who was there at the time.

The Chairman: What superintendent was that?

Dr. Friedman: Do you want his name? Pratt. One of their favorite methods of punishment was to put a big sign on the front and on the back of a boy if he had committed a theft or told a falsehood: "I am a thief" or "I am a liar" and march him up and down that campus.

The Chairman: To humiliate and degrade him?

Dr. Friedman: Yes.

The Chairman: What is your theory of punishment proper to be enforced in a school of that kind, taking into consideration the experience you have had there and your knowledge of the pupils?

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Dr. Friedman: When I came there I had had experience in other schools. Before I entered the Indian Service I had taught many white students in Cincinnati. I had classes in the University of Cincinnati settlement, and I was at Phoenix, in the Philippines, and at Haskell. I am opposed to corporal punishment, and one of the first things I did when I came to Carlisle was, in speaking to all the members of the faculty, to tell them that I did not want any corporal punishment there, that if it became necessary for a student to be whipped the thing to do was for the employe to come to me and first obtain my permission, that it was to be done in a humane way, and that I wanted them to understand that as a general proposition I was opposed to that, that in a large institution where there was eighty-five employes coming from various walks in life someone is going to abuse that authority, some one is going to extremes, and it simply could not be permitted.

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I did not let that be known among the students, because

I have been a teacher and I have been among boys, and I knew the bad effect anything of that kind would have, but I allowed it to be understood among the employes.

Representative Carter: I want to ask you if you knew of any cases of corporal punishment that have been reported to this Commission, some of them verified by teachers who are loyal to you.

Dr. Friedman: Well, I know of some of this difficulty with Mr. Denny, and I wrote him a letter which I have here. I think you will be interested in it. I wrote the letter about a year ago.

The Chairman: Do you know of the Julia Hardin case, and of Mr. Stauffer's punishment of her?

Dr. Friedman: Yes, Senator.

The Chairman: Did he get your permission to do that?

Dr. Friedman: He did not exactly get my permission to do it, but I indicated that he should handle that thing in the way that he found best after he got over there.

The Chairman: What representation did he make?

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Dr. Friedman: He said something to me -- there was a great deal of difficulty about it. The girl was stubborn, and I was trying to find Mr. Whitwell who was the proper man to handle a matter of that kind. He was busy at the office at the time and the matron said she could not do a thing and Mr. Stauffer happened around there, and I sent him over. Mrs. La Flesche was there too. She is the outing manager, and it was a matter concerning the outing. The girl had given a great deal of trouble.

The Chairman: You do not know this of your own knowledge?

Dr. Friedman: She is a very nice girl, and you would not ordinarily think it that way. Her record, so far as disclosed by the teachers, is almost perfect.

The Chairman: Now, you do not really know of your own personal knowledge?

Dr. Friedman: I was not there, Senator.

The Chairman: What representations did Mr. Stauffer make to you when he came and told you about that case and you ~~pleasantly~~ ^{tacitly} agreed that he should whip her?

Dr. Friedman: It is a long time ago, but as I recall it nothing could be done.

The Chairman: What did he have to do with it?

Dr. Friedman: He volunteered to do it, Senator. He was an employe in the school, and here was a girl that the matron could not do anything with.

The Chairman: You have had a great many cases where the boys have defied you and openly violated your instructions. Mr. Stauffer does not go around whipping the boys for that, does he?

Dr. Friedman: I do not ask anyone to help me out, Senator.

The Chairman: That is the very point I am making. I am trying to find out where he got on.

Dr. Friedman: Why, Senator, he was over there trying to help the matron who was in difficulty, and there were several other employes there with him.

The Chairman: You approved of this course?

Dr. Friedman: It was a rather unusual case.

The Chairman: But you approve of this course?

Dr. Friedman: After he explained the circumstances to me, and knowing it was done in a proper way, it seemed to me at the time to be a proper punishment, especially in view of the fact of the employes that were there as eye witnesses.

The Chairman: You knew that he slapped her first?

Dr. Friedman: I do not recall.

The Chairman: You thought that was proper, for a man to slap a young lady?

Dr. Friedman: No, I do not think it is proper.

The Chairman: You knew that he slapped her?

Dr. Friedman: No.

The Chairman: Well, he admits that he did. Do you

think that is proper?

Dr. Friedman: Well, I am not favorable to slapping students.

The Chairman: Well, you might give me a frank answer.

Dr. Friedman: I do not think there is any occasion where it is proper to slap.

The Chairman: He says that he spanked her with his bare hand, and then took a stick, a piece of kindling, which was handed him by Miss Ridenour, and whipped her; and she was still stubborn, and somebody remarked that she had not had enough yet, and he whipped her some more. Now, do you think a man who practices corporal punishment on a young lady eighteen years old, whose record was good ---

Dr. Friedman: Her record was not good.

The Chairman: You just said it was.

Dr. Friedman: I said she was a nice kind of girl.

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The matron can give you that information.

The Chairman: She said that her record was good.

Dr. Friedman: She signed up for the outing party, and signed up again, and refused to go.

The Chairman: Aside from that -- that was an act of insubordination. What I am trying to find out is whether you approved of the action of Mr. Stauffer, and the manner in which he punished that girl, and whether it was done with your knowledge in advance?

Dr. Friedman: I am frank to say ---

The Chairman: I am frank to say to you that I do not believe you or he either would have treated a man that way, or an Indian boy of that age. You would not have had the

courage to do it, to slap an eighteen year old Indian boy in the face.

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Dr. Friedman: I have told you my general attitude, that I disapprove ---

The Chairman: But in this particular case.

Dr. Friedman: In that particular case it was done by a loyal employe, doing what he considered to be in the best interests of discipline, and I shall share the responsibility.

The Chairman: You may have to take it all.

Dr. Friedman: I shall share any responsibility connected with it. The man's motives must be considered. The man's record must be considered. The man's influence among the boys and girls must be considered, and the effect of that particular case must be considered, and the fact that there was a superintendent teacher there, the head matron there, and the manager of the outing system.

Senator Lane: Some of them came in afterwards.

Dr. Friedman: They were all there, Senator. Two employes tried to manage that girl -- the matron and the manager of the outing system.

The Chairman. You only know what you have been told, of course?

Dr. Friedman: I do not know; I was not present. I simply know what came to me from those employes. Mrs. La Flesche came to me and told me she did not think that girl had got enough.

The Chairman: Why didn't you have Mr. Stauffer go and whip her again?

Dr. Friedman: I have indicated my general feeling with reference to that. I will tell you another case now. There

is a case that happened just a few months ago where the farmer here took a stick and broke a boy's arm in view of a little altercation he had had with him. And I reported the matter to the Indian Office and recommended that the man be dismissed, and the man is there now.

Representative Carter: What is the farmer's name?

Dr. Friedman: Mr. Gray.

Representative Carter: Is he the head farmer or assistant farmer?

Dr. Friedman: He is head of one of the farms.

I am opposed to corporal punishment, Senator. I do not want you gentlemen to get the wrong idea of Stauffer. He is not a ruffian or a man of that type.

Senator Lane: But he is the man to slap a girl.

Dr. Friedman: I am opposed to any kind of punishment meted out to girls. It may have been that he just simply lost his temper. I was not there.

Senator Lane: It must have been something like that.

Dr. Friedman: I went through the boys' building here a month or so ago. You say the boys have been doing these things to me. I do not think there is any danger of an Indian boy getting into a thing of that kind. I went through the boys' building about ten o'clock -- late at night. I went through because I had continually complained to the disciplinarian about conditions in that building, and they were not remedied, and I wanted to see for myself just what they were. I found some of the boys sleeping two in a bed. There was not many of them had their night gowns on. They were all furnished with nightgowns. They had the ventilation

windows closed, and a number of them were sleeping other rooms where they had no right to be.

When I got up to the third story some boy ~~was~~ downstairs suddenly turned out the lights while I was in that building with two hundred and fifty or two hundred and fifty-five boys. Some fellow started to yell, and before I knew it they were all yelling. ^{They} ~~They~~ never tried to do me any harm.

The Chairman: While you are speaking of that, have they manifested any insubordination in your presence?

Dr. Friedman: That was the only occasion I have ever seen of that kind.

The Chairman: You have not heard them call you opprobrious names, or any names, for that matter?

Dr. Friedman: No, I have not. There may have been something of that kind without my knowing it -- in letters or something of that kind. I recently saw a letter written by an employe who was doing that -- a man who was mixed up with this fellow Mann.

The Chairman: Who was that?

Dr. Friedman: A fellow by the name of ^{Riney} ~~Bohne~~. They were staying over at the athletic quarters. Employes, mind you. They were getting the boys in groups around them and telling how this, that or the other department of the school ought to be run, and using language that was absolutely foul. One of these men was a man by the name of ^{Riney} ~~Bohne~~, a temporary employe. The other fellow was a man by the name of Mann. I moved him out of that building, and reported that matter to the Office.

The Chairman: He is gone now, is he?

Dr. Friedman: No, he is there.

Inspector Linnen: He has been referred to twice, and, in justice to him who has not had an opportunity to appear before your body and say anything, I will have to say that I have his affidavit, which I shall be glad to furnish you. He absolutely denies all of these charges that are made.

Dr. Friedman: Well, three of the boys came up to my office, and one of them was the caretaker of the building. They came up there separately and their stories absolutely agreed. I know from my own personal observation that he was not a man of good influence. He had charge of the Y. M. C. A. and simply made a joke of it. He never had any regular meetings.

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The Chairman: Do you remember the case of Ethel Williams and Paul Jones. They were charged with fornication, and confined in the county jail for sixty days.

Dr. Friedman: Yes, I recall it. As I recall that case-- I think that was the case. These students both had bad records. The boy came from one of the far western States. The disciplinarian wrote me a note at the time stating that this boy had been sentenced for horse stealing, or something of the kind. He had been in trouble repeatedly on the reservation. The girl had been in trouble under the outing system and at the school. She lived on a reservation up in New York, and their influences were extremely bad, and it was a very severe violation of the rules, their getting together. After going over the matter thoroughly we thought an example ought to be made of those students. I turned the matter over to Mr. McKean and asked him to take the matter up with the local county judge and see what could be done. Personally I was in favor of their being sent to a reformatory, in view of

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their record and the conditions surrounding the case, but they were sent to the county jail. After that they were returned to their homes. It was done as an example for the other students, as well as a matter that concerned them personally.

The Chairman: That was done at your expense?

Dr. Friedman: At my expense; yes, sir. I want to say in that connection that we sent about four students away in that way -- several of them were boys -- and that has been done repeatedly in the past, and the court records of Carlisle show that there have been fewer instances of that kind ---

The Chairman: Have there been other cases where they have been imprisoned for these offenses?

Dr. Friedman: There was a boy sent to jail -- I had him sent to jail because of continued thievery of some kind.

The Chairman: Stealing pies, was it not?

Dr. Friedman: It may have been, but he had been guilty of stealing repeatedly.

The Chairman: You had Mr. Whitwell make that charge? Who did you have make that charge?

Dr. Friedman: I think that matter was discussed in faculty meeting.

The Chairman: Some one made the charge.

Dr. Friedman: I do not recall who it was.

The Chairman: Do you know that the laws of Pennsylvania do not provide imprisonment for the offense of fornication; that it is only a fineable offense under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Friedman: It may be they were fined ---

The Chairman: No, it shows, just as you say, that the

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county judge ordered them to jail for sixty days.

Dr. Friedman: Of course, I am not a lawyer, gentlemen, and I took it for granted that the judge was doing what he had authority to do.

The Chairman: While those pupils were in jail was there any attention paid to them by the school authorities, or were they left to such punishment and surroundings as surrounded them in the jail.

Dr. Friedman: They were undoubtedly looked after by the authorities in the jail.

The Chairman: Do you know whether the boy was provided with any change of clothing or not?

Dr. Friedman: I presume any jail looks after conditions of that kind.

The Chairman: The statement has been made -- and there is some information, though I do not state it as that -- that he stayed there seventy days without a change of clothing.

Dr. Friedman: That is cause for investigation of the jail.

The Chairman: I don't know -- if you ^{have} ~~had~~ people put in jail you are chargeable with some knowledge of their rights, I think.

Now, let me ask you this question. You did not ^{have} ~~have~~ any idea of taking those people back after they came out of jail, did you?

Dr. Friedman: Oh, no; there was no desire to have them back.

The Chairman: You not only did not want to have them there, but you did not intend to let them return?

Dr. Friedman: We did not want them on the grounds.

The Chairman: Why would it not have been better to send them on home?

Dr. Friedman: I tell you, a great many of those students come there with very bad records. Once there was a boy sent there who had been sentenced to jail for murder. They send us the worse students on the reservation right along. How can we tell?

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The Chairman: I don't know; I am trying to find out. If you cannot tell, how do you know?

Dr. Friedman: Because I have the letters after they are there, when some little question arises. For instance, there is a girl there by the name of Minnie Apache. She was at Haskell, and whipped a matron there and ran away. She eats peyote. She came to Carlisle and started to stir up things with the matron there -- and we have a very excellent matron there.

The Chairman: Miss Ridenour?

Dr. Friedman: Miss Ridenour, a woman that is thoroughly conscientious, who looks sterner than she is. She has a good heart, and I think she has the sympathy of the students except when they are agitated and aroused against her by persons on the grounds.

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This girl did everything she could to get the matron to send her home, and I wrote to the agent -- Mr. Stoker. He says, "We do not want her here. She has been running everybody around here, and what she needs is severe discipline." On one occasion she had some difficulty with the matron, and the matron locked her up here, and when they brought her some food she took the whole tray and dashed it right at

them. She had a very stubborn will. We found out on one occasion that her parents were sending her peyote. I just mention that to show the character of some of the students.

This boy that I mentioned was sentenced to the reformatory for killing a man -- a very shrewd boy, a man really. Before he got through there he was raising Cain, getting drunk. We have had cases of that kind repeatedly.

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The Chairman: Do you have many cases of immorality?

Dr. Friedman: I think we have fewer cases of immorality, Senator, than you would have with the same number of white boys and girls under similar circumstances.

The Chairman: That is a very gratifying statement. How many cases have you had in your administration?

Dr. Friedman: I presume there is a record over there; I do not think there are very many.

The Chairman: I presume you do not carry them in your memory?

Dr. Friedman: For instance, in the last year we have had, I think, three or four cases. I cannot recall with accuracy; possibly four or five. We have some cases of students who are sent home who are not immoral; they are simply incorrigible. While the records may show they have been sent home it would not necessarily indicate that they have been engaged in immorality.

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The Chairman: But is it not a fact that in a good many instances where they have in fact been sent home the records show that their time was up, or that they did not return, or something of that sort?

Dr. Friedman: No, I think when they are sent home they are sent home on that basis, as a general thing.

The Chairman: Do you know of any case in which the record was made to reflect some other cause?

Dr. Friedman: I do not have charge of those records, but the clerk who has charge of that knows the conditions, and I do not think he would ---

The Chairman: Who is that?

Dr. Friedman: Why, Mr. Meyer.

The Chairman: He is the clerk that keeps that?

Dr. Friedman: Yes.

The Chairman: I suppose he has to get his information to make those entries from somebody? He cannot make the records up from his own knowledge?

Dr. Friedman: He gets the information from the disciplinarian.

Senator Lane: Doesn't he get it from you? Aren't you responsible for those records?

Dr. Friedman: Yes, sir; and whenever there is a case of immorality he gets the information from me.

(Here followed an informal discussion relating to morality in the school, which was not reported.)

Dr. Friedman: Most of these cases of morality which you speak of happened under a previous matron -- Miss Gaither. This is a specific case that I think will interest you. A woman there by the name of Miss Jennie Gaither, who came in under Major Mercer's administration -- she left a small school in Minnesota where she had less than one hundred girls, and where she was inefficient, and she was sent to Carlisle. When I came I saw very soon that she was not a good matron, that she was lax in discipline, and that she allowed the girls to do as they pleased. In fact, she was

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extremely careless and negligent. On one occasion all of the officers in her building came to my office and complained of the laxity of discipline in her building. I wrote to her about it. She is a woman with a sunny smile, and troubles never bother her. I reported that woman every six months for four years, and nothing was ever done.

I finally told the Office that a change had to be made, that I was responsible for those girls and boys, and that a change was fundamental if the girls were to be properly protected. There was ~~an~~ ^{a heartrending} investigation, everything was twisted upside down, and the result of it was that Miss Jennie Gaither was transferred and promoted to the position of matron of another large school, and from a salary of \$800 to a salary of \$840. She is now at Phoenix, and word comes to me from Phoenix -- because I was employed there -- that she is absolutely helpless.

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The Chairman: Who made the "heartrending investigation" that you spoke of?

Dr. Firedman: I think it was Major McLaughlin. It was the kind of investigation where there was a tremendous amount of bitterness, and she and her sister wrote a lot of villifying letters, and wrote to Senators and Congressmen, and they stirred up that kind of stuff, and it was prolonged. They were sent there ~~for~~ some weeks after the investigation was made.

I simply ~~point~~ ^{point} that out to you to show that I have been watchful of these questions of discipline, and that they have been brought properly to the attention of the Office, but I have no power of removal of employes there.

The Chairman: Did you see an article published in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia under date of January 28, 1914, under the heading of "General Pratt alleged to be seeking revenge on Moses Friedman."

Dr. Friedman: I saw it, yes.

The Chairman: Do you know who wrote or inspired that article?

Dr. Friedman: I think there was a staff correspondent down from Philadelphia. They sent me a telegram, I believe, and wanted me to write something, and I never answered the telegram.

The Chairman: Did you give them a statement?

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Dr. Friedman: No, I gave them no statement. This man came down and spent a whole day and night in town looking around, and he was talking to people in town, and he came out to the school and spoke with me a few moments. I told him I could not enter into any discussion of this matter.

The Chairman: Who was this man, this correspondent?

Dr. Friedman: I do not recall his name.

The Chairman: Did you ever know him before?

Dr. Friedman: No.

The Chairman: You say the article was written by him. Did you refer him to any one?

Dr. Friedman: I referred him to no one.

The Chairman: The article contains the following and other expressions: "Politics and revenge and ambition are behind the charges." Did you authorize ---

Dr. Friedman: I authorized nothing with reference to that article.

The Chairman: The statement is also made: "Carlisle

accuses General Pratt of having invented the charges made by the Indian Rights Association. The big citizens of the town say he is hiding behind the Association, and that he is also using Congressman Arthur Rupley to pull Pratt chestnuts from the fire. It is General Pratt's ambition to return as Superintendent of the school."

Do you know whether that is true or not?

Dr. Friedman: I have heard it stated on a number of occasions. I heard it stated by a very prominent gentleman in Carlisle.

The Chairman: Who was it that you heard state it?

Dr. Friedman: I would prefer not to ---

The Chairman: Why?

Dr. Friedman: Simply because I do not want to involve any one in Carlisle in the matter. I have heard it from three or four people.

The Chairman: Who were they?

Dr. Friedman: I would prefer not to give them.

The Chairman: I want to find out what they know about it.

Dr. Friedman: One gentleman -- John Hayes -- told me on three or four occasions that he had been together with General Pratt during the summer, and that Pratt said he expected to come back here at Carlisle as Superintendent, that conditions now were such in the Indian Office that that could be done.

The Chairman: You have read that article that I have referred to?

Dr. Friedman: I read it Thursday.

The Chairman. Is it or is it not a fact that much of the information contained in the article came from you or with your knowledge and consent?

Mr. Friedman. No. The man came up there and had his story practically prepared. He came out there and saw me for a little while.

The Chairman. Did you see the story?

Mr. Friedman. I have seen it, yes.

The Chairman. Did you see it when he came out there?

Mr. Friedman. No; I saw it in the newspapers.

The Chairman. What do you mean?

Mr. Friedman. He told me that he had seen people in the town and talked with them. He told me at that time that in his judgment it was Pratt and Rupley.

The Chairman. Did you tell him what you thought about it?

1266 Mr. Friedman. I told him I did not care to venture into a discussion of it.

The Chairman. Did he talk with the newspaper man who represents the athletic association --- Mr. Miller or Mr. Martin?

Mr. Friedman. I would not be prepared to say that; I do not know.

The Chairman. Did he tell you where he got his information?

Mr. Friedman. He said he had seen a great many of the men in town.

The Chairman. Did he tell you whom he had seen and talked with?

Mr. Friedman. He did not tell me.

The Chairman. Did he ask you whether the information he had was authentic or untrue?

Mr. Friedman. He did not tell me what information he had, except what he thought about Rupley and Pratt.

The Chairman. You expressed no opinion to him, and would not give him any information?

Mr. Friedman. I talked to him about general conditions, yes.

The Chairman. He was a staff correspondent of the Ledger, I believe, but you did not know what his name was?

Mr. Friedman. I do not know who he was.

The Chairman. He was sent down from Philadelphia, you say?

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Mr. Friedman. Yes.

The Chairman. You have no knowledge whether there is any foundation in the statements in that article or not, you say?

Dr. Friedman. I am frank to say, as I stated before, that I have heard it repeatedly stated from different sources that General Pratt made those statements. I know from personal knowledge that he has been in correspondence with Mr. Rupley. Now, for instance —

The Chairman. What are the other sources of information? You mentioned Mr. Hayes.

Dr. Friedman. Mr. Stauffer repeated it to me that he heard it from Mr. Denny, who was a close friend of General Pratt's.

The Chairman. Is there any one else you recall?

Dr. Friedman. I think not. I heard it talked about in town, you understand. I would not care to mention any other names.

The Chairman. I would like to have all the ~~ax~~ names. I do not know why you give some of them and withhold others.

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Dr. Friedman. Simply because I do not want to involve anybody in this controversy. I do not see that there is anything to come of it.

The Chairman. We want full information about it, and I do not know any reason why you should give some names and not all of them.

Dr. Friedman. You insist upon the name of that gentleman there, and I have no objection to mentioning Mr. Denny's name.

The Chairman. Do you remember anybody else that communicated that information to you?

Dr. Friedman. I do not remember any specific names, no. I recall a gentleman speaking to me about a visit General Pratt made here last summer, and another gentleman from northern New York spoke to me about —

The Chairman. Tell us the names of them as you go along.

Dr. Friedman. (Continuing) about having a visit with General Pratt in which Pratt was condemning the school.

The Chairman. Who was it?

Dr. Friedman. Doctor Lake, up in New York.

The Chairman. What was he doing here? What are his initials?

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Dr. Friedman. I do not know his initials.

The Chairman. If General Pratt is conspiring to wrongfully oust you from your position here and is actually attacking the school, why do you not want to give us all the information you can?

Dr. Friedman. Simply because I feel that is a matter I will have to attend to myself. I feel that you gentlemen are not particularly interested in it.

The Chairman. We are interested in it, of course.

Dr. Friedman. I feel that that is a matter that concerns me and General Pratt, and that —

The Chairman. All right; we will see whether it concerns you and General Pratt alone. You are a representative of the Government, as we are, and the Government has an interest in it. Did you know that charges had been filed against you for investigation, charging that you had inspired that article and caused it to be published, and that the charges in the article are false and libellous.

Dr. Friedman. I read some such statement in the paper, and when I read it I said this, that if General Pratt was sincere and had a grievance there was a better way than that of getting at it —

The Chairman. And what is that?

Dr. Friedman. (Continuing.) than sending charges to the Indian Office and publishing them in a newspaper. That was to settle them in the courts. There is a slander, and he is accusing me of slander, and the courts of Pennsylvania take notice of that.

The Chairman. When one thinks he has more than one remedy, he chooses his own remedy, you know, usually?

Dr. Friedman. Yes, I know.

The Chairman. And you cannot choose your antagonist's remedy every time.

Now, can you give the Commission any further information tending to show that General Pratt has been attacking the school or attempting to injure your reputation in connection with it, or cause you to be ousted from the superintendency of the school? Can you give the names of any other persons who have

communicated this information to you from whom we may get the information?

Dr. Friedman. It is a matter I have not given any thought to, and I could not give you any information at present.

The Chairman. You state under oath that you had no connection with the article?

Dr. Friedman. I state that.

The Chairman. And had no responsibility for it?

Dr. Friedman. No.

The Chairman. You are a member of the executive committee or board of directors of the athletic association, are you, Doctor Friedman?

Dr. Friedman. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. That is a corporation, is it?

Dr. Friedman. Yes.

The Chairman. Who are the other members of the board?

Dr. Friedman. Mr. Warner and Mr. Miller, and there is an advisory committee, composed of a number of gentlemen — Walter Camp, Mr. McCormick of the University of Pittsburgh, James Sullivan, Secretary and Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, Doctor Noble, and one or two other gentlemen.

The Chairman. It has the actual control of the athletic association?

Dr. Friedman. The association is under the immediate jurisdiction of the executive committee.

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The Chairman. Who are they?

Dr. Friedman. I have given their names.

The Chairman. Who controls the disbursement of that fund, the payment of expenditures?

Dr. Friedman. The executive committees

The Chairman. What individuals?

Dr. Friedman. The entire executive committee.

The Chairman. Do you have meetings whenever an account is to be paid, and formally present that to the committee?

Dr. Friedman. No; it does not go through the formality of a meeting, but there is an understanding. Everybody is consulted in the matter.

The Chairman. As a matter of fact, when you present an account for expenses for a trip to Washington you simply make out a statement, "Expenses to Washington," giving the date, and hand it to Mr. Miller, the clerk or treasurer, and he gives you a check for it, is that the way?

1273 Dr. Friedman. There was a general understanding when I came there that on trips of that kind, they were to be handled that way. They had always been handled that way in the past. As a matter of fact, under the former administration of the school that entire fund was handled personally by the superintendent, and he asked no one any questions regarding it. He handled it himself, and the records show it was handled in a very high-handed fashion.

The Chairman. What accounts are properly payable out of that fund? Is there any rule or principle?

Dr. Friedman. The account exists for the benefit of the school.

The Chairman. It ought to be under the control of the school, as a matter of fact, ought it not?

Dr. Friedman. I have no objection to it —

The Chairman. What do you think, as a matter of policy?

Dr. Friedman. I do not see how you can take up the funds. I do not see how you can conduct an athletic association when you have to get bids and proposals on all these little supplies, and get authority for this and authority for the other. Your association would be killed.

The Chairman. You think the red tape that would ^{be} required would so embarrass the administration of the fund that you could not accomplish anything?

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Dr. Friedman. It would not embarrass it; it would hinder it; hinder the proper conduct of business?

The Chairman. Why is not that true of the general business?

Dr. Friedman. In the general business of the school you do not have to spend a certain sum of money at once. If you have to spend it you take it out of your pocket, and you are reimbursed. Here are a great many athletic supplies, which do not permit of obtaining bids, and there are many trips that have to be taken by different teams, and sometimes the per diem expenses ~~xx~~ exceed the Government regulations. There are many conditions of that kind entering into it which would make it impossible for the association to exist if the funds were handled under the regulations of the Government.

The Chairman. Under what conditions do you charge your expenses to Washington and elsewhere to the athletic association?

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Dr. Friedman. I have done it very seldom; when I go down on some matter of business for the school, or when I visit some institution, or when I attend a game, I have occasionally paid expenses for Mrs. Friedman in accordance with the custom that has been in vogue there. On some occasions I have had the former superintendent of the school there as a guest of the association.

I have a very meager salary of \$2,650 a year, and I have to pay for my bond out of that. Formerly superintendents there had a salary of more than double what I draw — their regular army pay of \$4,000 and \$1,000 extra from the Interior Department, and in addition to that a certain sum of money provided for entertaining. And I simply could not go to these games if I did not go in this way.

The Chairman. I see that by check No. 3508, dated October 24, 1913, a hotel bill at Norfolk was paid by you of \$54.05. Have you any recollection of that item?

Dr. Friedman. Why, yes; Major and Mrs. Mercer were there. As I recall it their expenses were included.

The Chairman. How long were you there? Do you know?

Dr. Friedman. I do not know. Two or three days.

The Chairman. Was that a football game?

Dr. Friedman. Yes.

The Chairman. I see here check No. 3139, November 15, 1912, expenses to Philadelphia, Pa., \$69.20; theater tickets, \$10.00; additional expense to Philadelphia, Pa., \$22. I presume that was a football trip too?

Dr. Friedman. Yes.

The Chairman. That expense, I suppose, embraced your hotel bill?

Dr. Friedman. Yes.

The Chairman. Also check No. 3138, November 14, 1912, expenses to Washington, \$75.65. What was that trip for?

Dr. Friedman. I do not know whether it was a game or something in the interest of the school. I do not recall.

The Chairman. When you went in the interest of the school

would you charge it to the expense of the athletic fund?

Dr. Friedman. Why, on several occasions I did, yes.

The Chairman. Why did you do that?

Dr. Friedman. Why, I was there in the interest of the school, and that fund was there for that purpose.

The Chairman. That is what the fund was for, is it?

Dr. Friedman. The fund has always been used for expenses of that kind. General Pratt made a trip to Europe with his wife and family and friends, and spent \$3,000.

The Chairman. Out of the athletic fund?

Dr. Friedman. Yes.

The Chairman. Do you think that was proper?

Dr. Friedman. No, I do not think that was proper. That was purely a pleasure trip.

The Chairman. What sort of business were you on in Washington?

Dr. Friedman. Probably up at the Department with reference to school matters.

The Chairman. I see here check No. 2848, January 27, 1912, expenses to Washington, \$42.20. Also check No. 2929, April 9, 1912, expenses \$58.60. I suppose you have no way to refresh your memory. Do you know what that was for?

Dr. Friedman. To where?

The Chairman. It does not say.

Dr. Friedman. I do not recall.

The Chairman. I think the stub shows it was for some entertainment at your home.

Dr. Friedman. Why, it was probably a student wedding. There are only two or three occasions when expenses of that

1279 kind have been incurred. This last year and for the past six years, every commencement there is a tremendous amount of entertaining to be done, and a great many guests, and I have always defrayed that out of my salary. As a matter of fact, I have no money, gentlemen; I am a poor man. I have had to live up to my salary limit because of the tremendous expenses out there; and this year for the first time, after consulting with some of the people out there, the general expenses of the commencement entertainment were handed in to the association. It was something like \$100. That was a perfectly legitimate expense, and I ought to have collected it every year, but I have always been very timid about using those athletic funds, and I have used them very seldom. In fact, I have gone to three football games this last year, and I have paid for those expenses out of my pocket. I have done that repeatedly; I have paid for those entirely legitimate expenses out of my pocket.

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The Chairman: I always pay them out of my pocket.

Dr. Friedman: But you are not connected, Senator, with an institution ---

The Chairman: I have been -- well, we will pass that. Take check No. 2800, July 26, 1911, expenses to Boston \$48. Do you know what that trip was for?

Dr. Friedman: I presume it was a game. I do not recall.

The Chairman: Do they play football in July?

Dr. Friedman: July?

The Chairman: Yes.

Dr. Friedman: It must have been something else then.

There are track meets, and things of that kind.

The Chairman: I wanted to see if you had any memory of it. You stated a while ago that you had not made many trips at the expense of this fund. There are a good many recorded -- not a great many, but quite a number. I call your attention to check No. 2747, November 20, 1911, expenses to Philadelphia, \$55. Was that a football trip?

Dr. Friedman: Yes.

The Chairman: July 28, 1911, expenses to Washington, \$17. Do you know what that was for?

Dr. Friedman: Department business.

The Chairman: July 11, 1911, \$22, expenses to New York.

Dr. Friedman: I visited New York several times for the purpose of visiting schools up there. That is quite a distance back, and I could not recall it.

The Chairman: That would probably be school business proper, do you think, and not athletic business?

Dr. Friedman: Why, the athletic fund is available for that purpose.

The Chairman: It seems to have been available for almost every purpose -- newspaper correspondents, clipping bureaus, telegraphic returns from elections, commencement expenses, mileage books ---

Dr. Friedman: I am exceedingly sorry that you did not go back in the account and look into it in former years. You would have gotten ^{some} ~~per~~ interesting information.

The Chairman: I did not think you would be responsible for that account.

Dr. Friedman: I think, Senator, you will find this fund has been legitimately used.

The Chairman: Now, let us see. Under date of May 24, 1910, you made a trip to Hampton; at least, there is a check of that date. What was that for?

Dr. Friedman: Visiting Hampton, I presume.

The Chairman: I imagined it might have been that, but what were you doing there. Every time you took a trip you did not charge it to the athletic fund, did you?

Dr. Friedman: On some occasions I charged it to the general Government account.

The Chairman: Do you remember a trip to Hampton?

Dr. Friedman: I do not recall it.

The Chairman: Was not that at the time of the return of the fleet -- what is that Hampton? Is that Hampton, Virginia?

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Dr. Friedman: That is where that favorite school of Judge Stephens is. They call it an Indian school.

The Chairman: What were you doing down there? Looking for points?

Dr. Friedman: I thought I might pick up some ideas.

The Chairman: Check No. 1633, October 28, 1909, expenses to Washington, \$87; Check No. 1534, September 4, 1909, expenses to Washington, \$16; Check No. 1181, January 30, 1909, expenses to Washington, \$70.90. Have you any idea or any way of telling for what purpose those trips were taken?

Dr. Friedman: They were generally taken in the interest of the school and Department affairs.

The Chairman: On any of these trips that you made to Washington over the Cumberland Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad and back, did you use mileage books

furnished you by the athletic association?

Dr. Friedman: I may have done that. I have purchased my own mileage books and used them from time to time for different purposes. I never noticed which books were used.

The Chairman: On the occasions that you used mileage books furnished by the athletic association, did you ever charge the expenses of the railroad fare also to the Government in your account as Superintendent?

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Dr. Friedman: When ever I travel on Government expense I use personal mileage -- I may have had some one with me and used athletic mileage, but whenever I have charged up mileage to the Government I have used my own mileage.

The Chairman: Then you have never on the same occasion used the athletic mileage book ---

Dr. Friedman: I may have used mileage --

The Chairman: Of course, you know the records in the office show the number of the books, and the records of the railroads show the number of the books used. And they show that on certain occasions those mileage books were used, and your accounts in the Bureau show that on the same day and for the same trips you charged that as an item of expense to the Government.

Dr. Friedman: That is entirely possible, that I used that mileage, and I may have used a mileage book of the association. I told you a moment ago I have had my own mileage books from time to time, and I have used my own mileage on several occasions.

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The Chairman: Yes, but when you did use the athletic mileage books you should not also charge the government with the expense of it, should you?

Dr. Friedman: I do not recall any time that I have ever done that. Just as I say, I have had my own personal mileage from time to time, and I have had other persons traveling with me and my own personal mileage.

The Chairman: Where do you buy your personal mileage books?

Dr. Friedman: In New York and Washington, on a number of occasions. I have got into New York sometimes on some matter and did not have enough mileage, and I have gotten mileage and I have used that mileage on a number of occasions.

The Chairman: These mileage books are always numbered, are they not, so that the book that was actually used on a given trip can be shown in the record?

Dr. Friedman: I presume they can.

The Chairman: Do you know what the state of the athletic fund account is?

Dr. Friedman: What do you mean by that?

The Chairman: What are the assets to the credit of it?

Dr. Friedman: I do not know -- \$25,000 possibly, or something like that. I do not recall the exact figure; in fact, I do not keep close tab on it.

The Chairman: What do you think is the remedy for the conditions that exist in the school that ought to be corrected?

Dr. Friedman: If you will just allow me, here is a letter here with reference to this corporal punishment. It was written to Mr. Denny March 18, 1913, after the complaint had been made by one of the boys about his being severe in his punishment (Reading:)

"March 18, 1913.

"Mr. Denny:-

"I have your report of March seventeenth with reference to a communication received from William Bishop. While no special credence is being placed in the veracity of Bishop, whose record at this school was distinctly unfavorable and whose record since he left the school has been unsatisfactory, I deem it advisable to let you know definitely what the situation is with reference to punishment at this school.

"About five years ago, when I first came to Carlisle, I allowed it to be known at a faculty meeting that I was not in favor of corporal punishment; that other methods of punishment such as confinement in the guard house, additional work and deprivation of town, drawing money, and social privileges, were more humane, and more desirable, because more salutary.

"I want to place myself definitely on record with reference to this matter to the extent that under no circumstances is corporal punishment to be inflicted by you or any other employee of this school without first obtaining permission from the superintendent. I am frank to say that it will be a very difficult matter to obtain such permission, because I am not in favor of corporal punishment, believing that it is a relic of barbarous age, which should be eliminated from every Indian School in the country. The mere fact that such punishment has been abandoned in penitentiaries and reformatories indicates how unwise it is to permit its promiscuous use in this school.

"Very respectfully,

"MF:SR

"Superintendent."

The Chairman: Before you answer ^{the question} that I submitted to you, you said that among the first things you took up when you went there were the health conditions. What did you find in that regard, Dr. Friedman? What were the health conditions?

Dr. Friedman: The health conditions were fair, but there were no such facilities as sleeping porches for tubercular students, and I immediately took that matter up and had some sleeping porches constructed on both sides of the hospital, and on the second story in the rear. I had the entire hospital equipped with the most sanitary equipment. I have put in a system of records of students so as to keep track of

the various diseases. Careful efforts were made to segregate the tubercular patients and to send them home when they did not improve. I went further than that. There were a number of places around the grounds that were unsanitary. The dining hall was in a very unsanitary condition, and the dishes were not washed properly. I put in a dish washing machine there so that boiling water could be used. The kitchen was improved and a new floor put in, and the dining room was brightened up and made a better and cleaner place.

I found the sanitary arrangements in the large boys' quarters were awful. I reported those repeatedly to the Office, and finally we have obtained funds to put up a toilet building there, with the proper toilet facilities, separate towels, etc. The same action was taken in the dairy barn. When I first came to Carlisle the dairy barn was in a bad condition. The cows were dying from tuberculosis, and a new barn was put up. Some improvements have been made in the girls' building, and also some in the small boys' quarters, although we have not had funds enough to go far enough for that. There was a very bad flooding down beyond the school building, which was a breeding place for mosquitoes. It was a very, very bad nasty place. I had that drained, and during the last year they raised \$2,400 worth of vegetables on that one plot. It was originally made as a place for the school garden, but the principal teacher failed to send students there for that instruction, and it was put in the control of a detail of boys, detailed under the florist for instruction in gardening. It is a model truck garden, and a tremendous number of vegetables, and other things are raised there. In this last season the amount was \$2,400 as I suggested.

Other places in the school were drained and made more sanitary.

I also sent for a trachoma expert from the Indian Office, and he came and carefully looked into the trachoma situation among the students, and efforts were made to handle that by segregation and by proper treating.

The Chairman: Did you find much trachoma there?

Dr. Friedman: I understood the expert to say on his investigation that he found a smaller percentage there than at other places in the service.

The Chairman: Dr. Allen stated today that between seventy and seventy-five per cent of all the pupils in the school were affected.

Dr. Friedman: I think he is off on that.

The Chairman: How much tuberculosis is there?

Dr. Friedman: There was an examination made of the school just recently, under the direction of Dr. Dixon, head of the State Medical Board of Pennsylvania, one of the nation's foremost authorities on that subject, and he spoke of the medical conditions at the Indian school with the highest possible praise, and said that the conditions were favorable. He compared the death rate during my administration of an average of about four with the death rate in the early years of the school, which was as high as eighteen and twenty.

The Chairman: Does that correctly state the death rate since you have been here, Doctor?

Dr. Friedman: Yes, about four.

The Chairman: What was the number of deaths last year?

Dr. Friedman: They were larger last year than they were

before. I think there were six or seven. I think there were six.

The Chairman: What was that due to, if you know?

Dr. Friedman: Something that you cannot tell. Sometimes these students get a hasty case of consumption.

The Chairman: Do you know how many died year before last; that is, 1912?

Dr. Friedman: I can give you the records. The number of deaths in 1909 was one; 1910, three; 1911, one; 1912, one; 1913 to November 1st, three. I think there were a total of about six. In 1888, with about half the number of students, there were twenty-one deaths. In 1889 there were eighteen deaths. That is the way they ran back there.

The Chairman: I want to ask you briefly about the vocational training at the school. Is that a feature of the school?

Dr. Friedman: It is.

The Chairman: What vocational work is done there?

Dr. Friedman: We give instructions in about twenty trades and in agriculture. I can tell you about that. I am very much interested in the vocational training, and it has greatly improved during the time I have been there. When I first came they had an agriculture instructor who was giving instruction in chemistry, etc. in the school building, and he had general supervision of the farm, and was allowing the farm to grow up in weeds. I felt that ~~it~~^{ought} to be rectified, and we made efforts to get a better agriculture teacher, but the results were bad. We were allowed \$2,000 a year for an agriculture teacher, and a man was obtained who was inexperienced. You can readily see the situation when you

remember that in most institutions agriculture teachers will get from \$1200 to \$5,000 a year, generally nearer \$4,000 a year. I felt that we could better results by having nature study taught in the school rooms under the teachers and have them go out on the farm, visiting the farm in classes, and having them given general instruction from the farmer, and also sending the boys out there under the regular conditions.

The Chairman: Is that the reason the agriculture feature of the school was abandoned?

Dr. Friedman: The agriculture feature of the school has never been abandoned.

The Chairman: Didn't you use to have a man giving instruction in it?

Dr. Friedman: There is a man there. We have two instructors.

The Chairman: They are called farmers. How many pupils were instructed in agriculture on those farms last year?

Dr. Friedman: If the people there in the school building were doing their duty every student in the building would visit the farms regularly.

The Chairman: Do you know, as a matter of fact, that both of the farmers were unable to get a sufficient detail to work the small crops that they produced, and that the pupils that were actually sent on the farm were sent there in the nature of a penalty?

Dr. Friedman: If that was done it was entirely without authority from me.

The Chairman: That would be a very bad system.

Dr. Friedman: Certainly, it would be a bad system.

The Chairman: That is what the evidence shows, that the instruction teacher of it is nil.

Senator Lane: If that condition existed would not you know it from personal observation?

Dr. Friedman: That was claimed by one of the men at one time, and I went after one of the people in charge of the dormitory.

Senator Lane: I know, but if it existed last year ---

Dr. Friedman: I think if it existed it would come to my knowledge.

Senator Lane: Would you not absolutely have to know it?

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Dr. Friedman: No, I would not. There are several hundred boys there, but only a small number of boys can be detailed out there, because they would simply be loafing around doing nothing. The disciplinarian is the man who makes out those details. The boys work where they are supposed to work.

Senator Lane: So it might go on without your knowing about it?

Dr. Friedman: It might, but not long, because the boys would complain about it.

The Chairman: Do you know whether the same conditions prevail in the shoe shop, or similar conditions; and in the paint shop, the carpenter shop -- that is, that boys are detailed there for a short time, and as soon as they begin to show proficiency they are taken out?

Dr. Friedman: I do not think that condition prevails. They may be taken out for a month on duty some place where they are needed and where every boy on the grounds must take his turn. For instance, there is a certain number of boys

in the laundry, and a certain number in the kitchen. That is routine work.

Senator Lane: I am not talking about that. We are talking about stone masonry ---

The Chairman: Where the trades are taught.

Dr. Friedman: They are kept in there, I believe, pretty regularly, unless a boy asks to be changed.

The Chairman: If the condition did not prevail, would you know it?

Dr. Friedman: I see the details.

The Chairman: Take the tinnerns' statement. He states he had with him this year only two boys that were with him last year.

Dr. Friedman: The boys may have gone home.

The Chairman: Doubtless some of them did, but they did not all go.

Dr. Friedman: And a great many students go out to the country, and a great many are likely to stay there for a whole year.

The Chairman: Don't you think it a bad policy to send them on those outings when they are studying those trades, unless they are going to have an opportunity to practice the trade?

Dr. Friedman: It has been the policy for students to go out on those outings, and it may break in occasionally on the trade work; but I tell you, Senator, I believe that our trade instruction is thoroughly organized, and we are getting splendid results with the men we have.

The Chairman: Those that are giving the instruction say they are accomplishing nothing. I will say to you frankly

that we have had every one of them.

Dr. Friedman: Did you see Mr. Herr?

The Chairman: Yes, sir.

Dr. Friedman: And he was accomplishing nothing?

The Chairman: He said that so many of the boys were taken away from him and placed elsewhere that it was very unsatisfactory.

Dr. Friedman: I think in the last few months there was complaint to Mr. McKean, and that complaint has not been met properly. I have had the industrial teachers in my office, Senator ---

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Senator Lane: Didn't you go out and look?

Dr. Friedman: I go through the shops every day.

Senator Lane: You ought to be able to tell.

Dr. Friedman: As far as I can see, the boys are there.

Senator Lane: If that condition went on and you could not see it -- I went through there today myself, if you will pardon me, and I found that condition prevailing. I found the same information was volunteered to me. They are either detailed to something else, or go to the country.

Dr. Friedman: They are detailed to go the country.

Senator Lane: And they are accomplishing little or nothing in that way. That is the statement of all of them.

Dr. Friedman: I want, with all due respect, to say that I have watched that training -- probably many thousand boys. I have watched their careers after they have gone out. I have got fifty to one hundred of them places at their trades each year.

Senator Lane: You have a tin shop there?

Dr. Friedman: Yes.

Senator Lane: What kind of tin do you use? Is it X, XX, XXX ---

Dr. Friedman: I presume, all kinds.

Senator Lane: You cannot do that.

Dr. Friedman: I might want to make a heavy bucket.

Senator Lane: Then over in your blacksmith shop. Who is your best mechanic there? Who is your best student in blacksmithing?

Dr. Friedman: They go through a course of exercises.

Senator Lane: What is he perfecting himself at now? General forging work?

Dr. Friedman: They get a try at blacksmithing, wagon-making, ---

Senator Lane: Blacksmithing?

Dr. Friedman: The making of tires for wheels.

Senator Lane: Have you noticed his progress lately in his work?

Dr. Friedman: I have not been over there for some time, but previous to Mr. Linnen's coming I have gone there every day, and have not missed a day.

Senator Lane: Have you noticed the brick department, where they are laying brick?

Dr. Friedman: I do not know ---

Senator Lane: And the plastering department.

Dr. Friedman: They put this brick work up, and they pull it down, and they use a very weak mortar, so they do not ruin anything. They have a place erected there for plastering. They put it up, and when they are fairly proficient at it if there is outside work to be done they are put at that.

I will just give you an example, Senator. The boys did all the plastering over the dining hall, every bit of it. They have done every particle of the mill work on nearly \$200,000 worth of work on the buildings there in the last six years. They have done every particle of painting there. This year was the first year we have hired painters, and we have fifty buildings.

The Chairman: How does it happen you are hiring painters?

Dr. Friedman: We had a tremendous job in the girls' building, and I did not want the boys there while the girls were there. Every particle of painting work there is done by the students. The buildings are repainted every two years, and practically all that is done by the students.

Senator Lane: They should be doing it.

Dr. Friedman: Why, certainly. That shows they are getting instructed. You cannot say they are not getting instruction when they are doing those things.

Senator Lane: You said a while ago that since Mr. Linnen had been up here things had been upset. What did you mean by that?

Dr. Friedman: I want to be very frank ---

Senator Lane: Let me tell you something about that. I used to be superintendent of an institution myself, and we built buildings with insane people.

Dr. Friedman: We have an expert mason there. Mr. Lamason is one of the weak men over in that industrial department. The industrial departments are generally manned by strong men. We have two men in the carpenter shop. Mr. Herr, the head carpenter, is a very active man. Mr. Gardner, when I came to Carlisle was drawing the same salary that Herr was.

and there was no one in charge of the shop. I felt that one of the men should take charge, and after observing their work for some time and making inquiries I selected Mr. Herr, and his salary was made \$900 instead of \$800. Mr. Gardner, of course, did not like that very much, and any testimony from Mr. Gardner will reflect that fact.

Senator Lane: The tailor ---

Dr. Friedman: The tailor is a fairly good man. We make the clothing for the school, but very boys go out in that trade. We do not make civilian clothing.

The Chairman: Does the tailor repair the clothing for the small boys? What do you do with them?

Dr. Friedman: A certain amount of that clothing is repaired in one of the sewing rooms, I think. You mean, the outside clothing?

The Chairman: I mean for the small children, yes.

Dr. Friedman: I think all the outside clothing is repaired over at the tailor shop. The people at the quarters are supposed to send it over there.

The Chairman: He says it is not done there, and the lady in the sewing department says it is not done there.

Dr. Friedman: They send it down --- what is the matter with the disciplinarian?

The Chairman: That is what we are trying to find out.

Dr. Friedman: What is Mr. Denny doing with his clothing?

Inspector Linnen: Selling it for old rags, thousands of dollars worth a year.

Dr. Friedman: I did not finish what I was going to say about Mr. Linnen, gentlemen. Mr. Linnen came to Carlisle in an extremely critical and antagonistic mood. I came there a

day or two after he was there, and he did not come into my office until I asked to see him -- did not come near me. I have met Mr. Linnen on a number of occasions, and he has hardly been polite. I met him one day some days ago on the outside of the office building, but he did not recognize me. His attitude has been one of hostility, and it has been shown towards the management of the school before both the students and the employes.

Senator Lane: Mr. Linnen has not made these statements. They came from the employes.

1307 Dr. Friedman: I am making them now, sir. I am entitled at least to a fair deal. I have been investigated before, but I have never seen anything that has been done in the same high handed manner that has characterized the conduct of Mr. Linnen since he has been at Carlisle. He has objected to certain things that employes were doing, before the students-- which is vicious, and any one that has had anything to do with students know how quickly those things will travel. He has talked about the number of people he has gotten out of the service and seems to feel that that is a proper thing to discuss with the employes. His attitude toward the men who he found out the day after he got there were friendly to me has been one of hostility.

I think you gentlemen should know that, and I intend to go on record.

Representative Stephens: If there is nothing wrong he cannot hurt you.

Dr. Friedman: What is the tendency of conduct like that? The students take these things up; employes take these things up. They are influenced by actions that begin on one side

or the other.

Inspector Linnen: You are under oath, now.

Dr. Friedman: I am under oath.

Inspector Linnen: I desire to say that your statements are absolutely false, each and every one of them, that you have made here.

Dr. Friedman: I contradict you here, and I can prove what I say. For instance, Mr. Linnen had picked up a paper with this account in it regarding this story of Pratt's, and he and Mr. Warner were going down in the car together ---

Representative Carter: How do you know?

Dr. Friedman: Mr. Warner told me.

Representative Carter: You just heard it? Mr. Friedman?

Dr. Friedman: I have personally observed these things.

The Chairman: That is not testimony, what somebody else told you. I have not objected to your repeating anything that you know, but what somebody comes and tells you ---

Dr. Friedman: Well, I have seen with my own eyes ---

The Chairman: You can tell what you have seen with your own eyes.

Dr. Friedman: I think if you would examine these employes, gentlemen of this Committee, you would find what I say would be borne out. I mention that because that sort of thing is of great importance. A thing like that in the army would not be tolerated -- a man coming around, making an inspection, criticizing employes before students, and finding fault with the employes before students.

The Chairman: How is it you cannot get along with any of your students and but few of your employes?

Dr. Friedman: Why, that is not true, if you are making

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the assertion by asking the question.

The Chairman: What is the state of feeling of the pupils toward you?

Dr. Friedman: I think, at present ---

The Chairman: I am not asking you what it was last year.

Dr. Friedman: At present, from the agitation of certain employes, there is a feeling of unrest.

The Chairman: What is the state of feeling of the employes toward you, as a rule?

Dr. Friedman: It has always been good.

The Chairman: What is it ^{now} ~~good~~, do you know?

Dr. Friedman: There has been a good deal of business going on here in the last few weeks; a lot of statements made that I am going to be charged ---

The Chairman: You know whether the relationship is cordial or not. That is what I want to know. Are you cordial toward them, and they toward you?

Dr. Friedman: My relations with the employes have generally been endorsed by them.

The Chairman: How much did you have in the garden there last year? How much area did you have in the garden?

Dr. Friedman: We had a little over six acres in the garden.

The Chairman: You did not have a garden sufficient to supply the school with the necessary vegetables?

Dr. Friedman: In addition to that we had twenty acres in potatoes. We have been the last two years raising enough potatoes.

The Chairman: How much potatoes did you raise last year?

Dr. Friedman: They raised 236 bushels on the first farm and 425 on the second farm. Last year was not a very good year.

The Chairman: That would make, all told, about seven hundred bushels. Do you think seven hundred bushels ---

Dr. Friedman: Just a minute; excuse me a minute ---

Senator Lane: Take this year; take it right there in that spot. You raised about seven hundred bushels of potatoes?

Dr. Friedman: Yes.

Senator Lane: You raised really about eleven hundred bushels.

Dr. Friedman: I must have read the figures wrong. The farmer makes a report here. This is a report for the fiscal year, 1913.

Representative Carter: Seven hundred bushels would not be enough for the school, would it?

Dr. Friedman: No.

The Chairman: That would be a little less than a bushel for each pupil, would it not. How much do you figure it would take?

Dr. Friedman: They are not there a year, Senator. They are only there from September to April, and they eat a lot of bread. Regarding that food business, the students are on a ration. The Government furnishes a ration, and you cannot exceed it. We have to account for the potatoes and everything we raise.

Senator Lane: And they say you must not feed them more?

Dr. Friedman: No; you have to account for everything. Those are taken up on the accounts.

In this connection, I want to say to you, gentlemen, that I do not get any vegetables or any stuff from the farm. My predecessors did, but I continued it for a year or two, and every time there was any difficulty with an employe that was one of the charges brought against me, that I was eating Government food, and we get no vegetables or milk or butter at all.

Inspector Linnen: If the records show you do then they are false, are they?

Dr. Friedman: The records do not show we do.

The Chairman: Have you examined the records? I will state this to you: I do not regard it as important, and ~~do~~^{did} not intend to call attention to it, but I saw two old reports made by the former dairyman, showing a certain number of pounds of milk delivered to you on different occasions.

Dr. Friedman: There may have been some special occasion for delivering that milk for students' use. We have had half a dozen weddings in our house, and we have had one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty students there, and they have been looked after.

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The Chairman: Now, I want to ask you about the use of whiskey among the boys in the school. Do they use much whiskey?

Dr. Friedman: I do not think they use anything like the amount of whiskey that white boys do.

The Chairman: Do you know how many boys were in the lockup last night, each one having been sent there for using whiskey?

Dr. Friedman: I understand there are some boys there.

The Chairman: How many?

Dr. Friedman: Something like six.

The Chairman: I understand there were seven.

Dr. Friedman: I did not understand they were charged
with ^{drinking} whiskey.

The Chairman: What were they in there for?

Dr. Friedman: I did not understand they were all there
for drinking whiskey.

The Chairman: What for?

Dr. Friedman: For difficulties in the grounds.

Senator Lane: If a boy is in the lockup don't you go
to see him?

Dr. Friedman: Yes, sir; I go through the lockups. I
generally go through the lockups once a week, whether there
are students there or not. My interest in the lockup is shown
by the fact that we had a miserable old guard house, and we
put up that new lockup.

Senator Lane: You have a nice, pretty lockup for them
now?

Dr. Friedman: It is a lockup; it is for that purpose,
Senator.

Senator Lane: Home like?

Dr. Friedman: Why, you don't punish these students
with corporal punishment. What are you going to do with them?

Senator Lane: I thought you being the Superintendent,
it would be your duty, a kind of fatherly duty, to go down
there and see what the young fellow was in for.

Dr. Friedman: I go down there, Senator, from time to
time. Whenever there is a very severe case of discipline
it generally comes to my attention.

Senator Lane: What are your duties? General supervision?

Dr. Friedman: General supervision, and keeping the condition of the plant in good shape; looking after the finances, the purchase of supplies, the handling of about \$200,000 a year, supervision of the work in the industrial departments, general supervision of the academic work, and general supervision of the health.

Senator Lane: And keeping up the moral tone of the students?

Dr. Friedman: Yes, sir; I speak to the students continuously, and I see the students in my office when they have any difficulties of their own. I obtain employment for a great many of them on the outside. I write a great many letters to former students, encouraging them. I write from six thousand to seven thousand letters a year to former students, encouraging them in right methods of living.

Senator Lane: Do you check out through the quarters, down through cook house, and here and there and everywhere?

Dr. Friedman: I am always around the grounds. I go through the quarters.

Senator Lane: Do you examine the beds?

Dr. Friedman: Yes, sir.

Senator Lane: What kind of mattresses are you using there?

Dr. Friedman: They are mattresses sent by the Department. They are not very good.

Senator Lane: What are they made of? Do you know?

Dr. Friedman: I do not know what they are composed of.

Senator Lane: Did you ever cut one open?

Dr. Friedman: I do not know what the material is.

Senator Lane: Did you ever lie on one?

Dr. Friedman: They are not very good mattresses, Senator. They are purchased by the Department for the Indian schools in the service, and they are sent there.

Senator Lane: And you accept them?

Dr. Friedman: We cannot help it.

Senator Lane: Can't you ask for a different sort?

Dr. Friedman: We have done that with a number of things. We are taking that matter up with regard to coal.

Senator Lane: Let us hang on to the mattresses. When a mattress gets hard and so it is very uncomfortable, do you remake it and loosen it up? Do you have a mattress shop?

Dr. Friedman: We have no mattress shop.

Senator Lane: Do you work over your mattresses there?

Dr. Friedman: We have no upholstery department.

Senator Lane: How long have they been there?

Dr. Friedman: Six years.

Senator Lane: Well, if you stay there six years more they will be hard as rocks.

Dr. Friedman: They are thrown out. Haven't you condemned a few?

Inspector Linnen: Some old double mattresses; not single mattresses.

Dr. Friedman: That is the general method. It is not desirable to keep mattresses in the school there year after year. How are you going to clean them, Senator.

Senator Lane: If they are hair mattresses it is easy to steam them.

Dr. Friedman: How are we going to steam them? We have

no steaming apparatus.

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Senator Lane: Well, there are the hair dealers.

Dr. Friedman: The general feeling is, I thought, that when those mattresses have been worn out a little bit they are to be replaced. I am very thankful for that suggestion. That stuff is in there, Senator.

Senator Lane: And they stay there until they are condemned?

Dr. Friedman: Until they are condemned.

Senator Lane: And you never cut one open?

Dr. Friedman: ~~Senator Lane:~~ I have seen what was inside of them, but I do not recall. We get all our supplies from the Department. We formerly purchased a good many of them, and we could select the material with a great deal more care. For instance, our coal -- we have always purchased coal, and we have gotten good coal. This year the Department insisted upon the coal being purchased away, and we have a tremendous amount of coal there and it has not given satisfaction. A great deal of our supplies in the way of dried fruit and other food supplies are just beginning to come in, in the last month or six weeks -- half of the year gone by -- breakfast food, for instance. We have sent letters and telegrams, and the supplies are just coming in, and half the year is gone. The students are there, and we have had to substitute something else.

The Chairman: I want to ask you about a boy who used to be a pupil by the name of Yuda. Do you remember him?

Dr. Friedman: Yes, I remember him very distinctly. He is more negro than Indian.

The Chairman: He was a pupil there under you, was he?

1321 Dr. Friedman: He was a pupil there, and the question came up with reference to his graduation last year, and he was finally allowed to graduate because Mr. Whitwell strongly urged it against my own better judgment and the better judgment of the senior teachers.

The Chairman: How did the question arise?

Dr. Friedman: He is a boy that is a very shrewd fellow. He had been a janitor there in the school building. He had not been paying much attention to his studies. He took advantage of his teachers, and Mrs. Foster did not feel ---

The Chairman: It was a question whether he had mastered his work sufficiently?

Dr. Friedman: Yes. He was a janitor down in the school building, and he had been in difficulty with boys, taking boys down town. It was claimed he had taken boys to bad houses there, and helped them to get liquor. When he left there I furnished him transportation to his home, and instead of staying there, he came back, and he has been a source of annoyance and trouble to the school ever since. He has opened up a little restaurant near the school there, encouraging the boys in all kinds of evil business.

The Chairman. He was employed down there one time by a man engaged in the ice cream business?

Dr. Friedman: Yes; I did everything I possibly could to get him out of town. I told the man the kind of influence he was having on the students, and asked him to let him out, because Yuda had promised me when the transportation was furnished him to his home that he would stay there. You can see the situation with all these Indian boys came around the town -- our girls going down town every other Saturday.

The Chairman: He is a kind of agitator any way, isn't he?

1323 Dr. Friedman: Oh, he is a bird. I have seen a great many boys -- I don't know whether it is darky blood or not, but he is one of the shrewdest young chaps I have seen. He got the best of me on that; I did not get him out of town.

I have recently been trying to find out whether he has been disposing of liquor to boys, and I had a watch placed on his store, and the man that was watching said he saw boys coming out with bottled liquor, but could not prove they got it in there.

Representative Stephens: Was there a young man that was a telegrapher that you also ordered to leave the town?

Dr. Friedman: I do not recall any boy that was a telegrapher. There was a boy down town who was married and getting long nicely. I did not interfere with him.

Representative Stephens: When did you abolish that department of telegraphy?

Dr. Friedman: This year, for this reason ---

Representative Stephens: You still give it in your catalog, don't you?

Dr. Friedman: We do not print the catalog every year.

Representative Stephens: Wasn't it abolished last year?

Dr. Friedman: No, it was abolished at the end of last year, and we have not printed a catalog for more than a year.

Representative Stephens: You have no photography department here?

Dr. Friedman: No photography.

Representative Stephens: You have a building?

Dr. Friedman: That building was put up before I came,

and was for art work and photography. There were no facilities for teaching photography, and it was being used more or less as a loafing place, and my plans are to remodel the building and use it for teaching the girls cooking.

Representative Stephens: You eliminated also Indian art?

Dr. Friedman: That was done by direction of the Department -- the Indian Office.

Representative Stephens: Since when was that order issued?

Dr. Friedman: Some years ago they asked me about the abolishment of the two positions occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Dietz. I told them I thought they were an asset to the school and I did not think the positions ought to be abolished.

Representative Stephens: How about the harness department?

Dr. Friedman: The harness department was abolished for this reason. Harness is not now made by hand; it is generally made by machinery. They had been having thirty or forty boys there, the harness was cut out for them, and they were sewing up harness, and when I looked into their future careers they were not following up the harness trade. So that was combined with the shoemaking.

Representative Stephens: Don't your catalog show also that you have a horticultural department?

Dr. Friedman: Well, that has reference to the florist's work, and work of that character.

Representative Stephens: Is there anything of that kind taught in this school?

Dr. Friedman: We have a greenhouse. We have a man who is a German and a very competent man.

Representative Carter: He is a gardener, too, is he not?

Dr. Friedman: He is a gardener too. In this greenhouse they start these cabbage plants and various plants for the garden during the spring months, and then they set them out when the proper time comes.

About the catalog, Congressman, we have no facilities for printing a new catalog every year, and the last one that was printed was sometime in 1911.

Representative Stephens: But your report shows you have a department of telegraphy there.

Dr. Friedman: The telegraph department was abolished the beginning of this year, or the latter part of last year, and for this reason: There was no way of keeping tab on the boys. The man who was giving instruction in telegraphy was employed most of the time in the office, and he was not giving any supervision to the boys. So it was found best, on account of the small number of boys taking up that work, to abolish it.

The Chairman: Do you know how many hogs has been sold from the farm during this year?

Dr. Friedman: I could not tell you the exact figures. There has been a recent sale of a number of them. I presume from \$1,000 to \$2,000 worth of hogs have been sold each year.

The Chairman: Do you know how many have been consumed by the school.

Dr. Friedman: A good many of them. And I spoke to the quartermaster about killing the hogs, and he said that on a previous occasion they killed a good many of those hogs and

fed the students this meat, and there was a breaking out of some skin disease.

The Chairman: He was afraid to feed them pork?

Dr. Friedman: Yes, that is, too much.

The Chairman: As a matter of fact, there ^{have} ~~has~~ been only seven hogs killed there this year for the use of the students?

Dr. Friedman: The records will show.

Senator Lane: But you would not have to kill them all at one time?

Dr. Friedman: No.

The Chairman: Why would it not be a good plan?

Dr. Friedman: That is his idea. Mr. Kensler has been in the work for years. He is a very competent man, and takes a personal interest in the students. Why, gentlemen, to look at those students. You hear so much about this food. Look those students over. Do they look like they are starved? Do they look like they are not taken care of?

I want to tell you about this food. Since this food business has been started why, they kicked about the food there in the club where the employes have their own club. I was at one of the biggest hotels in the country not long ago, and a bunch of four men sitting at the table next to me said, "The food is rotten." Just the other day one of the students complained about there not being any food on the table. The dining room matron, recollecting some of this agitation, went up and said, I know there was meat on this table, because I saw it put on there, and if you girls don't find ~~that~~ that I am going to send for the matron." And they got down under the table and dug it out.

The Chairman: Of course, each pupil should be provided with a cup and knife and fork, and the necessary utensils. Did you know there were many instances there of two or more pupils using the same utensils and quarreling about it?

Dr. Friedman: I presume that has been very current just recently.

The Chairman: When any one goes into the dining room and sees those things and knows that the table is not supplied, it is not quite an answer to say that those things have been very current quite recently.

Dr. Friedman: I will tell you what the matron told me. She said it was a very difficult matter to keep knives and forks on those tables. The students take them to their rooms. In one room she found a large number of knives and forks stuck away in the corner, and napkins that had been taken out. We are supplied with a certain amount of that material.

The Chairman: Of course, some of them get lost and broken, but when a man sets down to a table under ordinary conditions he ought to have a knife and fork and spoon.

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Dr. Friedman: I am sorry I have not spoken to the matron about that. Mr. Ridenour reports to me that students have been taking a lot of those things away since this matter came up. I have been through the dining hall myself. I have had the doctor go over there and eat his meals over there, and I have had a meal over there.

Senator Lane: Do you go regularly and inspect the meals?

Dr. Friedman: There is hardly a day I do not go over there.

Senator Lane: At meal time?

Dr. Friedman: Sometimes when they are eating.

Senator Lane: To inspect the food?

Dr. Friedman: Yes.

Senator Lane: And the rations that are issued?

Dr. Friedman: I get a report every morning as to the amount of food issued to the students, just what the amount was in the morning, afternoon or evening, and the amounts of food that have been used each day. We cannot exceed that allowance. I have exceeded the allowance of bread the last two quarters, and an exception will be made to my accounts, and I will be responsible.

The Chairman: When were you last in the dining room and had a meal there?

Dr. Friedman: It has been some time ago; I could not tell you.

The Chairman: Now, how long ago? You said three or four times.

Dr. Friedman: It has been within the last year or two.

The Chairman: Is that as definite as you can make a statement?

Dr. Friedman: I do not eat very many meals over there, I am frank to tell you. There is no necessity for that. I go over there right along, go over there to that dining hall.

To show you my interest in the work of that department, several years ago when there was a change in the cook there, we had a lady cook who was not a very good cook. I took the matter up especially with the Department and asked them to increase the salary of cooks so that we could get a good man, and we have gotten a man since that time.

The Chairman: What are the sanitary conditions in and

around the bakery?

Dr. Friedman: Generally they are pretty good. I have a badly situated bakery. It is down in the basement, and the conditions of light are not entirely suitable. The only complaint I have had to make about the bakery is that it is situated there under that porch, and there is a lot of that dirt flying in under that porch, and frequently I have had to speak to the baker about having old clothing hanging around.

The Chairman: All right, Doctor. We are very much obliged to you.

(Thereupon at 1 o'clock a. m., Sunday, February 8, 1914, the Commission stood adjourned.)