

October 15, 1913.

Superintendent Moses Friedman,
Carlisle, Pa.

Sir:-

I have received your communication of October 4th, carbon of which you sent to Washington before giving me opportunity to respond to your request for correction, and wish to express my regret that the NATIVE AMERICAN should have inadvertently reprinted an erroneous statement.

The item referred to was clipped on account of the very pointed and first-handed lesson which it contained in a general way without noticing the fact that it bore mention of Carlisle; but it was marked out when read in proof on account of its reference to a particular school. Having no printer at the school plant now, and the shop being in charge of an Indian boy, the item unintentionally went through.

In reply to your remarks, however, I might add that the general policy of this school paper is too well recognized to require comment. The NATIVE AMERICAN is not edited for the purpose of advertising any school or any official, and the matter contained therein is of a general nature on the whole. In selecting, there is in mind the advancement of the Indian in whose interest it is published. It is our desire not only to emphasize the progress of the Indian but to bring to his attention any les-

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son that will aid him to be a better citizen, and I am surprised that any superintendent in the Service should be so ready to impute a motive less worthy to a fellow superintendent or co-worker.

I imagine that it is still a debatable question among the best educators and reformers whether or not it is always best to point a moral merely by lauding the good things. It seems to me that the confessed personal experiences of one who, though having received some education, has fallen a victim to one of the conditions which we must fight in either the East or the West, conveys a warning more striking than might be given in any other way. It was the message of a red man who attributed his downfall not to the training received at his reported alma mater, but plainly to conditions which he met on the outside, and such might go farther toward inducing a brother to avoid such temptations than columns of eulogy.

Even though the Sam Morris were a graduate of some government school, I still fail to detect how the reader would feel that a reflection were cast on the methods of said school, and trust that after a careful reconsideration of the matter you may reach the same conclusion.

Respectfully,

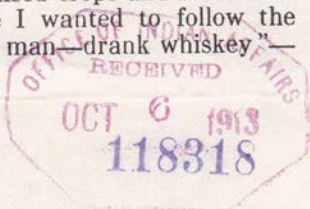
Superintendent.

CWG
(BW)
(Carbon to the Commissioner)

Whiskey Brings Grief to the Red Man

Sam Morris, a full blood Indian, a graduate of Carlisle, an expert penman, book-keeper and shorthand writer, has just been acquitted in Seattle, Washington, on a charge of forging a check. He has been found guilty of this charge on a number of occasions and has served several terms in the penitentiary. In discussing his crime he attributes his downfall to the white man's whiskey. He says: "They are good people—my father and my mother. When I was very small my father said to me: 'It is no good to continue in the Indian way. The Indian must follow the white man's way.' So we gave up the tepee. We dressed as white men and white women dress. My father did not hunt as his fathers had done. He bought land, and ploughed it, and raised crops and sold them.

"And I—because I wanted to follow the way of the white man—drank whiskey"—
Union Signal.



Whiskey Brings Grief to the Red Man
Morris, a full blood Indian,
an expert penman,
Washington,
and writer, has

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October 4, 1913.

Mr. Charles W. Goodman, Supt.,
U. S. Indian School,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Sir:

My attention has been called to a note entitled "Whiskey Brings Grief to the Red Man," which appears in your school paper, The Native American, in the issue of September twenty-seventh.

While this is a quoted article, it is made to appear therein that the Sam Morris, who was a criminal and a drunkard, was a graduate of Carlisle. I have had our records examined carefully, and no such name appears on our records, either as having been a graduate or as having been at Carlisle in any capacity as a student or in any other way.

Inasmuch as the publication of this article is an injustice to the school and is based on untruth, I request that it be corrected and that the correction be given as much prominence as the original publication of the article.

In this connection, may I say that it seems to me a rather peculiar kind of business for another Indian School engaged in the work of Indian education to give publicity to an article of this kind without first looking into its

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Mr. C. W. G. -2-

veracity, and even if it were true, it does not seem to harmonize with the kind of method which should actuate officials in the Indian Service in their work of educating the Indian.

In the clippings which are received each day at this school, there are scores of newspaper items telling of Indians in this and that agency and school who have been before the courts for drunkenness or crime. We have other things to do, however, at Carlisle, than to reprint articles of this nature, concerning the truth or untruth of which we have no knowledge. Furthermore, we are engaged in doing everything possible to build up, rather than pull down, to help to preserve the good name of the Service, and to "lend a hand."

Very respectfully,


Superintendent.

MF:SR

Copy to Commissioner of Indian Affairs.