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INDIANS AT WORK.

Schools Put Farming and Skilled Labor in Place of War.

Charles E. Dagenett, a Peoria Indian from Oklahoma and a graduate of Carlisle, class of '91, is at the head of a government employment bureau for Indians which is doing much to solve the problem of the red men, says the Los Angeles Times. Mr. Dagenett's headquarters are at Denver and he has several field assistants in various parts of the country. The object of his bureau is to bring the red man and employment together—especially those lines of work which will educate the Indian and make him more independent. Thousands of Indians have obtained employment through this unique bureau, which has been in operation about six years.

"There is no trouble about getting work for the Indians," Mr. Dagenett said. "The only difficulty is in getting enough Indians to fill the positions. The unemployed Indian is the exception now, rather than the rule, and our main efforts are concentrated in opening the best avenues of work. That which will educate the Indian as well as provide him with a living from day to day, is what is desired. Farm work and mechanical trades are especially desirable. Many people who have tried Indian labor will not have any other kind. This is especially true in the sugar beet industry of the West. I have the warmest letters of recommendation from sugar beet raisers, testifying to the excellent record Indians have made in this field. Several great railroad systems are giving employment to our industrial school graduates, and you will find many Indians in the railroad service, not alone in the roundhouses and shops, but as car inspectors and engineers.

"In the Rocky Ford district of the Arkansas valley, Colorado," Mr. Dagenett continued, "we have about 300 Indians, mostly school pupils from Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, who earn from $15,000 to $18,000 every season in the sugar beet and melon fields. We are glad to have young Indians get employment in the Rocky Ford district, as this is one of the most highly developed agricultural centers in the world, where irrigation and intensive farming are a science. The Indians who work on these ranches learn much that will be a benefit to them when they return to their own farms. Many of these boys and girls remain in the homes of the Rocky Ford farmers during the winter and work for their board while attending school. We have had as many as 600 workers in this field at one time, and the ranchers will pay more for Indian labor than for any other kind.

"There seems to be a general impression that the Indian is a cheap laborer," Mr. Dagenett said, "but I cannot understand how such an idea prevails. The Indian will never underbid a competitor to secure work. He will remain idle first. No doubt this has given rise to that other false impression that the Indian is an idler. The minimum wage for the Indian is about $1.50 a day. He will not work for less than that, and consequently he is seen less in maintenance work on railroads and such lines of employment.

"We do not encourage Indians to take up railroad work of the sort in which there is little opportunity for advancement. Occasionally, if we can throw the entire force of construction workers on a job and can control the commissary, construction work is taken. But the day has passed when Indian labor can be exploited by contractors who get most of the wages of the men back in commissary charges. Besides, we do not care to have the Indian thrown with the class of men generally found in construction gangs. The general plan is to uplift the Indian through his employment.

"From my observation the educated Indian is behaving himself and making a good citizen. The general attitude toward the Indian is one of interest and encouragement. The Indian is being given every opportunity to become independent. He must learn to swim, of course, and in the end must depend on his own exertions."

GRAND JURY INDICTMENTS

Include a Large Number of Indian Cases, Three White Slave Cases and Postoffice Theft.

Special to The Daily Tribune.

Helena, May 17.—The federal grand jury finished its work today and reported 52 indictments, which, with the eight census indictments returned two weeks ago, makes a total of 60. Thirty-nine of those reported today were made public. Twenty-nine of them are whiskey cases, all but three from the Flathead reservation.

Among the true bills made public were three alleging white slavery, one against Richard F. Schmidt, of Butte; one against Josie Ray, landlady of the "Castle," in Helena; and another against Fred Spearman, colored, of Helena. Harry L. Kelly, of Billings, is charged with embezzlement from the postoffice.

The defendants in custody will be arraigned tomorrow morning. Those out on bail will be notified to report. Bench warrants for the remaining 13 were ordered issued by Judge Rasch.

In the cases against the following persons the grand jury found the evidence insufficient to warrant returning indictments: Ben Ducharme, introducing khisky on the Flathead reservation; G. R. M. Stritzel, introducing whisky on the Flathead reservation; Oliver Parsons, assaulting a government officer; Tony Cobell, mayhem; Henry and Edward Gangrow, burglary; Margaret Schultz and Sam Rondin, adultery.

Oscar Olson of this city was indicted on two counts on a charge of having sold whisky at Helena January 19, 1911, to Octave Finley and Louis Coombs. Other Flathead whisky indictments were returned against the following persons: Antoine Deavilli, J. P. Mobley, David Tnornberg, Patrick Hart, George E. Harris, Joe McCaskell, J. L. Thompson, Frank Shay, Antoine Finley, Alfonz Gosche, Joseph Pronovost, Floyd Devine, B. F. Murray, Ernest Boulilleir, Frank Williams; N. P. Christenson, Percy Berger, Hector McLeod, R. G. Jones, David Lin[illegible], George Le Beau, Peter Dea[illegible]illi, J[illegible]n Howard, Andy Gwine, Tommy C[illegible]on

Perry Kennerly, indicted several times before the grand jury, a Carlisle graduate, was indicted on a charge of introducing liquor on the Blackfeet reservation. The same indictment is preferred against Sam Middle Calf.

Only one indictment for murder was returned by this grand jury. Colgers

(Continued on Page Two.)

LEADING INDIANS OF U. S. TO CONFER ON RACE ADVANCEMENT

From left to right, in the upper picture, are Mayor George S. Marshall, Dr. Carlos Montezuma of Chicago, Henry Standing Bear of Dakota, Dr. Charles A. Eastman of Amherst, Mass., Charles E. Dagenett of Denver and Prof. F. A. McKenzie of this city. In the lower group are Thomas L. Sloan of Pender, Neb., and Miss Laura Cornelius of New York.

How the Noble Red Man Learns to Earn His Living.

EXPERIMENT PROVES A SUCCESS

Many Have Shown Sufficient Skill to Command High Pay, While All Are Commended as Faithful Toilers.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—(Special.)—Charles E. Dagenett, superintendent of Indian employment, with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. M., has been in Washington during the last week making a report to the Indian bureau regarding the employment of Indians during the last year upon railroad construction and in the various other fields of industrial labor.

Mr. Dagenett's duties consist of finding employment for Indians in various occupations throughout the country. He is a quarter-blood Peoria and his wife is a full-blood Miami. He received his education at Carlisle and at Hampton institute, and as soon as he completed his course of study was employed under the Carlisle school in connection with the outing system, which has been in force there for twenty-five years. This is a system of placing among farmers young Indian boys where they will be received in the homes and treated as members of the families and learn the life of the ordinary American farmer. As the system has been conducted at the Carlisle school the boys have been placed in southeastern Pennsylvania and in New Jersey, where the authorities of the school may keep in touch with them and see that they are well treated.

The idea under which this system grew is that it is the only practical way of weaning the Indian away from his aboriginal ideas and customs and to show him how a conventional, self-supporting, self-respecting white man lives.

Into Broader Field.

Mr. Dagenett has been employed in connection with this system under the Carlisle school for a number of years, but it proved to be so great a success that former Commissioner Leupp concluded that the idea should be expanded and Mr. Dagenett was given a larger field and his duties increased to cover the obtaining of employment for Indians of all ages and conditions and in all classes of industry.

Mr. Leupp's idea has been thoroughly justified by the results that have been accomplished. Employment has been found for Indians on the railroads in the southwest, on government reclama- ent irri- sugar beet wyoming. Mr. five assistants who are located in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Montana and Colorado.

The Indians have demonstrated that they have considerable mechanical ingenuity. They were first employed by the railroads through New Mexico and Arizona, solely on track work, but in an experimental way a few were employed in the division shops in minor capacities. They soon developed skill sufficient to justify their being given higher grades of employment as blacksmiths' helpers and finally as blacksmiths, the result being that at the present time there are eighty full-blood Indians employed in the shops of the Santa Fe system in New Mexico and Arizona, receiving $3.90 per day as skilled workers and a large number in addition who are employed in the lower grades.

Santa Fe Prefers Them.

As a result of the gratifying experience with this class of labor, the Santa Fe system is discriminating in favor of the Indians in preference to Mexicans. One Navajo Indian who was employed on an irrigation project by the Indian office became very skillful in the work and acted as a foreman with gratifying success.

A large number of Indian boys are employed in the beet sugar fields at Rocky Ford, Colo. They are taken into the families of the white farmers and treated with the greatest consideration. Last year boys who were first employed at $4.00 per month and board and washing, at the end of their contract period were re-employed at from $12 to $16 per month. Here also the white farmers prefer Indian to Mexican labor, and will pay them more money. A large number of Indians are being employed on irrigation projects in Montana and in Utah. One of the interesting developments in connection with the Utes who deserted their reservation in Utah and went to South Dakota, where their presence became a problem for the government, is that they finally were induced to accept employment on the railroads in the Black Hills, and Mr. Dagenett who had charge of their employment reports that they proved to be docile, industrious, and in the highest degree satisfactory laborers. He is an enthusiast on the subject of his particular line, and believes that with persistence a large percentage of Indians who now live from week to week in dependence on rations may be induced to take up either agriculture or some other line of occupation which will make them independent and self-supporting.

The large saw and planing mill that has been built on the Menominee reservation at Neopit, Wis., is to a great extent operated by Indian labor. Forty-seven per cent of all the labor used in the logging camps on this reservation and much of the skilled work in the mills and yards, as well as all unskilled labor is Indian. Indians are filling positions as assistant engineer, firemen, carriagemen, re-saw men and many other skilled positions with the utmost satisfaction. During the ten months from July 1908 to April 1909, both inclusive, the Indians earned in connection with the logging operations and the conduct of the mill $46,636.

Fifty Fishermen Defy Illinois State Officers

Three-Cornered Fight for Possession of Spring Lake May Result in Bloodshed.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 28.—Lieutenant Governor Oglesby by telephone tonight ordered Sheriff Norris of Pekin to send a force of deputies to Spring Lake, the scene of violent uprising by the half hundred armed fishermen during the last week. The sheriff will comply with the order early tomorrow morning and has enlisted half a dozen deputies to follow him. The acting governor instructed the sheriff to notify him immediatly if he is unable to cope with the situation and state militia will be ordered to the scene on call.

The investigation committee sent by the state to probe alleged land grabs along the rivers and waterways of Illinois arrived here this afternoon and it is believed the report on the three cornered fight between the fishermen, preserve owners and the state prompted the lieutenant governor's order to the Tazewell county officers. The committee is composed of the following:

Senators W. O. Potter, Marion Lewis Ball, Chicago; Frank Burton, Carlinville, C. P. Gardner, Mendota. Representatives Robert Wilson, Chicago; Thomas Riley, Joliet; F. E. Erickson, Chicago; B. F. Kleeman, Chicago; David E. Shahan, Chicago, and B. M. Chiperfield, Canton.

Solons to Study Guaranty Law

Wisconsin Legislators Will Visit Oklahoma and Nebraska to Investigate Statistics.

A large saw and planing mill on the Menomi-

Clipping from the N.Y. Tribune
Jan. 23, 1910.
Chas. E. Dagnette 1892.

REDSKIN AT HEAD OF INDIAN SERVICE

Charles E. Dagenett, a full-blood Carlisle Indian, will be in charge of the new government Indian service which has recently been established in Denver. The headquarters will be opened July 1 in the Railroad building and the administrative work of the Indian service as well as the field and inspection work will be handled from the Denver office.

For a time Dagenett was made supervisor in charge of Indian employment. He made good and his subsequent ap- [illegible] result. During his term [illegible] employment

HILDEBRAND'S FITZ HERBERT TO CARRY TOP WEIGHT IN THE [illegible]

INDIAN SERVICE OFFICES WILL BE OPENED SHORTLY

Denver the Headquarters for Field and Administrative Work of Government.

The offices of the Indian service of the government, the headquarters of which will be located in Denver, will be on the fourth floor of the Railroad building until the completion of the new federal building. Many of the heads of the departments are already in the city, including Charles E. Gagenett, a full blooded Indian, who will be in charge of the offices in this city. The others will arrive by July 1.

Dagenett is a Carlisle graduate and has been connected with the Indian service for some time. He has worked on the theory that the ration system should be abandoned and one of his first actions was to secure employment for 300 Indians in the fields at Rocky Ford.

Other officials of the Indian service who will make their headquarters in Denver hereafter are: Dr. J. A. Murphy, of the medical department; W. E. Johnson, suppression of liquor; John Charles, building; E. P. Holcomb, inspection, and H. B. Peairs, schools.

Under the new system Denver will be not only the field headquarters of the Indian service but the administrative work will also be done here and all the division officers will report to the Denver office.

LONGMONT HEADQUARTERS

The record of more than eleven hundred alumni of Hampton Institute is parallel with that of Carlisle.

The government supervisor of Indian employment, Charles E. Dagenett, is a quarter-blood Peoria Indian. His wife is a full-blooded Miami. He was educated at Carlisle and Hampton. He now has assistants who are located in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Montana and Colorado. Difficult as it is to imagine the free spirited warrior of the Western plains and mountains in the role of a section hand, locomotive fireman, blacksmith or a coal heaver, he is found in all these occupations.

The Indians of the Southwest have demonstrated that they have considerable mechanical ingenuity. They were first employed on the railroads through New Mexico and Arizona on track work, and, experimentally, a few were put into minor places in the division shops. They soon developed sufficient skill to warrant their being given higher grades of employment. They became blacksmith helpers and finally blacksmiths. At the present time there are eighty full-blooded Indians employed in the shops of the Santa Fe system in New Mexico and Arizona, who receive $3 90 a day as skilled laborers, and a large number, in addition, in the lower grades. This system is now discriminating in favor of the Indians when it is a choice between them and Mexicans.

One Navajo Indian who was employed on an irrigation project for the Indian Office became very skilful in the work, and served as foreman with gratifying success. In the sugar beet fields at Rocky Ford, Col., the white farmers seem to prefer Indian to Mexican labor, and will pay Indians a higher wage. A large number of Indians are at work on the irrigation projects in Montana and Utah. Mr. Dagenett was able to assist in the solution of the problem presented to the government when the Utes forsook their reservation in Utah and went to South Dakota. The warriors were finally in-

Black Hills. They proved to be docile, industrious and altogether most satisfactory workers.

A large saw and planing mill on the Menominee Reservation, in Wisconsin, is almost entirely operated with Indian labor. Even the assistant engineer in charge of the power plant is an Indian.

A number of years ago the government found itself obliged to decide upon a policy regarding the Indian. The decision seemed to lie between extermination and education. Judging from the frequently quoted remark regarding the Indian, extermination seems to have been considered by a good many as the only solution. Apparently education is winning.

INDIAN CONFERENCE PLANNED. 31

Washington, May 10.—Charles E. Dagnett, federal supervisor of Indian employment, with headquarters at Denver, is here and announces that plans are under way for a national conference of Indians under auspices of the University of Ohio at Columbus, O., next October. The object will be to unify and promote the interests of progressive Indians.

Indian Labor. 31

C. E. Dagnette, outing agent for the ... in the southwest, arrived in the

Helping The Indians To Help Themselves. 31

THIS is a system of placing among farmers young Indian boys and girls where they will be received in the homes and treated as members of the families and learn the life of the ordinary America farmers. As the system has been conducted at the Carlisle School, the boys have been placed in southeastern Pennsylvania and in New Jersey' where the authorities of the school may keep in touch with them and see that they are well treated.

Charles E. Dagenett, Supervisor of Indian Employment, with headquarters at Albuquerque New Mexico, has been at the Indian Office on official business. Mr. Dagenett's duties consist of finding employment for Indians in various occupations throughout the country. He is a quarter-blood Peoria, and his wife is a full-blood Miama. He received his education at the United States Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., and at Hampton Institute, and, as soon as he had completed his course of study, was employed under the Carlisle School in connection with the outing system, which has been in force there for twenty-nine years.

The idea under which this system grew is that the only practical way of weaning the Indian away from from the aboriginal ideas and customs is to show him how a conventional, self-supporting, self-respecting white man lives,

Mr. Dagenett had been employed in connection with this system under the Carlisle School for a number of years, but it proved to be so great a success that former Commissioner Leupp concluded that the idea should be expanded, and Mr. Dagenett was given a larger field and his duties increased to cover the obtaining of employment for Indians of all ages and conditions and in all classes of industries. Employment has been found for Indians on the railroads in the Southwest, on Government Reclamation projects, on other independent irrigation construction, and in the sugar beet fields of Colorado and Wyoming.

Mr. Dagenett now has five assistants who are located in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Montana, aud Colorado. The Indians have demonstrated that they have considerable mechanical ingenuity. They were first employed by the railroads through New Mexico and Arizona solely on track work, but in an experimental way a few were employed in the division shops in minor capacities. They soon developed skill sufficient to justify their being given higher grades of employment, as blacksmith helpers, and finally as blacksmiths, the result being that at the present time there are eighty full-blood Indians employed in the shops of the Sante Fe system in New Mexico and Arizona who receive $3.90 per day as skilled laborers, and a large number in addition who are employed in the lower grades

As a result of the gratifying experience with this class of labor, the Santa Fe system is discriminating in favor of the Indians in preferdnce to Mexicans. One Navajo Indian who was employed on an irrigation project for the Indian Office became very skilful in the work and acted as a foreman with gratifying success. A large number of the Indian boys are each year employed in the sugar-beet fields at Rocky Ford Colorado. They are taken into the families of the white farmers and treated with the greatest of consideration. Last year boys who were first employed at $4.00 per month had board and washing, at the end of their contract period were re-employed at from $12.00 to $16.00 per month. Here also the white farmers prefer Indian to Mexican labor, and will pay them more money.

A large number of the Indians are being employed on irrigation projects in Montana and in Utah. One of the interesting developments in connection with the Utes who deserted their reservation iu Utah and went to South Dakota, where their presence became quite a problem for the goverment, is that they were finally induced to accept employment on the railroads in the Black Hills, and Mr. Dagenett, who had charge of their employment, reports that they proved to be docile, industrious, and in the highest degree

He is an enthusiast on the subject of his particular line, and believes that with persistance a large percentage of the Indians who now live from week to week in dependence on rations, may be induced to take up either agriculture or some other line of occupation which will make them independent and self supporting.—The Red Man.

Indian Labor.

31

C. E. Dagnette, outing agent for the Indians in the southwest, arrived in the city last night from a trip to Los Angeles and Phoenix, where he has been completing arrangements with the Santa Fe coast line people for the supplying of Indian labor to the Santa Fe.

Mr. Dagnette said that contracts had been signed with the Santa Fe people for all the Indian laborers that could possibly be supplied. The laborers will compose Navajos, Moquis, Hopis and Apache Indians, and will work west of Albuquerque. Mr. Dagnette expects to have the first party of Indian laborers at work at Williams, Arizona, by the 16th of April.

Mr. Dagnette also said that large numbers of Indians were employed on the Imperial canal in California, and work on the Yuma, Arizona, government irrigation project was progressing rapidly and satisfactorily with Indian labor. Many of the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona have also found employment in the beet fields of Colorado.—*Albuquerque Citizen.*

Indians Who Have Made Good

31

A NOTABLE instance of an Indian who had the courage and energy to develop an idea which is now of service to the Indian people is Charles E. Dagenett, Supervisor of Indian Employment. In his recent re-organization of the Indian Office, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has ranked Mr. Dagenett as one of the eight men who will henceforth be responsible for the development of certain phases of Indian work. That which has to do with finding employment for Indians away from the reservation, on railroads, in shops, on farms, and with irrigation work, etc., is one of the most important of the departments of the government work in its relation to the Indian.

Mr. Dagenett is a Peoria Indian and a Carlisle graduate of the class of 1891. He obtained further training at Dickinson College which is located in Carlisle, Pa., and in a business school in New York State. He is married to a Carlisle graduate. While at Carlisle as a student, he partook of the advantages of the Outing System, and later on, in the year 1901, was employed as Outing Agent for the boys, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of the system employed in conducting this most valuable department by which Indian students are placed at work in white families, and in competition with white mechanics, where they earn wages, learn what a full day's work means and acquire civilized ways. After employment in various capacities in the Service as teacher, disciplinarian, day school teacher, and agency clerk, he laid before the Indian Office a plan [illegible] securing employment for Indians from [illegible]ervations and western Indian Schools [illegible]ich was patterned after the Outing System [illegible]t is conducted at Carlisle. After having [illegible]eived the inspiration of the work as it is [illegible]ng conducted by his Alma Mater, it was [illegible]ply taking another step to develop it as [illegible]eneficent factor for helping the Indians [illegible] the reservation.

We feel that Mr. Dagenett is a type of the Indian who is not only making good in the popular sense, but who is rendering a distinct service as a leader among his people. In his application of the Carlisle idea, he is finding employment for hundreds of able-bodied Indians who otherwise might spend their time in idleness. Mr. Dagenett is not only a good administrator, but a good business man, and has made a success of his own business ventures.

Recently the government has appointed as Mr. Dagenett's assistant Alfred M. Venne, a Chippewa Indian and graduate of the Carlisle school of the class of 1904.

Thus this splendid department of Indian employment is in the hands of two Indians, the one as supervisor, the other in charge of one of the districts, and both energetic, courageous, and thoroughly trained. It is not too much to expect that in time it will become one of the greatest forces of the Indian service, in winning Indians away from im provident habits to a life of industry where they will become self-supporting.—M. Friedman in the *Red Man.*

Photograph by Baker, Columbus

THE FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN ASSOCIATION, HELD AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, OCTOBER 12-15

31

MARCH 31, 1911
COLUMBUS (O.) STATE JOURNAL

31

CLIPPING FROM

APRIL 3, 1911
COLUMBUS (O.) STATE JOURNAL

INDIANS' DESTINY IS AMALGAMATION

Charles E. Dagenett, Attending Allied Race Conference, Says It is Coming.

Difficulties Likely Over Fact That Same Conditions Do Not Always Apply.

"The ultimate destiny of the Indian is amalgamation. It is coming very fast. The Indian very much needs protection against himself. The Indian is a physical wreck, nothing is further from the truth than the idea that he is in good bodily trim."

These are the leading thoughts entertained by Charles E. Dagenett, supervisor Indian employment, department of the interior, from Denver, the first of the delegates of today's conference to arrive. He is stopping at the Hartman. Dagenett is himself part Indian, belonging to the tribe of Peorias.

Some Possible Difficulties.

Dagenett sees possible difficulties in the way of todays conference from the fact that, as he says, "what applies to one set of Indians will not apply to another, and it will be very hard to get a common ground upon which to work for a general, material, well being. The fact that, in his 17 years of government service, he has traveled all over the United States and visited every Indian reservation, gives him a latitude of expression possessed by few.

Substantiating his statement that the Indian is rapidly being absorbed, Dagenett quotes the fact that of 36,000 Cherokees only 5000 are full bloods and in some tribes to the North the percent of part blood is as high as 80. On the other hand the Indians of the Southwest are almost a pure strain. It is for this reason, he says, that there is no unanimity of thought among those who work for the Indians.

By No Means Exterminated.

That the Indians have been terribly reduced in the past centuries he does not believe. "Even in the years immediately after the discovery there were probably less than 1,000,000 in all the United States. There are now 300,000. This is reduction, of course, but a long ways from extermination.

"The physical deterioration of the race has come from the practice of the government of cooping them up on reservations and feeding them—a proceeding not unpleasant to the Indian, but far from being good for him. The first work of the Indian schools is to teach the Indian the dignity of work and the necessity of continuous work. They are not lazy or indolent, and when they have been made to realize that work is the right thing for them they make good workmen.

Get Higher Wages.

"As an evidence of this fact, we have a standing offer from the Santa Fe, which is a charitable enterprise but business pure and simple, of 10 to 25 cents a day more for Indian labor than for any other kind of unskilled labor employed by the railroad. We aim to keep in touch with every Indian who has had schooling, off the reservations. There are some 7000 in all and 92 per cent of these are doing excellently or moderately well. That is a percentage that I believe no other race will excel. We cannot supply more than 10 per cent of the demand for Indian labor.

"You hear a good deal about Indians retrograding, and there is a little, no doubt, but even in the worst cases I have ever seen these Indians have insisted that their children be educated. It seems to me that this, even, is a good deal of an advance for a race to make in a single generation, which is all the time during which there has been any systematic effort to educate the Indian.

Protection Against Himself.

"It takes very little to make the Indian rich, and when he feels rich—which is almost every time he has had a good meal—he is disposed to give away anything he has. It is easy to induce the Indian to part with his lands, and in this he needs protection against himself."

Dagenett is 37 years of age, bright and straight as an arrow, but with scarcely any Indian cast to his features. He is almost handsome enough to have served as the model for Robert Edeson in "Strongheart." His grandfather was Indian agent in this vicinity about 100 years ago. He was graduated from Carlisle 20 years ago and started as a printer, but afterward became an editor. He says he was graduated from this school of experience before the taint had time to become mortal. He combines in his address the ease and assurance of a college man and the freedom and cordiality of the Westerner.

Friend of Creager.

His home is Oklahoma and he is a personal friend of Charles Creager, Columbus newspaper man, who went West and got himself elected to Congress. Dagenett says Creager made a very acceptable congressman.

Dagenett has just returned from a trip East, where he attended a class reunion. He will leave tonight for the West.

INDIANS AT WORK.

Schools Put Farming and Skilled Labor in Place of War.

Charles E. Dagenett, a Peoria Indian from Oklahoma and a graduate of Carlisle, class of '91, is at the head of a government employment bureau for Indians which is doing much to solve the problem of the red men, says the Los Angeles Times. Mr. Dagenett's headquarters are at Denver and he has several field assistants in various parts of the country. The object of his bureau is to bring the red man and employment together—especially those lines of work which will educate the Indian and make him more independent. Thousands of Indians have obtained employment through this unique bureau, which has been in operation about six years.

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"There seems to be a general impression that the Indian is a cheap laborer," Mr. Dagenett said, "but I cannot understand how such an idea prevails. The Indian will never underbid a competitor to secure work. He will remain idle first. No doubt this has given rise to that other false impression that the Indian is an idler. The minimum wage for the Indian is about $1.50 a day. He will not work for less than that, and consequently he is seen less in maintenance work on railroads and such lines of employment.

"We do not encourage Indians to take up railroad work of the sort in which there is little opportunity for advancement. Occasionally, if we can throw the entire force of construction workers on a job and can control the commissary, construction work is taken. But the day has passed when Indian labor can be exploited by contractors who get most of the wages of the men back in commissary charges. Besides, we do not care to have the Indian thrown with the class of men generally found in construction gangs. The general plan is to uplift the Indian through his employment.

"From my observation the educated Indian is behaving himself and making a good citizen. The general attitude toward the Indian is one of interest and encouragement. The Indian is being given every opportunity to become independent. He must learn to swim, of course, and in the end must depend on his own exertions."

PRACTICAL POLITENESS.

Good Example for Other Cities Seen on Brooklyn Bridge.

(From the Rochester Post-Express.)

The Brooklyn police are our modern Bayards; they are teaching the men folk of their own city and Manhattan the practical side of politeness. Cardinal Newman once defined a gentleman as one who would never willingly cause pain to another. Now the man who makes a woman stand and be pushed about in a crowded trolley car is plainly not conforming to this idea of gentility. It may be, of course, that he is weary at the end of the day's journey; he may also have a memory of little acts of amiability shown to the other sex and not greeted with any sign of kindly recognition. Yet the fact does undoubtedly remain that women are the weaker sex; moreover, it is of more importance to the race at large that they should not be exposed to rough treatment than that men should rest at women's expense. These are doubtless the reasons which inspire the new arrangements for loading the trolley cars on Brooklyn Bridge which Captain Bourke is putting into effect. * * * The men, for the most part, either approve of the reform, or, if they do not, have the grace to hold their tongues. From the women comes a loud chorus of approval, only broken by a protest from a militant suffragette, who says that women can only hope to be recognized as man's political equal by sacrificing her position of privilege. But this is too small a note of dissent to carry weight.

What people will ask is "Will the Brooklyn idea be applied elsewhere?" Here, in Rochester, there is room for reform. Our men do not indeed show the brutality that has been so manifest on Brooklyn Bridge. At the same time, we can hardly lay to our souls the flattering unction that their conduct is ideal. The younger generation are especially lacking in consideration. Full of strength and vigor themselves, they never seem to think of the tired bodies of older people. It has been the fortune of elders to see a well-dressed young fellow keep his seat while a Sister of Mercy had to stand, and then crown his rudeness by lighting a cigarette and letting the smoke go in the face of another nun to whom an older man had given his place. Nothing will excuse conduct like this, and if women do not bring up their sons to behave toward the other with kindness born of reverence, then it will be open for some great man of our day to say of America, as Napoleon once said of France, "What the country needs is good mothers."

THE EVENING SENTINEL
SIXTH PAGES

CARLISLE INDIANS WHO HAVE MADE GOOD

3

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES DAGENETT NOW IN DENVER

Both Received Diplomas at School Here

The Denver (Colorado) Times of July 9, sent us by Ex-Justice J. George Faber, of Carlisle, who with Mrs. Faber is visiting there, says:

"Denver can now boast a real Indian princess; one of the original Americans and the last surviving member of an Indian aristocracy. She is the daughter of the famous Chief Tosoyana of the Miami tribe of which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has written a history, and the wife of Charles E. Dagenett, supervisor of employment in the United States Indian service, the headquarters of which have just been established in Denver.

Her father was one of the most valued aids of the government and during the twenty years that he served as chief of the Miami Indians he acted as ambassador and rendered invauable assistance to Uncle Sam in many matters of great importance to the Red Man and the government.

Carlisle Graduate

Mrs. Dagenett is a graduate of Carlisle university, having received her diploma with the class of 1899. Since leaving school she has been active in Indian affairs and for several years past, or since her husband received his appointment to the Indian service, has been his chief assistant in which capacity she is still serving. She is the only living daughter of the famous old chief, Tosoyana.

Dagenett is a grandson of Christmas Dagenett, former agent of the Miami-Peoria Indian reservation in Oklahoma and one of the government's most trusted workers in Indian affairs. He is also a graduate of Carlisle, having received his diploma with the class of 1891.

While at Carlisle, Dagenett was one of the leaders of the school. For a time he was editor of the Red Man, the school publication. He learned the trade of compositor and worked at this until he became an empoye of the government in whose service he has been for more than sixteen years.

Supervisor of Employment

For three years he has been stationed at Albuquerque, N. M., where he has had supervision of the employment of Indians of all reservations of the country and the schools as well. He is both an Elk and a Mason, being a member of the Albuquerque lodges.

In the absence of E. P. Holcombe, head of ahe Indian service, Dagenett assumes supervision of all matters pertaining to this branch of the department of the interior. Both Dagenett and his wife have taken up their residence in Denver as have all other members of the newly located Indian service."

NOTED INDIANS TO BE HERE NEXT WEEK

F A McKENZIE
— PHOTO BY BAKER

A.C PARKER
ALBANY N.Y

CARLOS MONTEZUMA
— CHICAGO —

CHARLES E. DAGENETT
— DENVER —

CHARLES A. EASTMAN
AMHERST MASS.

Upon invitation of Professor F. A. McKenzie of Ohio State University, there will come to Columbus Monday Dr Charles Eastman of Amherst, Mass., noted lecturer and social student; Dr. Carlos Montezuma, physician of Chicago; A. C. Parker, curator of a New York museum at Albany; Charles A. Dagenett of the United States Indian service at Denver, and other full or part-blood Indians, who will perfect plans for a convention to be held in this city in November, when a permanent association looking to the uplift of the Indian will be formed.

Professor McKenzie had postgraduate study and experience among the Indians and has been at work on the idea of a national conference in their behalf for several years. This will constitute the most distinguished gathering of Indians in this city since the days when councils were held in the valley of the Scioto by the red men.

THE FINAL POW-WOW — LEADING INDIANS SOON TO ORGANIZE and PLAN REGENERATION of RACE.

THE INDIAN Is Today at the Most Critical Point of His Race History---He Is No Longer the Carefree Denizen of the Reservation---His Tribal Customs Are of the Past---In Education He Is Being Given Opportunities That Are Equal to the Best, But His Steps Need Guidance---Wise Counsel Is Demanded in Finally Transforming Him Into a Citizen---To This End the Leading Indians of the Nation Are Being Called Together for a Final Big Pow-wow and Organization of the American Indian Association.

DR. CARLOS MONTEZUMA. FULL BLOODEDARACHE WHO HAS SUCCEEDED IN THE WHITE MAN'S ACTIVITIES

CHARLES E DAGENETT. WHO MAY BE THE MOSES OF THE RED MAN

MEDICINE CROW, ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING CHIEFS OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

REV. FRANK WRIGHT. ELOQUENT PREACHER AMONG WHITES.

MISS LAURA CORNELIUS. INDIAN GIRL WHO HAS WON HONORS AS SCHOLAR AND LITERATEUR.

THOMAS L. SLOANE. INDIAN LAWYER.

WIFE OF AN OLD CHIEF IN HER ELK TOOTH COAT.

IN October the Indians of America are to have the greatest pow-wow in the history of the race. The American Indian Association is to hold its first National conference in Columbus, O., October 12 and 13. This association admits to active membership only people of the blood of the original American. Yet this blood has found its way into all walks of life, and today the Indian claims every profession followed by the white man, and has illustrious representatives in them all. These men, the great successes of the Indian race, are called together in this conference to discuss race needs and point the way to race progress. President Taft has promised to be present and lend his influence to the advancement of the movement.

These educated and successful Indians are all agreed that the present time is the most critical in the history of the race. The Indian, following his subjugation by the white man, became a ward of the Government, isolated on the reservation, with every need of personal action removed. The Indian schools came later, and with the education of the young people the Government conceived the idea of converting its wards into citizens. Just now the young Indian is as well educated on the average as is the young white man. But the reservation does not offer the opportunity for the use of that education that is to be found by the white man.

Whether this young Indian will return to the inaction of the reservation or make himself a place beside the white man in many activities is now the burning question. Now is the psychological moment when the Indian race may be taken in hand and molded into men of the best sort. Yet, undirected, the same good material may degenerate indefinitely. These educated Indians may become drones upon the reservations, and their awakened intelligences may lead them into trouble.

So the leaders of the race are looking for a Moses for the Indians. The race is crying aloud for a Booker Washington to direct its destinies. His calling together its great men in one central society in the expectation that the organization or some of its members may supply the right leadership at this critical time.

Successful Indians.

There are scores of men and women of Indian blood who have shaken off the inaction of the reservation and whose blood is no different from that of the warriors who have fought the encroachments of the pale-face through generations that have passed. There is Dr. Carlos Montezuma, the full-blood Apache, who is instructor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago; there is Charles E. Dagenett, who is in charge of Indian employment for the Government; there is Dr. Charles A. Eastman, physician and author; there is Mrs. Angel Decora Dietz, artist and instructor in art at Carlisle; there is Hendy Roe Cloud, winner of honors in various colleges; there is Mis Laura M. Cornelius, scholar and social worker; there are four members of Congress with large percentages of Indian blood, and many men in all sections of the country who show the traits of the aboriginal strain.

These are the men who are to get together in Columbus and point the way to their fellows. These are the men who have escaped the degrading influences of the reservation and have succeeded on the great outside. These are the men who know most of the problems that confront the Indian of today and who know most of the cures for those problems.

Individually the careers of these men and women read like chapters out of the most imaginative of romances. Their lives mostly began in the tepees of obscure reservations, and their youths were those of the Indian of old who drowsed by the trout streams and followed the deer through the forest primeval. But later these individuals fell into the ways of the white man, absorbed his lore of books and followed the activities of the conqueror. These Indians have refuted the time-worn theory of an intelligence developed through many generations of mental activity; for the Indian boy whose ancestry boasts no member who could determine the meaning of the printed page takes an education as readily as does the white boy who has descended through long lines of men of learning.

Dr. Carlos Montezuma.

A most striking example of this ability of the Indian to compete with the white in intellectual pursuits is that of Dr. Carlos Montezuma. Dr. Montezuma is a full-blood San Carlos Apache. He is of the tribe of old Geronimo, the last of the warlike chiefs. Geronimo was a young warrior serving under old Chief Natches in Arizona forty years ago. The Piute Indians were friends with the white men and hereditary enemies of the Apaches. It was in the shadow of the great Four Peaks one Summer's day that these friendly Indians surprised an Apache camp in the absence of the warriors and captured the women and children. The Apache child, Wasajah, which means "beckoning," was among those captured. Later Wasajah was sold to a wealthy Italian-American by the name of Gentile, whose home was in Chicago, but who at that time prospecting in Arizona. Mr. Gentile adopted the Indian boy, took him East and gave him a thorough education. In the public schools of Chicago and in college and medical school afterward Wasajah, who was given the name of Carlos Montezuma, led his classes. Today he ranks among the great physicians and surgeons of the country.

One of Dr. Montezuma's favorite stories illustrates the mental equality of the Indian and white man. The doctor can just remember that before his capture the Apaches had among them a white boy of his own age who had been taken in some raid. It was thirty years later that Dr. Montezuma returned to the San Carlos reservation, where he had been born. There he noticed a man who parent-age was evidently white, but who lived the life of the reservation Indian. Dr. Montezuma approached this man and spoke to him in English. The man answered with a typical Indian grunt. He could not understand. Dr. Montezuma investigated the history of this man and traced him back to the captive boy of his youth. He had spent his life among the Indians as an Indian, and showed no more intelligence, energy or desire for better living than the other people of the wigwam. The interchange in racial surroundings of these two boys reflects more credit upon the Indian than upon the white.

Charles E. Dagenett.

One of the living demonstrations of a successful Indian, who is making himself an example and an inspiration to this fellows, is Charles E. Dagenett. Dagenett is a Peoria Indian, though not a fullblood. He was educated at Carlisle, and upon finishing school returned to the reservation. There his experience was just what the experience of every other young Indian is after spending ten years in the schools surrounded with every convenience of civilized life. When one of these young Indians goes back home he finds his father and mother, sisters and brothers, all living in one tepee, sleeping on the ground and getting their meals on a fire which is built on the floor in the center of the room. The boys have many dress suitcases, much good linen and an ambition to live as they have lived at the school. But they are thrust back into this old environment. It is impossible for them to maintain even an approach to the grade of living that they have learned at school.

The weight of numbers overpowers them and soon they have slipped back into the old manner of life. The reservation offers no opportunity for civilized employment and there seems no escape from the life of their fathers.

Charles Dagenett determined that he would not retrograde. First he became a clerk at the agency and later got into the Indian school service. He it was who conceived the idea of establishing an agency to find employment for the Indians. Three years ago he began this work. Now he has a half dozen assistants, the field is covered from Canada to Mexico and every year thousands of Indians, educated and otherwise, are found employment. Dagenett furnished upon contract the Indians who stopped the great break through which the Colorado River three years ago was pouring its flood into the Salton Sea. He has a hundred Blackfeet Indians at work on an irrigation project in Montana. Almost an entire tribe of Ute Indians have been through him, given employment on the Burlington Railroad in South Dakota. The cantaloupes that came from Rocky Ford, in Colorado, are largely raised by Indian labor. Two of the railroads maintaining large shops at Denver have been induced to give employment to the young Indian boys who have attained mechanical skill in the manual training school. These examples are but typical of the things that are being accomplished through the efforts of this educated Indian. He is getting the Indians profitable employment at white man's work, and the Indian is making good.

Dagenett is married to a woman of his own race, who, like him, is a graduate of Carlisle. At Albuquerque they have established a model home, and here the young people of their race, who, upon leaving school, are puzzled as to how to begin their lives in a strange world, are received and advised and often put in the way of attaining success.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman.

Probably the greatest writer that the Indian race has yet produced, is Dr. Charles A. Eastman, who has come to be styled "The Voice of the Silent Man." Dr. Eastman was the son of Chief Many Lightnings of the Santee Dakota tribe. His mother was but half Indian, being the daughter of an Army officer who early served in the Northwest. He was born on the reservation and as a lad was taken to Canada after the great Minnesota massacre of

(Concluded on Page 7.)

NOTED INDIANS TO COME NEXT WEEK

alled by Prof. McKenzie to Arrange Significant Race Conference in Fall.

Dr. Eastman, Who Roamed Native Wilds, Now a Scholar and Physician, to Speak.

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Plans for a national conference of progressive Indians, to be held in Columbus in November, are to be elaborated at a conference of Indians of national repute, who are to meet here Monday. At least three real red men will be present and eight may attend.

In addition to Dr. Charles A. Eastman of Amherst, Mass., who is a lecturer and educator of note, there will be Charles A. Dagenett, supervisor of Indian employment at Denver, acting under federal appointment; Dr. Carlos Montezuma, a practicing physician of Chicago, and probably Henry Roe Cloud, who is a Yale graduate. Others have written that they will be present if possible. Rev. Clement H. Beaulieu of White Earth, Minn., is one of these. A. C. Parker of the New York Museum at Albany is another.

Called by McKenzie.

These men come upon the invitation of Professor F. A. McKenzie of O. S. U., who has specialized on Indian lore and who has taught in Indian schools. They hope to perfect an organization of the progressive Indians of the country, those of training and education, and to elaborate plans that will result in race consciousness and race development.

Dr. Eastman will speak in the evening at the Chamber of Commerce, under the auspices of the Imperial Order Red Men. He has also been asked to speak to the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon, but it is not known whether he will arrive in time for such an engagement. The Monday evening lecture will be free to the general public upon presentation of a complimentary ticket, to be secured from Red Men of the city or the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. The subject of his lecture will be "The Real Indian."

Three-Fourth Sioux.

Dr. Eastman is a three-fourth blood Sioux and until the age of 16 he lived the life of the typical Indian of the story books, roaming the country, hunting and preparing with his people for battles. His father had felt the refining influence of civilization, however, and he sought out his son and induced him to come East for an education. He studied at colleges in Illinois, Wisconsin and at Dartmouth, after which he graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine.

He is well known as a public speaker and a lecturer. Under appointment of President Roosevelt, he assisted in assigning to 15,000 Sioux permanent family names. He has represented this country in important conferences both here and abroad. He has a wife and six children. Mrs. Eastman was Miss Elaine Goodale of Massachusetts.

Tom Joh

APRIL 1, 1911
CARLISLE (Pa.) SENTINEL

TWO GOOD CARLISLE INDIANS

CHARLES DAGENETT AND HENRY STANDING BEAR

Have Been Successful Since Graduating 20 Years Ago

Two Carlisle Indian graduates who have made good in the world were here for commencement. They were Henry Standing Bear and Charles Dagenett, both graduates of the class of 1891. Dagenett is Supervisor for Indian employment for the Government, with offices at Denver, Colorado. Perhaps the more interesting character of the two is Standing Bear. After graduation he clerked in a store in South Dakota in which state is his home. Then he engaged in ranching. In '92 he took 300 Indians to the World's Fair in Chicago, among them the celebrated Geronimo, Red Cloud, Sitting Bull, and Chief Joseph. Being tall and of well defined Indian features, and possessing a good education, Standing Bear desired to become an actor and he made good in companies that took him all over the country. One of them was "The Squaw Man", which was played by three different companies. He said at the C. V. Station this morning before going west: "While I have been here I looked over the register of visitors at the school and I learned that I was the only show man of graduates here. I shall soon give up the business, although for eight years I have been very successful, and have made enough money to buy some cattle which I will take out west. I lately came with theatrical company from Nova Scotia. Mr. Dagnett and I go from here to Columbus, Ohio, to attend a conference relative to the proposed Congress of Indians of all tribes to be held next fall."

DR. LEIDIGH MAKES CHARITY

31

ROCHESTER (VT.) HERALD.
SEPT. 4, 1911

INDIAN PROGRESS.

The greatest meeting of Indians ever held in America is expected to be held at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 12-15, when the American Indian Association will hold its first national conference. The needs of the race will be discussed and the best methods of progress will be considered. It is expected that President Taft will be present.

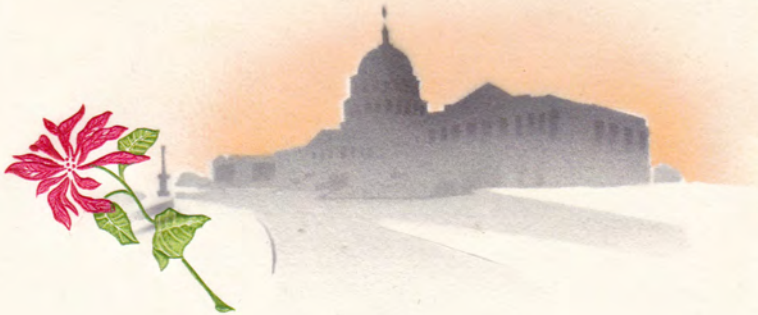
The present time is considered a critical one in the history of the race. Although many of the young people are educated the reservation offers no opportunity to make use of that education, and a leader like Booker Washington is needed.

Many Indians have achieved success. At the present time four men of Indian blood occupy seats in Congress. They are Senators Curtis, of Kansas, Owen, of Oklahoma, Clapp of Minnesota, and Congressman Carter, of Oklahoma. One of the most successful Indians is Charles E. Dagenett, a Peoria Indian, who was educated at Carlisle. When he returned to the reservation he was determined that he would not go back to the old life, and he secured a clerkship in an Indian agency. Later he entered the Indian school service. He conceived the idea of establishing an Indian employment agency, and three years ago he began the work. With half a dozen assistants he covers the field from Mexico to Canada and thousands of places are found every year. He furnished workmen for stopping the Colorado River from flowing into the Salton Sea. In South Dakota he found work on the Burlington railroad for nearly an entire tribe of Utes and one hundred Blackfoot Indians are at work on an irrigation project in Montana. Most of the Rocky Ford melons in Colorado are raised by Indian labor. Two of the big railroad shops in Denver have given employment to Indian boys who have had the benefit of manual training.

Probably Charles A. Eastman is the best known literary man of his race. Dr. Carlos Montezuma, a famous physician and surgeon, is a full blooded Apache. Francis La Flesche, of the Bureau of Ethnology, and an authority upon aboriginal languages and dialects, is a son of the head chief of the Omaha tribe. Thomas L. Sloan, a Nebraska Indian, is a well known lawyer. Rev. Frank Wright, a famous evangelist, is a Choctaw. Rev. Sherman Coolidge, a well known Episcopalian clergyman, is an Apache. Rev. James Hays, an eloquent Presbyterian minister in Idaho, is an Indian. Mrs. M. L. Baldwin, an Indian woman, is an expert accountant in the Government service. Miss Laura M. Cornelius, of the Oneida tribe, is a highly educated woman, who writes for the magazines, delivers lectures, and is one of the moving spirits in the new American Indian Association.

The breaking up of the old tribal relations, the abolition of the reservations, and the allotment of lands, is making good Americans citizens of many of the Indians. It cannot be expected that the Indian will be transformed in a single generation into a highly civilized citizen, but gratifying progress is being made. Race prejudice does not handicap the Indian to the extent that it does in the case of the Negro, and the red man shows greater capacity than the black man. There is no Indian problem in the same sense that there is a Negro problem.

The object of this conference, however, is deserving of much encouragement. President Taft's presence will be helpful and it is to be hoped that much good may result from the meeting at Columbus.



The special charm
of Christmas
is in the assurance
it brings that we
live in the memory
of our friends

from Chas. E. Dagenett

MARCH 31, 1911
COLUMBUS (O.) STATE JOURNAL

1914

From the Ca

At the Experience Meeting held in the Gymnasium Wednesday evenning, fully 2,000 people were held in rapt attention as former students and graduates told of their experiences since they left the school. The meeting was one of the best that was held in years. From the beginning the audience and student body seemed to catch the spirit of the occasion, and all were quiet lest they might miss some of the words of the speakers.

Oscar H. Lipps, supervisor in charge, presided. After a selection from the band, Dr. Morgan, dean of Dickinson College, was called upon to give the invocation.

Before introducing the first speaker Mr. Lipps in his opening remarks said: "Students, friends, former students, and graduates: I assure you a very delightful evening. An experience meeting is just what we make it. I am glad of the devotion of the old students to their Alma Mater. Loyalty to one's institution is a great thing. The former students demonstrate their loyalty by being here, to refer, as it were, to some of their trials and battles in life. I shall call upon Mr. Dagenett, President of the Carlisle Alumni Association."

Supervisor Dagenett First to Speak.

Mr. Chas. E. Dagenett, who is the United States Supervisor of Indian Employment, prefaced his remarks by relating a few humorous experiences of his first year at Carlisle, among which was his cooking experience at the boys' camp at Pine Grove.

In a very clever manner he related how Thursday became known as "Pot Pie Day." Speaking seriously, Mr. Dagenett told ofthe value of a Carlisle diploma. "You cannot realize what a Carlisle diploma will do for you," and in his concluding words he said: "Some of you will return to school. Never fail to tell of your experience, and lend a helping hand to others."

Re-admitted. 5254

CARLISLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL RECORD OF STUDENT.

NUMBER	ENGLISH NAME	AGENCY	NATION
1166	Charles Dagnett		Peoria

BAND	INDIAN NAME	HOME ADDRESS

PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD		BLOOD	AGE	HEIGHTH	WEIGHT	FORCED INSP.	FORCED EXPR.	SEX.
FATHER,	MOTHER,							m

ARRIVED AT SCHOOL	FOR WHAT PERIOD	DATE DISCHARGED	CAUSE OF DISCHARGE
Aug. 19' 1890	Five years	Dec. 14. 1891	Ill health

TO COUNTRY	PATRONS NAME AND ADDRESS	FROM COUNTRY
Okla, Ty	Parents Carlisle Pa	Indian Ty

SHAW-WALKER MUSKEGON 5478

Months in school before Carlisle, 60

Grade entered at Carlisle, 2nd

Grade at date of Discharge, Grad '91

Trade or Industry, Dick Prep. School.

Church.

CARLISLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL RECORD OF STUDENT.

NUMBER	ENGLISH NAME	AGENCY	NATIO
841	Chas. Dagnett	Quapaw	Peoria

BAND	INDIAN NAME	HOME ADDRESS
		Edwin R. Dagnett

PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD		BLOOD	AGE	HEIGHTH	WEIGHT	FORCED INSP.	FORCED EXPR.	SEX.
FATHER, Dead	MOTHER, Living	Half	15	4 10½	85	28½	26	M.

ARRIVED AT SCHOOL	FOR WHAT PERIOD	DATE DISCHARGED	CAUSE OF DISCHARGE
Nov. 15, 1887	5 years	Jan. 17, 1890	Ill Health

TO COUNTRY	PATRONS NAME AND ADDRESS	FROM COUNTRY
Mch. 25, 89	G. Hilton Carlisle Pa	Aug. 21, 88

SHAW-WALKER MUSKEGON 5478

Months in school before Carlisle, 60

Grade entered at Carlisle, 2nd

Grade at date of Discharge, 8th

Trade or Industry, Printer

Church.

Dagenett, Chas. E. Ex Sta 5254

Correspondence 43

CHARLES E. DAGENETT (*Peoria*)
Vice President on Membership.

Mr. Dagenett, who is the U. S. Supervisor of Indian Employment, has been one of the most energetic wokers since the beginning of the Society. In many a financial crisis he has been the business head.

Department of the Interior
United States Indian Service
Office Supervisor Indian Employment
Albuquerque, New Mexico

3/

November 2, 1909.

Personal.

Mrs. Wallace Denny,
U. S. Indian School,
Carlisle, California.

My dear Mrs. Denny:

No doubt you have at your command the addresses of all of the old Carlisle pupils, and if it is not too much trouble, I should be glad indeed if you would furnish me the addresses of all the members of classes eighteen eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one and ninety-two.

Thanking you in advance for this information and assuring you that I shall be glad to return the favor, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagnett.

Supervisor.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Request
Outing rules.

February 11, 1910.

Mr. Moses Friedman, Superintendent,

Carlisle Indian School,

Carlisle, Penn.

Dear Sir:-

I should be very glad if you would send me a copy of your outing rules, both for boys and girls, together with such reports as you require from the patrons as well as a copy of your instructions to patrons, as I am sure they would contain information that would be very useful to me in my work and in fact, if convenient, I wish you would make this three or four copies instead of one.

Very respectfully,

Chas. E. Dagenett.

CED/JJ

Supervisor Indian Employment.

1 co

February 25, 1910.

Mr. Charles E. Dagnette
Supervisor Indian Employment
Albuquerque, N. M.
Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of the 11th inst requesting copies of our Outing blanks and take pleasure in sending you the enclosed.

Trusting that these are what you want,

I am

Very truly yours

Superintendent.

NRD-Inclosures.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

March 7, 1910.

Mr. Moses Friedman, Superintendent,
Carlisle Indian School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Friedman:

A few days ago I received the blank reports in connection with the outing work at Carlisle, but I noticed there was no blank among them on which the patron makes his monthly report concerning the pupil. No doubt, you have such a blank as I know at the time that I was engaged in the outing work work it was required that the patron filled out a monthly blank concerning the pupil under his charge. I wish you would also please send me this.

I wish also you would let me know what the range of wages of boys placed under your outing system, that is the lowest to the highest; also the wages of the girls under the outing system.

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett.

CED/JJ

Supervisor, Indian Employment.

March 12, 1910.

Mr. Chas. E. Dagnette
Albuquerque, N. M.
Dear friend:-

I have your letter of the 7th inst., requesting a copy of the monthly report blank from Outing patrons and I herewith enclose a copy of the same.

Very truly yours,

Superintendent.

NRD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE.

3

April 26, 1910.

Mr. Chas. F. Dagenette
Supervisor, Indian Employment,
Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of the 23rd inst relative to some statistics regarding the wages of Outing pupils of this school, I have to say the highest amount per month, earned by any one of our farm boys during the fiscal year ending June 30,1909, was $22 and the highest amount earned by any one of our girls for housework was $18. The highest amount earned, per month, by a trades-student was $47.43.

We have quite a number of small boys and girls out earning only their board and car-fare.

This summer, I have placed out quite a number of trades students who are earning from $6 to $12 a week!

At the end of this fiscal year, I aim to have prepared a comprehensive report of our Outing work here and will be glad to send you a copy of this report if you wish one.

Very truly yours

NRD

Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR, INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
DENVER, COLORADO

April 23, 1910.

Mr. Moses Friedman, Superintendent,
Carlisle Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Mr. Friedman:

I should like to have an idea of the wages paid the boys and girls under the outing system at Carlisle; that is the highest, the lowest and the average of the boys, and the same for the girls.

I am enclosing a little clipping about a Carlisle graduate who may have and who may not have been a pupil at Carlisle. Perhaps you have already had this clipping.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett.

CED/JJ

Supervisor, Indian Employment.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR, INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
DENVER, COLORADO

21

April 27, 1910.

Mr. Moses Friedman, Superintendent,
Carlisle Indian School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Friedman:

I have your letter of April 22nd. In regard to the photographs will say that I have sent a large number of the most desirable ones to the Indian Office since they have established a file for photographs of the Indian Service.

You can no doubt get what you wish from them, but I am sending you a few that I have on hand that I think would be of interest to you and shall keep this matter on tap so that I can send you such photographs from time to time as I think would meet your requirements.

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett.

CED/JJ

Supervisor, Indian Employment.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HEADQUARTERS FIELD SUPERVISORS,
DENVER, COLO.

31

October 27th, 1910.

M. Friedman, Superintendent,
Carlisle Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Mr. Friedman:

Sometime ago I got a copy of the (College World) in which I found a very pleasant article about Carlisle people. Please accept my thanks for this magazine.

I was very sorry indeed that matters came up at the last moment which prevented my presence at the Conference in Washington but such is life. I wish you would advise me at what expense you incurred in telephoning to Dr. Stillman so that I may refund it to you.

I had planned to leave here on the night of the 17th and go direct to Mohonk and stop at Carlisle on my way to Washington but even that was not to be though I had promised the Commissioner that I would be at Mohonk if possible.

I tried to write to each of my classmates, Class of 1891, as near as possible on the anniversary

of graduation which was June 3rd and in so doing last June, I mentioned to each that I thought it would be a very pleasant thing if we could arrange to have a Class reunion on the 20th anniversary which would be next spring, and have it at Carlisle at the time of the Carlisle commencement. I have just recently seen or heard from some of the members of the class of '91 and they seemed to approve of it heartily. I think it could perhaps be arranged though I have not taken the matter up with them yet but I shall be glad to when I hear from you as to how you feel in regard to the matter.

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett

CED/AHD

Supervisor, Indian Employment.

November 2, 1910.

Mr. Chas. E. Dagenette
Supervisor Indian Employment
Denver, Colo.

Sir:-

I have your letter dated October 27th with reference to having a reunion of your class this spring, the reunion to take place at Carlisle during our Commencement season. I heartily approve of this plan and shall do what I can to help make it a success. If the plan works out well it might be made an annual feature of our Commencement exercises. A year from next spring, the classes of 1892 and 1902 might have reunions, one on its twentieth anniversary and the other on its tenth anniversary.

Communicate with your class-mates, work up an interest in the matter and I will be glad to help you.

I am sorry that you could not arrange to come east and make Carlisle a visit this fall but hope that you will not pass us by when you next visit Washington.

Very truly yours

NRD

Superintendent.

31

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR, INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
DENVER, COLORADO

March 11, 1911.

My dear Mr. Friedman:

I have just recently returned to Denver and find your invitation to the commencement awaiting me.

I am planning to leave for the North and East in a few days and shall certainly try to be present at the commencement, or at least for the graduation exercises on the 30th.

Thanking you for this invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett

Supervisor, Indian Emp.

CED/ALH.

31

August 1, 1911.

Mrs. Charles E. Dagenette
Care Supervisor Indian Employment
Denver, Colo.

Dear friend:-

I am writing to know if you have and would be willing to lend me your Carlisle diploma. I want a copy of the diploma issued in 1889 and thought you would be willing to lend me yours. I enclose one of my franked envelopes which you can use.

Trusting that you may be able to comply with my request, I am

Very truly yours

Superintendent.

NRD-Inc.

5-1142

13

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
Office of Supervisor, Indian Employment
Denver, Colo.

January 27, 1912.

Mrs. N. R. Denny,

Carlisle Indian School,

Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Friend:

I wish you would please send me the address of Vincent Matalish, whom you do doubt will remember as one of the Carlisle graduates, and whose address I presume you have on file.

Thanking you in advance. With best personal wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett

CED/MEN

Supervisor, Indian Employment.

110 E. 54th St.

13

5—1142

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Office of Supervisor, Indian Employment

Denver, Colo.

January 27, 1912.

Mrs. N. R. Denny, Secretary-Treasurer,

The Alumni Association,

Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Friend:

I am just in receipt of your circular letter of January 19th in regard to the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Carlisle, March 31st to April 5th, 1912.

It is impossible for me to say definitely at this time whether or not we can be present, but I assure you that we would certainly enjoy doing so. It is possible that I may be in the East about that time, and if so I shall certainly make it a point to be present.

I presume there will be some expense connected with the entertainment given to members by the officers of the Association, and I am sending you herewith enclosed a little contribution which I trust will be acceptable, and I am sure, that placed in your hands, it will be used, along with other

contributions, to make the stay at old Carlisle of our fellow graduates a pleasant one.

With best personal wishes from both Mrs. Dagenett and myself, I am

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett

CED/MEN

Supervisor, Indian Employment.

CHAS. E. DAGENETT, SUPERVISOR

MORTON C. HELM, ASST. SUPERVISOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SUPERVISOR OF INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1912.

Mr. M. Freidman, Supt.,
Carlisle Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

Have you available for positions, any boys who would be competent as Machinists, Machinists helpers, Linemen, Electricians, Boilermakers, etc.

I have openings for several young men of these trades, with the United States Reclamation Service and would be pleased to have you make recommendations, if you have any young men available.

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett.
Supervisor.

MCH/EW.

August 1, 1912.

Mr. Chas. E. Dagenett,
Supervisor of Indian Employment,
Washington, D. C.

Dear sir:

Answering your request of the 23rd ultimo, for boys who would be competent as Machinists, etc., you will find inclosed herewith a list of boy's names, with their qualifications, prepared by our Disciplinarian.

I wish also to suggest the name of Alexander Garlow, Jr., living now at Lewistown, N. Y. He is an ex-student of Carlisle, and is now trying to make a living as a Fireman, and writes asking me to help him get a position in connection with a steam plant.

Thanking you for your assistance in helping to find employment for these boys, I remain,

Yours very truly,

LaF.
Inc.

Superintendent.

13

5—1142

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Office of Supervisor, Indian Employment
Denver, Colo.

January 24, 1912.

Mr. M. Friedman, Superintendent,
U. S. Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Mr. Friedman:

Answering your kind personal favor of January 12 in regard to my attending the Carlisle commencement exercises this Spring, will say that I doubt very much whether I will be able to attend this year but hope that events may permit me to do so.

It is rather early for me to say definitely but will advise you later.

With best personal wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett.

CED/MF

Supervisor, Ind. Employment.

31

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTEROIR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL

CARLISLE, PA.

Confirmation of Telegram

Mail to

Lamar, Col.

Francis, Supt.,
Indian School.

Present sincere wishes to Alumni Association and regret that I cannot be present, also best wishes to you and the whole school.

Signed
Dagnett, Supt.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

GOVERNMENT RATE { PAID / COLLECT

Charge .....

Sent ..... *M.*
(Eastern time.)

By .....
(Name of Telegraph Company)

.....
Superintendent.

Per .....

All messages phoned to city telegraph offices, unless otherwise noted.

CHAS. E. DAGENETT,
SUPERVISOR

WM. J. OLIVER
ASST. SUPERVISOR

31

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR, INDIAN EMPLOYMENT

DENVER, COLORADO

June 3, 1911.

Mr. Moses Friedman, Supt.,
U.S.Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Mr. Friedman:-

I am enclosing a clipping that Mr. Stuart Hazlett sent me recently. While the item will not be a very pleasant one it is nevertheless true in this case. I have occasion so often to challenge degratory statements about Carlisle graduates that it seems rather strange to find one that is true.

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett
Supervisor.

CED/LBS

CHAS E. DAGENETT, SUPERVISOR

MRS. LILLIE McCOY, ASST. SUPERVISOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SUPERVISOR OF INDIAN EMPLOYMENT
WASHINGTON

Miss Lewis
This should be attended to without delay
WK

May 26, 1913.

Mr. M. Friedman, Superintendent,
U. S. Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Mr. Friedman:

I am very anxious to get to work on our Alumni Association, and, with that end in view, I some time ago requested the Secretary of the Association, Miss Marie Lewis, to send me the names of every Carlisle graduate. This is to include the names of those now dead, as well as those living, as I want to make up a very careful record of all graduates for our use. This I can have done at odd times by my office force here.

I wish you would please hurry this matter up, and see that I get, as soon as possible, the names of every Carlisle graduate, by classes, and the address of every living member.

It is not too soon to begin our efforts toward having a large representation at the next Commencement, and especially with the view of arous-

ing interest and good whole-souled rivalry for the possession of next year's cup.

In order to build up the right kind of an Association, I think we should hava small dues as there will be a large amount of correspondence, etc. I have no doubt but what every member will gladly agree to this.

With best personal wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett

CED/HEB

This belongs
to
Marie Lewis

THE AMERICAN INDIAN ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIPS: ACTIVE AND ASSOCIATE
ACTIVE: PERSONS OF INDIAN BLOOD ONLY

Temporary Headquarters:
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE
October 12---15, 1911
Ohio State University Campus
COLUMBUS

3

Columbus, Ohio,

Denver, Colo., May 23, 1911.

Mr. M. Friedman, Superintendent,
U.S. Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Mr. Friedman:-

I wish you would please send to Mrs. Rose B. LaFlesche, Corresponding Secretary of the American Indian Association, at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, one of the last copies of your catalogue containing the list of graduates of your school, and if the names and addresses of the class of 1911 are not in it, I should appreciate it very much if you will have that list accompany the catalogue.

With best personal wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett,

CED/ALH

Chairman, Executive Committee.

The First Annual Conference of THE AMERICAN INDIAN ASSOCIATION will be held in Columbus, Ohio, October 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1911. The invitation to meet at the capital of the President's State comes from President of the Ohio State University, Dr. W. O. Thompson; the Mayor of the City, Hon. George S. Marshall; the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. C. J. Pretzman; the Secretary of the State Historical and Archaeological Association, Hon. E. O. Randall; the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. H. M. Blair; the President of the Ministerial Association, Rev. J. S. Britan; and, James M. Henderson, President Columbus Federation of Labor.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN ASSOCIATION

PURPOSE:

The Temporary Executive Committee of THE AMERICAN INDIAN ASSOCIATION declares that the time has come when the American Indian race should contribute, in a more united way, its influence and exertion with the rest of the citizens of the United States in all lines of progress and reform, for the welfare of the Indian race in particular, and humanity in general.

With this purpose in view this Association is formed, and the purpose of this Association is:

FIRST: To promote the good citizenship of the Indians of this country, to help in all progressive movements to this end, and to emulate the sturdy characteristics of the North American Indian, especially his honesty and patriotism.

SECOND: To promote all efforts looking to the advancement of the Indian in enlightenment which leave him free, as a man, to develop according to the natural laws of social evolution.

THIRD: To exercise the right to oppose any movement which appears detrimental to the race.

FOURTH: In all conferences and meetings of this Association, a broad, free discussion of all subjects bearing upon the welfare of the race shall be permitted.

FIFTH: This Association will direct its energies exclusively to general principles and universal interests, and will not allow itself to be used for any personal or private interests. The honor of the race and the good of the country will always be paramount.

SIXTH: It is the sense of the Committee that every member of the Association should exert his influence in every legitimate way to bring before each member of the race the necessity of promoting good citizenship, and of contributing their individual and united efforts for race betterment.

This statement of purpose was drafted by the Temporary Executive Committee which met in Columbus, April 3 and 4, 1911. The platform of the Association will be made and adopted by the members of the Conference at the meeting in October.

support.

INDIANS AT WORK.

Charles E. Dagenett, a Peoria Indian from Oklahoma and a graduate of Carlisle, class of 1897, is at the head of a government employment bureau for Indians which is doing much to solve the problem of the red man. Mr. Dagenett's headquarters are at Denver and he has several field assistants in various parts of the country. The object of his bureau is to bring the red man and employment together—especially those lines of work which will educate the Indian and make him more independent. Thousands of Indians have obtained employment through this unique bureau, which has been in operation about six years.

"There is no trouble about getting work for the Indians," Mr. Dagenett said. "The only difficulty is in getting enough Indians to fill the positions. The unemployed Indian is the exception now, rather than the rule, and our main efforts are concentrated in opening the best avenues of work. That which will educate the Indian as well as provide him with a living from day to day is what is desired. Farm work and mechanical trades are especially desirable. Many people who have tried Indian labor will not have any other kind. This is especially true in the sugar beet industry of the West. I have the warmest letters of recommendation from beet sugar raisers, testifying to the excellent record Indians have made in this field. Several great railroad systems are giving employment to our industrial school graduates, and you will find many Indians in the railroad service, not alone in the roundhouses and shops, but as car inspectors and engineers.

"From my observation the educated Indian is behaving himself and making a good citizen. The general attitude toward the Indian is one of interest and encouragement. The Indian is being given every opportunity to become independent. He must learn to make his own way, of course, and in the end must depend on his own exertions."—Los Angeles Times.

CARLISLE GRADUATE A LEADER.

How would you like to have all the Indians in the United States working for you? A little, dark-complexioned, nervous man with a mole on his face was in El Paso, Texas, one evening last week between trains. An Indian himself, he is the Moses who has led his tribesmen out of the wilderness of dependence into the promised land of self-support and economic independence.

Charles E. Dagenett, supervisor of Indian employment, United States Indian Service, Department of the Interior, was recently there on his way from Elephant Butte to Yuma on an annual inspection trip, which covered every State from Canada to Mexico, and includes the operations of every tribe of Indians in America.

In the dark ages of Indian affairs in the United States, when drunkenness, slothfulness and laziness were personified in the once noble aborigines, there was a little papoose playing on the reservation of the Indian nation in what is now Oklahoma. That was Dagenett, the man who has solved the Indian problem by making the Indian self-supporting and thereby self-respecting. To-day practically all of the Indian tribes are employed at some useful occupation. In the Southwest, the Apaches, Cocopahs, Yumas and Navajos are used on the railroads, in the reclamation service projects and in other outdoor construction work. In the Northwest the Indian is one of the best irrigation engineers to be obtained. In the north woods he is employed as a logger for the big lumber camps, and a white man would die the second day trying to do the work that one of the big north woods Indians does in a day, and then dances all night just by way of relaxation.

When the Salton Sea was being created by the runaway Colorado, and the Mexican labor which had been imported from Mexico City proved to be a sad and expensive failure, the Indians from the Yuma reservations, under command of Charles Dagenett, saved the project from failure and gave back the imperial valley to California and to the country at large. Dagenett is the little father of the American tribes, for he has provided them with the means of restoring themselves and their children to the high level which the aboriginal Indian maintained in America. Ten years ago a gee string was the full-dress "soot" of the southwestern Indian. To-day he owns his own irrigated ranch, works it with his sons and relatives, rides to town in automobiles and is an independent, peaceful citizen.

The man who said that a good Indian was a dead Indian had not met Dagenett. He is the most alive Indian in America, and he has done so much good that he would be elected president of the United States if the Indian vote could put him there. He has reversed the motto and created another which reads that a good Indian is a working Indian, and to prove it, he has put all of the Indians he can get to work and is making good Indians faster than the Indian fighters of the old days did with their "heap big smoke sticks."

Just now Dagenett is planning to furnish skilled artisans for the Elephant Butte project. As rapidly as the trained Indian boys are graduated from the Indian schools, employment is obtained for them, and there are now a number of skilled mechanics, pure blood Indians, at work at the dam. Mr. Dagenett's headquarters are in Denver, his home in Albuquerque, and his territory the country at large. He left El Paso for Yuma, will go from there to the north woods of New York to get the spring lumber camps supplied with crews, then return to the Southwest in time to supply laborers for the railroad and reclamation service construction projects.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Times.*

Department of the Interior
United States Indian Service
Office Supervisor Indian Employment
Albuquerque, New Mexico

3

January 14th, 1910.

Mr. Moses Friedman, Superintendent,

Carlisle Indian School,

Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Mr. Friedman:

I am enclosing you herewith copy of a letter recently sent to Superintendent Conser of Sherman Institute.

Hampton has done something along this line, as I believe a Miss Andrus, an employee of Hampton made rounds looking up Hampton pupils last Summer, though I don't believe she made very many personal visits to their homes, nor covered nearly all of Hampton's territory.

I think this scheme would be particularly productive of good at Carlisle as its returned students generally are very susceptive to the regard in which they are held by that school. Hence, a personal visit from a suitable representative would have a very decided influence for good on the returned students of the school. In any event, I should be glad to hear from you in regard to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett.

CED/JJ

Supervisor Indian Employment.

United States Indian Service
Office Supervisor Indian Employment
Albuquerque, New Mexico

January 8th, 1910.

Mr. F. M. Conser,

Superintendent Sherman Institute,

Riverside, California.

My dear Mr. Conser:

There is a matter that I have long been wanting to take up with the superintendents of non-reservation schools that I feel is greatly needed and would result in a great deal of good to the returned students.

In your years of travel in the Indian Service, you have learned enough about the returned students to know that they usually got a pretty hard lot at their homes, and they don't get very many kind words and much of encouragement from the reservation employees.

The suggestion I have in mind is this: For instance, for some employee in whom the returned students of the school would have confidence in, and one whom the returned students would recognize as being really and actually interested in their welfare, (and you know the Indians are expert readers of human nature, hence, it would not do to send an employee on this errand whose interest was merely on the surface) to make the rounds of the reservations, say once a year, or even once in two years and look up each returned student personally, and if pos-

sible, visit their homes and not merely make an official call at the agency. Few people can realize what good effect this would have on the returned students. I can assert this both from my years of travel among them, and from personal experience.

There would necessarily be some expense attached to it but it does not seem to be much after the Government has spent perhaps a thousand dollars or more on the education of a boy or girl to follow up the investment with a very few dollars in an effort to encourage that boy or girl to make the most of what has been given him .

Should it not be deemed advisable for each school to send out a representative, owing to the overlapping of the territory drawn on by the different schools, the Office might deem it advisable to send our a representative to make the entire rounds reporting from each agency, to the various schools having returned students on that agency.

When on the various reservations, I make it a point to get in touch with as many of the returned students as I can, and I know that it would be a great stimulus for good for the returned students to feel that they are of enough consequence to be looked up individually, whether good, bad or indifferent, and as I said before, visited at their homes and get the advantage of a friendly and personal visit with some one whom they knew was thoroughly interested in their advancement.

I of course realize that many of the returned students have not turned out well and quite a number have been failures, and were the failures looked into individually, I am sure that it would be found that they had not been burdened with encouragement from the reservation employees, and a friendly visit would have caused them to have been less of a failure.

I should be very glad to hear from you in regard to this and to know how the suggestion strikes you.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

CED/JJ

Supervisor Indian Employment.

January 20, 1910.

Mr. Chas. E. Dagenett
Supervisor Indian Employment,
Albuquerque, N. M.
Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of the 15th inst relative to a plan which you suggest concerning a method of gaining information for the different non-reservation schools, with respect to their returned students.

It is my belief that any feasible, reasonable plan by which a school can keep in touch with its graduates and ex-students, is a help not only to the students but a great help to the school.

Since taking up the work here at Carlisle, I have been working with a view to getting the graduates and returned students in touch with the school and have been much gratified with the results obtained. Through correspondence and a liberal distributionsof our School catalog, annual reports, our school publications, etc., I have been able to reach all but 36 of our 496 living graduates, and many of our returned students.

The Agents at the different Agencies have also aided me by giving information concerning those returned students under their jurisdiction. I submitted the names of all the Carlisle students having en-

rolled from a certain reservation, on specially printed blank forms, to the Agent in charge of that locality. In localities where there were no Agents, I sent the forms to reliable returned students.

I am still working to get in touch with as many more returned students as possible and I hope to be able to show better results before another year.

It is a great inspiration to know that so many of the returned students are making an effort to live up to the teachings of their Alma Mater. Any feasible plan which will help and encourage these people to better efforts, has my sympathy.

Very truly yours

Superintendent.

NRD

RECORD OF GRADUATES AND RETURNED STUDENTS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Name Charles Dagsette '91

1. Are you married and if so to whom? Esther Miller (Class '89)

2. What is your present address? Albuquerque, New Mexico.

3. Did you attend or graduate from any other schools after leaving Carlisle? Give names of school and dates if possible attended Dickinson College 1891, graduated from Eastman (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.)

4. What is your present occupation? Salary? Supervisor Indian Employment, $1700 & per diem of $3.00

5. Do you own your home? Yes.

6. What kind of a house is it? Number of rooms? one 6 room frame house, one 6 room adobe, one 9 room frame, two former in New Mexico & latter in Oklahoma

7. How much property do you possess?

Stock 8 horses, 300 chickens, 22 hogs, implements machinery etc

Land 1 ranch of 43 a. well improved, under irrigation. 1 ranch of 50 a. well improved, under irrigation, latter recently purchased at $8000.00

Real Estate One 9 room frame house & 8 lots in Miami, Oklahoma

8. Do you have money in the bank? generally How much? from $5000 to O.D. frequently the latter

9. Have you been in the Indian Service? In what positions? How long in each?

Entered Indian Service Sept. 1st ~~1894~~ 1894, Teacher, disciplinarian, Issue Clerk, Day School Teacher, Head Clerk, Agency, appointed Supt. but declined, Supervisor Indian Employment

10. What other positions have you held since leaving Carlisle?

Editor ~~the~~ newspaper, Miami, Oklahoma

11. Have you done anything for the betterment of your people? Write fully

See reports Commissioner Indian Affairs 1906, 1907 & 1908

12. Tell me anything else of interest connected with your life


CARLISLE
INDIAN PRESS
CARLISLE, PA.

REPORT AFTER LEAVING CARLISLE

44I037 3M-4-09

NAME AT CARLISLE Charles Dagenett

31.

PRESENT NAME

DATE	INFORMATION THROUGH	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	ITEMS OF INTEREST	GRADE
1907	Self -	Albuquerque N.M.	Supervisor Indian Employ- $1700 per annum +	Married Esther Miller Class '89.	
1909	"	"	per diem - $3 "	Own 2 houses in N.M. 1 in Okla. In Ind. Service 15 yrs.	
1910	"	Denver. Colo.	"		
1911	"	Indian Office	"		
1913	"	Washington, D.C.	"		

MAJOR W. A. MERCER, 11TH CAVALRY
SUPERINTENDENT

JOHN R. WISE
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

W. G. THOMPSON
SUPT. OF INDUSTRIES

A. KENSLER
QUARTERMASTER

31.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
CARLISLE, PA.

January 21, 1907

Chas. Dagnette
Albuquerque. N.M.

Dear friend;-

Please oblige by answering the questions below accurately and promptly and return this paper to me in the enclosed envelope, which requires no postage.

Are you married and if so to whom? Esther Miller

What is your Post Office address? Alb, N.M.

What is your occupation? Supr. Indian Employment

Have you been in the Indian Service, in what positions and how long in each? about 13 yrs. various positions

Have you lived in the East any part of the time since your graduation and if so, where, how long and what positions did you fill? a few months at Eastman college & in outing work at Carlisle

Your friend

W. A. Mercer

Major 11th Cavalry,
Superintendent.

Department of the Interior
United States Indian Service
Office Supervisor Indian Employment
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Subject:
Returning
Blank.

31

January 20, 1909.

Mr. Moses Friedman,
Superintendent U. S. Indian School,
Carlisle, Penn.

Dear Sir:

I am returning herewith blank recently sent for the purpose of securing information ~~and~~ of the returned pupils of the Carlisle School.

I recently sent you a photograph, hence I am sending none now.

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Dagenett.

Supervisor.

CED(LOJ)