

A HISTORY OF PIONEER KENTUCKY

R. S. COTTERILL

MEMBER OF THE FILSON CLUB, OF THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE BRADFORD MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

A NEW HISTORY of Kentucky has its only reasons for existence in the disclosing of new material or the recasting of the old facts in a new setting. Both these things the "History of Pioneer Kentucky" claims to do. It is a record of the period of 1750-1792, written entirely from the sources. The author has spent much time in the Draper Collection at the University of Wisconsin, and has utilized material which has never before seen the light of day. The Durrett Collection, now at the University of Chicago, has also been faithfully used. Much of these Collections consists of manuscript, and the author believes that the use of them has given an entirely new significance to the early history of Kentucky.

Every effort has been made to secure accuracy; references are freely cited and foot-notes are abundant. A distinctive feature of the book is the number of contemporary maps illustrating the condition of Kentucky at different times. Yet the book is in no sense an atlas or a statistical table; it has been the author's constant endeavor to make it a narrative interesting both to scholar and layman.

SIZE 6x9 INCHES. 256 PAGES. PRICE, \$2.00.

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631 Central Avenue,
Lexington, Kentucky.
March 9, 1917.

Governor Arthur Yager,
San Juan, Porti Rico.

My dear Governor Yager,

I wonder if you have forgotten talking to me about the new Kentucky history at the home of Mrs. Joseph Marks in Georgetown last autumn? Professor R.S. Cotterill is the author of "A Pioneer History of Kentucky" which is just out, having been delayed by the publishers several months. I have the state rights. As I told you at that time, it is not a school history or text book. Professor Cotterill has spent several years studying the Draper and Durrett papers-the only collections of Kentuckiana in existence- and is therefore much better prepared than earlier historians, who did not think it worth while to write entirely from the sources, but blindly followed those who had gone before them, making the same mistakes and adding nothing. Assuming that you are familiar with the character of the material collected by Colonel Durrett and Mr. Draper, I will say nothing ~~of~~ of them. You can easily understand that Professor Cotterill has discovered much that has never been published; he is in a position to disprove many things which previous historians have accepted as facts without taking the trouble to investigate; from those many musty letters, autobiographical sketches, depositions, and archives he has unearthed so much new data as to throw an entirely new light upon our pioneer history. The book is written entirely from source Material-a thing never before attempted -and thus approaches the ideal in authenticity and accuracy. It is a complete history of the period it covers, and unless a vast mine of new material is sometime discovered, it will never be surpassed, as the author has exhausted all available sources. The history is happily free from the dry and unattractive ~~stuff~~

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(9 Year 17)

style which characterizes so many histories; Professor Cotterill, before he became so interested in the history of his state, was a professor of English, and has a very simple and pleasing style. Two years work in the Draper Collection alone would make an historian immeasurably superior to our previous state historians, would it not?

The books sell for \$2, and about half of the four hundred copies have already been sold. I feel sure that you will want one. Aside from their value to the historian, they have proven very desirable to the layman, and many copies have been placed outside the schools and colleges. Hoping to have your order soon, I am

Very Respectfully Yours,

Bessie Paul Lombright.

The Filson Historical Society

March 19, 1917.

My dear Judge:

I received your letter of March 14 tendering your resignation as Judge of the First Section of the District Court of San Juan, to take effect on May 1, 1917.

It is with unusual regret that I am compelled to accept your resignation. Your record as a judge has been excellent, and your ability and devotion to duty as well as your patriotism and loyalty to the Administration have been worthy of the highest praise. I hope that the time may soon come when you may find it consistent to return to the work which you have performed with conspicuous ability and success.

Assuring you of the highest esteem and wishing for you the greatest success and happiness, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

Hon. Félix Córdova Dávila,
Judge, Section 1, District Court,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

March 20, 1917.

Mr. Paul S. Carter,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Carter:

As you know already, Mrs. Stiles left us and has gone to the States. She was not sure that she would return, though I think she had almost made up her mind not to. We are all very loath to give her up, Mrs. Yager and Mrs. Lewis both being almost heartbroken over the thought of having to look up another housekeeper.

Mrs. Stiles has made good in every way and filled the position with eminent satisfaction to us all. I am writing to you in the hope that you might possibly aid Mrs. Stiles to make up her mind to come back.

We have done everything we could to persuade her to think that she would be as well off and as happy here as anywhere and that the next year of her service would be easier and more pleasant in many ways than the first year.

I have no doubt that Mrs. Stiles will talk it over with you, and I am very much in hopes that she will finally return not to leave the position permanently. In case, however, she should decide to do so, I am going to ask you again to lend your aid in securing some one suitable to take her place.

I think Mrs. Yager has written Mrs. Stiles, as she has received a letter from her; but, at any rate, I ask to be cordially remembered to her and hope that she is enjoying a pleasant vacation.

The weather here has been delightful and everything is going on as usual.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Governor.



CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA
EN
SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO.



For personal file.

March twenty-eight
Nineteen seventeen.

SECCIÓN.....

NÚM. 125.....

To His Excellency Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico.

Your Excellency:

I have been honored by your communication of the twenty-second instant and must say that I fully coincide with Your Excellency's views touching the incident referred to therein.

The statement subsequently made by Mr. Camuñas, and his public acceptance of the comments made by Mr. Alvarez-Nava, whose opinions carry so much weight in this country, have eliminated any bad feeling on the part of the Spanish colony in the Island, and the whole matter is now satisfactorily terminated.

I have, however, yet to express my gratitude for the consideration Your Excellency has given to this matter, and for the ratification of the assurance I have always entertained that no offense against Spain would be countenanced in the presence of the Honorable Governor of Porto Rico.

With expressions of my highest esteem,

I have the honor to be,

S i r,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

José Albizu
Consul for Spain.

3-23-17. V.D.

Memo for the Governor.

Perhaps it may not be improper for me to add that the complaint concerns some "alleged injuries to Spain" which, even if they had occurred, would have raised questions of such ^a nature as to require adjustment by the State Department and your nation's diplomatic representative in Washington, for it is my understanding that a consul, by virtue of his office, is clothed with authority only for commercial purposes, and he cannot exercise diplomatic functions or, without the special authorization of his government, interpose a claim for the assertion of violated rights of his sovereign; nor do I understand it to be incumbent upon the Governor or within the scope of his usual duties to make a public disavowal such as you suggest.

Assuring you.....

86x11

The Filson Historical Society

March 23, 1917.

Sir:-

Your letter of the 14th instant was duly received, and before replying thereto I have taken a little time to refresh my memory and reinforce my own recollection with the testimony of other persons who were present at the luncheon at which the "alleged injuries to Spain" were said to have taken place.

I am perfectly sure that the newspaper accounts of this whole occurrence are entirely misleading, and I feel confident that if you have had opportunity to read the statement, subsequently made by Mr. Camuñas and published in the press of this city, of what was actually said, you must yourself feel more than ever disinclined to attach any importance to the incident.

Assuring you of my highest personal esteem,

I am

Very respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. José Albifana,
Consul for Spain,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

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CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA
EN
SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO.

March 14, 1917.

SECCIÓN.....

NÚM

Your Excellency:

There is a certain agitation among the Spanish residents in this island regarding the alleged offences against our country, proffered in Mayaguez on the occasion of the festivities for the celebration of the new organic law for Porto Rico.

Though personally disinclined to attach too much importance to utterances of this kind, the publicity given to this matter by the newspapers and the fact that the alleged injuries to Spain were publicly proffered by a man holding an official post while Your Excellency was present, makes it difficult for me, as Consul for Spain to this island, to pass over such facts without protest.

It is hard to believe that at a moment when the friendly relations between the United States and Spain seem to reach a higher grade of warm cordiality, in a country where, since the end of our domination, the Spanish residents have shown the utmost respect for the new order of things and the highest degree of friendship for both Americans and Porto Ricans, utterances derogatory to Spain should be allowed at a public celebration without immediate corrective.

But not knowing precisely what was said at the banquet given at Mayaguez in Your Excellency's honor, I beg to be allowed to ask whether the facts are as published;

and, if so, whether any steps have been taken by Your Excellency looking to a public disavowal of the offensive words charged to have been pronounced against a friendly nation in the presence of Your Excellency by a man holding public office.

Awaiting your answer; and, confident that the feeling of injury prevailing among the Spanish residents in the Island will soon disappear,

I have the honor to be,

S i r,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

Jose Allinana

Consul for Spain,

To His Excellency the
Governor of Porto Rico.

Exaltation

A GLORIOUS FINALE.

A splendid celebration in commemoration of the enactment of the JONES bill into law took place yesterday at Mayaguez, the home of good breeding and culture. Certain elements of San Juan, including the representatives of the press, whom the governor - who is never ashamed openly to confess his former connection among the reputable members of the journalistic world - was courteous enough to invite, also took part in this dignified exhibition of Mayaguez culture. All the representative elements of the western part of the island participated in the proceedings. Fair and bewitching women of incomparable bloom and elegance, who are in greater evidence in Mayaguez than in either San Juan or Ponce; distinguished gentlemen and government officials, who are also gentlemen with greater obligations to observe the correct forms of polite consideration which the laws of courtesy impose, were present in number.

At such a representation of culture and patriotism, no one anticipated the discordant note which was nevertheless destined to offend the ears of those upon whom it burst in all its caustic and grating repulsiveness. And what accentuated the offense was the fact that the author was not a street fiddler, an ignorant fellow or an uneducated person: the note did not issue from the depths of a mud hovel but from the high level occupied by a man of authority, who is paid by the people to keep his instrument in tune. The leader of the orchestra was Don Manuel Camuñas - a member of the Executive Council. And the shrill, false and repugnant note, more befitting an opera bouffe than a reputable and distinguished gathering where courtesy and affability ~~should find utterance~~ and not ill-restrained passion and bias should find utterance, was emitted with the intention, which will not be realized, of wounding Spanish susceptibilities, under circumstances that permitted of no reply to the aspersions of Mr. Camuñas (who owes to pain the language in which he sought to offend her as well as the culture, high rank and position he now holds) because

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Spain withdrew definitely from this island more than a decade and a half ago.

As every one will perhaps conjecture, Mr. Camuñas resorted to the worn out topic of the "TYRANNY OF THE OMINOUS REGIME" which was not so ominous when it included Mr. Camuñas' name in the island's budget when he was unsuccessfully seeking something to do, and which now experiences his ingratitude. And he also assumed an indignant pose and declaimed upon the "DES-POTISM OF THE OMINOUS REGIME;" upon how the workmen were bondsmen because they received their pay in counters, and stated that if the present generation could penetrate the past it would be horrified, for Mr. Camuñas, who then lived in obscurity, had not at that time sacrificed himself at the shrine of his country by accepting a post as member of the Executive Council. And, to bring into bolder relief the courtesy and equanimity of Mr. Camuñas, suffice it to say that his calumnious aspersions and false testimony against Spain found expression in a house owned by Spaniards and occupied by the children of an eminent Spaniard to whom this Island is indebted for railroads, factories, industrial establishments, and among other benefits, the electric light which Mr. Camuñas undoubtedly availed himself of to pen the address, which, after committing to memory, he employed to vilify and abuse Spain.

And these things (the only suitable name for them) were not uttered by a citizen of the United States, but by an old servant of Spain, a Spanish descendant; for, if we mistake not, Mr. Camuñas does not bear the high-sounding name of Abd-el-Kadir or Mejatar, or even that of the Moor of "La Puntilla," and certainly not that of Raisuli. His expressions were such as to meet the disapproval of all, as is eloquently demonstrated by the fact that no acclamations greeted him when he gave utterance thereto in the presence of the chief executive of Porto Rico, who is an honorable citizen of one of the nations most friendly to Spain, which was vilified by Mr. Camuñas perhaps be

cause he was ignorant of that fact,- of a prosperous nation that is now endeavoring to obtain the cooperation of Spain in order to terminate the war in Europe, whose constituent nations entertain a hatred of each other almost as great as that which Mr. Camuñas evidences so unwarrantedly and grotesquely against Spain.

"England was mercenary in pushing her conquests, while Spain was great and civilizing" said Elihu Root, one of the most powerful orators of the United States. "The culture of Spanish America is greater than ours" said Taft, "for while we led the life of shepherds they had founded universities, colleges and printing offices in Latin America." "Spain explored and opened up one-half of the United States at the cost of the blood of her children" declares Roosevelt. But what importance is to be attached to the statements of Roosevelt, Taft or Elihu Root at this supreme moment when history, documentary evidence and fair construction of the codex fade into paltry insignificance in the light of the judgment and, above all, the enduring gratitude of . . . Don Manuel Camuñas, whose address, out of envy, was received in silence.

The address in question was not delivered by a mere declaimer at a rural meeting, but by one occupying an honored post in the Executive Council, a fact which aggravates the affront. It was not pronounced in a small hamlet but in a house owned and tenanted by Spaniards; and, it may be said, neither more nor less than in Mayaguez, which, as we all are aware, acquired its greatest development, wealth and prosperity during the administration of a Spanish executive, Mr. Salvador Susau. And while Councillor Camuñas vented his utmost spleen upon Spain, more than one hundred ladies and gentlemen contributed from the balconies of the Spanish club to the greater success of the patriotic manifestation in hon-

or of the passage of the Jones Bill in the most beautiful city of the island, situated at a short distance from that spot where one Columbus came to dispel the shades of darkness and portentous error,- in a city famed for its innate courtesy in which Mr. Camuñas' incommensurate abuse found no response.

The Filson Historical Society

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Nº. 80

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NUM. 58

CON BROCHE DE ORO

Mayagüez, ciudad que es espejo de la cortesía, celebró ayer donde se dieron hermosas fiestas la conmemoración en ley del "bill" Jones. Entre los elementos de San Juan, los cuales figuraba la prensa, el Gobernador,—quien posee un orgullo de haber formado su país de la religión de los honrados del periodismo, la cortesía de invitar, con invitación también a esa noble manifestación de la cultura maya.

Todo lo que más vale y que en el Oeste figuró en los días de las damas gentiles y encantadoras que en Mayagüez abundan, el decoro y lozanía incomparables que en San Juan y Ponce se ven en los señores distinguidos y funcionarios de la Administración, los cuales también, pero con más sencillez que los otros, pues deben olvidarse de guardar las formas que exige el protocolo de la política.

La fiesta de cultura y ciudad que nadie puede imaginar que

no se había aún sacrificado por la patria aceptando el cargo de Consejero del Ejecutivo. Y, para poner de relieve la cortesía y la ecuanimidad del señor Camuñas, baste decir que todos sus denuestos y falsos testimonios contra España, los dijo el señor Camuñas en una casa de españoles, habitada por hijos de un prócer español, a quien debe esta isla ferrocarriles, factorías, empresas industriales, y, entre tantos beneficios más, la luz eléctrica, que habrá servido al señor Camuñas para escribir el discurso con que, aprendiéndoselo después de memoria, denostó e injurió a España.

Y estas cosas, (porque es preciso llamarlas así), no las dijo un norteamericano, sino un antiguo servidor de España, un descendiente de españoles, pues si no estamos en un error, suponemos que lo sea, ya que el señor Camuñas, que sepamos, no lleva los sonoros apellidos de Abd-el-Kader, ni el de Maimón Mojatar, ni siquiera el del moro de la Puntilla, o, por lo

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CON BROCHE DE ORO

Mayagüez, ciudad que es espejo de la cortesía, celebró ayer domingo con hermosas fiestas la conversión en ley del "bill" Jones. Algunos elementos de San Juan, entre los cuales figuraba la prensa, que el Gobernador,—quien pone de relieve en todas las circunstancias el orgullo de haber formado parte en su país de la religión de hombres honrados del periodismo,—tuvo la cortesía de invitar, concurrieron también a esa noble manifestación de la cultura mayagüezana. Todo lo que más vale y significa en el Oeste figuró en los actos: damas gentiles y encantadoras, que en Mayagüez abundan, con frescor y lozanía incomparables, más que en San Juan y Ponce, caballeros distinguidos y funcionarios de la Administración, caballeros también, pero con más obligaciones que los otros, pues nunca deben olvidarse de guardar las buenas formas que exige el grave protocolo de la política.

En esa fiesta de cultura y civismo nadie pudo imaginar que sonara una nota discordante, que, por desgracia, hirió los tímpanos de los que, para mayor desgracia aún, la oyeron sonar, repulsiva, áspera y estridente. Y para mayor de los males, no fué un músico del pueblo, un inconsciente o un indocumentado, el que emitió esa nota, que no ascendió de los bohíos sino bajó del alto sitial de los que mandan e imperan, pagados por el pueblo para que no desafinen. Se trata de don Manuel Camuñas, director de orquesta, nada menos del Ejecutivo. Y la nota áspera, repulsiva, y estridente, más adecuada para una ópera bufa que para un grave y regio hogar en que sólo debieron escucharse los sostenidos de la cortesanía y no los bemoles del mal refrenado apasionamiento, se emitió con el propósito, que no se realizará, de herir las fibras de España, que no pudo responder al señor Camuñas, (quien le debe el idioma en que trató de ofenderla, así como también la cultura a la que es él deudor, asimismo, de la alta jerarquía y el cargo que desempeña) por haberse ausentado España, hace más de tres lustros, definitivamente de Puerto Rico.

no se había aún sacrificado por la patria aceptando el cargo de Consejero del Ejecutivo. Y, para poner de relieve la cortesanía y la ecuanimidad del señor Camuñas, baste decir que todos sus denuestos y falsos testimonios contra España, los dijo el señor Camuñas en una casa de españoles, habitada por hijos de un prócer español, a quien debe esta isla ferrocarriles, factorías, empresas industriales, y, entre tantos beneficios más, la luz eléctrica, que habrá servido al señor Camuñas para escribir el discurso con que, aprendiéndoselo después de memoria, denostó e injurió a España.

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"Inglaterra fué mercenaria en la conquista, y España grande y civilizadora", dijo Elihu Root, uno de los cerebros más poderosos de los Estados Unidos. "La cultura de la América española, pues cuando nosotros vivíamos como pastores, había Universidades, numerosos colegios e imprentas en la América latina", afirmó Taft, es mayor que la de nuestro país. "A medio Estados Unidos exploró y dió a conocer España, a costa de su sangre", declaró Roosevelt. Pero ¿quiénes son Roosevelt, Taft y Elihu Root en este supremo instante

guezana. Todo lo que significa en el Oeste figuró en los actos: damas gentiles y encantadoras, que en Mayagüez abundan, con frescor y lozanía incomparables, más que en San Juan y Ponce, caballeros distinguidos y funcionarios de la Administración, caballeros también, pero con más obligaciones que los otros, pues nunca deben olvidarse de guardar las buenas formas que exige el grave protocolo de la política.

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El señor Camuñas recurrió, como todo el mundo supondrá, a los lugares comunes de siempre: a la TIRANIA DE LA OMINOSA, que no fué tan ominosa cuando colocó al señor Camuñas en el árbol del presupuesto, en días en que el señor Camuñas ocupábase en tirar piedras a las ramas sin que cayeran los frutos, que debieron conocer ya su ingratitud. Y habló haciendo como que se indignaba, del DESPOTISMO DE LA OMINOSA; de que los obreros eran sudras, pues se les pagaba con fichas; de que si los hombres de esta generación volvieran los ojos a las pasadas, se mostrarían horrorizados, porque el señor Camuñas, quien entonces vivía oscuramente.

curso con que, aprendiéndose lo después de memoria, denostó e injurió a España.

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Este no fué pronunciado por un perorador de mítin rural, sino por un respetable Consejero del Ejecutivo, lo que agrava el desliz; ni fué pronunciado en un villorrio, sino en casa de españoles, y, por añadidura, en Mayagüez, nada menos que en Mayagüez, que alcanzó el más grande emporio de florecimiento, riqueza y prosperidad, como todo el mundo sabe, en tiempos de un alcalde español, don Salvador Suau. Y mientras el Consejero señor Camuñas hendía su tizona, hasta los mismos gavilanes, en el pecho de España, más de cien damas y caballeros contribuían desde los balcones del “Centro Español” al mayor realce de las fiestas de civismo consagradas al triunfo del bill Jones por la ciudad más bella de la isla, situada cerca de un paraje por donde vino a desvanecer tinieblas y fatídicos errores un tal Colón, emisario de España; en la ciudad espejo de la cortesía, que no aplaudió tamaño desahogo.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF PORTO RICO
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
SAN JUAN

Address communications to
The Attorney General
Dirijase la correspondencia al
Attorney General

March 19th, 1917.

The Honorable


The Governor of Porto Rico,

S a n J u a n, P. R.

Sir:

In accordance with your verbal request in regard to the recent complaint which has been made to the Insular government by a Spanish Consul, with reference to certain language spoken to him and alleged by him to be derogatory to the government which he represents, I have the honor to submit herewith a memorandum prepared in this office of the authorities bearing on the question. From your request, as well as from the nature of the case, I judge that you desire a statement of the existing law on the subject in the form of a memorandum, rather than in the form of an opinion from me.

Respectfully,


Howard L. Fern
Attorney General.

Encl.

11x28

LEGAL MEMORANDUM

ON

THE RIGHT OF A FOREIGN CONSUL TO MAKE A COMPLAINT TO THE GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO DEROGATORY REMARKS CONCERNING THE COUNTRY WHICH HE REPRESENTS, MADE TO HIM BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

RIGHTS GIVEN BY TREATIES.

The Treaty of Paris, Art. XIV, gives Spain the right to establish consular officers in the ports and places of the Islands which were ceded, or over which sovereignty was relinquished by the Treaty.

"The Treaty of Friendship and General Relations" of July 3, 1902, between Spain and the United States, provided in Art. 21, as follows:

"The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents of the two High Contracting Parties, shall have the right to address the authorities of the respective countries, national or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their respective consular districts, for the purpose of complaining of any infraction of the treaties or conventions existing between the two countries, or for purposes of information, or for the protection of the rights and interests of their countrymen, whom, if absent, such consular officers shall be presumed to represent.

If such application shall not receive proper attention, such consular officers may, in the absence of the diplomatic agent of their country, apply directly to the Government of the country to which they are commissioned."

This article is contained in practically all of the recent consular treaties between the United States and foreign nations (See for example Treaty of 1871 with the German Empire). Although I have not carefully examined other consular treaties, apparently the rights given to consuls in regard to the matters referred to in this section are not enlarged by Article 28 of the same Treaty,

which gives to Consuls General, Consuls, etc., of Spain "all the rights, immunities, and privileges which are, or may hereafter be granted to the officers of the same grade of the most favored nation."

The other sections of the Treaty of Friendship in regard to consuls do not bear on the point here under discussion. A clear distinction is drawn between consuls and ambassadors or diplomatic agents, both by the Treaty of 1902 with Spain, and by international law in general. The Treaty deals with diplomatic officers and consuls in separate sections and treats them entirely distinctly. This distinction is in accordance with the general principles of international law. 2 Corpus Juris 1305,

"Section 29 - B. 1. Although some expressions of Vattel appear to countenance a different opinion, it is well settled that a consul is not entitled, by virtue of his office merely, to the immunities of a foreign minister, but is subject, civilly and criminally like other residents, to the tribunals of the country in which he resides. He is, however, upon principle and international usage, entitled to the liberty and safety necessary to the proper discharge of his functions. Thus a consul is generally exempt from personal taxes; from liability to have soldiers quartered in his house; from arrest for political reasons; from jury duty, and from militia duty; and a consul who, by express treaty, is not amenable to the process of the courts cannot be forced, by compulsory process, to attend as a witness."

A case closely in point is that of "The Anne", 3 Wheaton 435. Here a neutral Spanish Consul, without any special authority from his government, interposed a claim in a prize proceeding brought in regard to a British ship which was captured by a privateer during the War of 1812. The consul claimed that the capture was made in the territorial waters of Spanish San Domingo. In holding that the consul had no standing to intervene in the action, the court said, in an opinion by Mr. Justice Story:

"And this brings us to the second question in the cause; and that is, whether it was competent for the Spanish consul, merely by virtue of his office, and without the special authority of his government, to interpose a claim in this case for the assertion of the violated rights of his sovereign? We are of opinion, that his office confers on him no such legal competency. A consul, though a public agent, is supposed to be clothed with authority only for commercial purposes. He has an undoubted right to interpose claims for the restitution of property belonging to the subjects of his own country; but he is not considered as a minister, or diplomatic agent of his sovereign, intrusted, by virtue of his office, with authority to represent him in his negotiations with foreign states, or to vindicate his prerogatives. There is no doubt that his sovereign may especially entrust him with such authority; but in such case, his diplomatic character is superadded to his ordinary powers, and ought to be recognized by the government within whose dominions he assumes to exercise it. There is no suggestion or proof of any such delegation of special authority in this case; and therefore, we consider this claim as asserted by an incompetent person, and on that ground, it ought to be dismissed. It is admitted that a claim by a public minister, or, in his absence, by a chargé d'affaires, in behalf of his sovereign, would be good. But in making this admission, it is not to be understood that it can be made in a court of justice, without the assent or sanction of the government in whose courts the cause is depending."

In Von Theodorovich v. Franz Josef Ben. Ass'n., 154 Fed. 912, the Austrian Consul sued to restrain a beneficial association from using the name and portrait of the Emperor Franz Josef in advertising its business, on the ground (1) that it was offensive to the Emperor; and (2) that it was a fraud on Austria-Hungarian residents of the United States. The court granted an injunction on the 2nd ground, quoting part of a section of the Treaty between the United States and Austria-Hungaria, which was identical with the section above quoted from the Treaty with Spain. The court held,

however, that the Consul had no standing in court to object to the use of the Emperor's picture merely because it was offensive to the Emperor or his subjects.

In 1 Opin. A. G. U. S. 41, it was held that a consul was not within the protection afforded by R. S. 4762; U. S. 1916 p. 7610, providing that

"Every person . . . who assaults, strikes, wounds, imprisons, or in any other manner offers violence to the person of a public minister, in violation of the laws of nations, shall be imprisoned for not more than three years, and fined at the discretion of the court."

It was accordingly held that a riot before the house of a foreign consul by a tumultuous assembly, requiring him to give up certain persons supposed to be resident with him, and insulting him with improper language, was not an offense within this section. The Attorney General stated that the only remedy of the consul, if any existed, was an ordinary criminal prosecution in court.

It is well settled that a consul does not have the privileges and immunities which are accorded to ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives. In United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U. S. 649, 678, the court said:

"Consuls, as such, and unless expressly invested with a diplomatic character in addition to their ordinary powers, are not considered as entrusted with authority to represent their sovereign in his intercourse with foreign States or to vindicate his prerogatives, or entitled by the law of nations to the privileges and immunities of ambassadors or public ministers, but are subject to the jurisdiction, civil and criminal, of the courts of the country in which they reside. 1 Kent. Com. 44; Story Conflict of Laws sec. 48; Wheaton Int. Law (8th ed.) sec. 249; The Anne (1818), 3 Wheat. 435, 445, 446; Gittings v. Crawford (1838) Taney 1, 10; In re Baiz (1890), 135 U. S. 403, 424."

"A consul is not such a public minister as to be entitled to the privileges pertaining to that character, nor is he under the special protection of the law of nations. He is entitled to privileges to a certain extent, such as safe conduct, but he is not entitled to the jus gentium." 1 Kent Commentaries p. 44.

2 Corpus Juris p. 1298:

"A consul is a commercial agent appointed by a government to reside in a foreign country. . . . A consul is distinguished from a minister or other diplomatic agent or officer by the commercial character of his office. . . .

Page 1306, note 415 (a):

"A consul ~~that~~ is not the representative of his nation, nor is he employed in the management of national concerns. He is no more than a commercial agent, attending to individual interests." Huger, J., in State v. De la Foret, 11 S. C. L. 217-218; Foelix Int. Law (quot. Leonard v. Premio-Real, 11 Que. L. 128)."

Page 1306:

By virtue of his office a consul is clothed with authority only for commercial purposes, and he cannot exercise diplomatic functions, even though placed in charge of the location by the minister, unless his nation is not otherwise represented, nor can he by virtue of his office, and without the special authority of his government, interpose a claim for the assertion of ~~foreign rights~~ violated rights of his sovereign." (Citing The Anne, and Von Thodorovich v. Franz Josef Assn., supra).

It seems clear that the consul in the case in hand is endeavoring to "interpose a claim for the assertion of violated rights of his sovereign" within the meaning

of this language, in his complaint in regard to the alleged derogatory language in regard to the nation which he represents.

See also Gittings v. Crawford, 10 Fed. Cas. #5465; In re Iasigi, 79 Fed. 751.

It is held, however, that insults by a foreign government to a consul are the proper subject of apology and redress by the government responsible for them. Moore Int. Law Digest Vol. 5, p. 40:

"Insults by a foreign government to a consul, or encroachments by it on his rights, will justify a demand that in addition to other redress 'the Flag of the United States shall be honored with a salute,' "citing Seward to Mr. Harvey.

In accordance with this principle it is held that the search of the person of a foreign consul, his imprisonment, and the carrying off of his archives by the General of a U. S. Army in a captured city, is a violation of the law of nations for which the Government of the United States will apologize and give suitable redress. Moore Int. Law Digest p. 41.

The cases in which this doctrine has been applied, however, are cases in which there has been actual physical interference with the person of the consul by the military or civil authorities of the government to which he was accredited. None of the cases cited by Moore or which I have been able to find in any of the encyclopedias or other authorities come anywhere near holding that mere language used by a government official, and alleged by a foreign consul to be derogatory of the nation which he represents, gives any cause of action or ground of complaint to the consul.

March 19, 1917.

G.S.B.

March 28, 1917.

Mr. William P. Castleman,
American Creosoting Company,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 13th instant has just been received. I was very glad to get it and recall very pleasantly our acquaintance upon the occasion that you mention. I am glad to learn that you have returned to Kentucky to live and I hope you will enjoy your new work very much.

I appreciate your writing to me and will be glad to see you again sometime, and if it should prove to be convenient to you from a business point of view, I should be glad to have you come to Porto Rico. I am sure you would enjoy it, for it is a beautiful island with a delightful climate both in winter and summer.

Assuring you of my very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Governor.

11878

F.P.

AMERICAN CREOSOTING CO.

INCORPORATED
GENERAL OFFICES

401 WEST MAIN STREET
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY AT LOUISVILLE

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 BRUNSWICK, GA.
 RUSSELL, KY.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.
 SPRINGFIELD, MO.
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 MARION, ILL.
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
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CABLE ADDRESS "AMCRECO" LOUISVILLE
WESTERN UNION CODES USED

SALES DEPARTMENT
WM. P. CASTLEMAN

March 13th., 1917.

Honorable Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

My dear Governor Yager;-

While it is only natural to suppose that you will have long since forgotten the incident, the writer is much pleased to recall to you the very enjoyable trip east he had with you sometime ago, as, in fact, you were with your family, en route to your post, on your initial trip to Porto Rico.

It may aid you in recalling our meeting to remind you that we discussed grand opera, art etc., at the time, in which work I had been engaged for a number of years, and was even at that time with the Metropolitan of New York, and more particularly when I tell you that I introduced myself to you as the grandson of your old friend, Judge W. S. Pryor.

I have intended for quite some time to take the liberty to write to you and assure you of the pleasure it would be to me to again meet with you, and I hope that I may have this opportunity sometime when you are visiting your old home, for, as you see, the ' call ' from old Kentucky was too strong for me to resist, and I have been fortunate in being able to return to my old State under the most splendid circumstances, as I have for sometime been associated with the above most substantial organization, and pleased to say that we do quite a good deal of business in Porto Rico, in supplying railroad cross ties, telephone and telegraph poles and other creosoted material, in all kinds of shapes, as we are so splendidly equipped to do from our plants at Bogalusa, Louisiana, and Brunswick, Georgia, etc.

11X98

Governor Yager.

3-13-17

I have even hoped that sometime, I might visit Porto Rico in pursuit of even more of this kind of business, which, when things become a little more settled and our activities are not curtailed to the extent they are at this time, owing to embargos etc., in the foreign countries from which we obtain much of our product, - may even yet come to pass.

In the meantime, I beg that you will forgive me for having presumed to take up so much of your time with something in which you will be so little interested and at the same time allow me to express a wish that you will have me notified when you are next in Kentucky that I may give myself the pleasure of paying a call upon you.

With the assurance of my respectful compliments and best wishes always, believe me, my dear Governor Yager,

Most faithfully yours



WPC/c

April 3, 1917.

Mr. R. B. Childs,
Arecibo, Porto Rico.

My dear Childs:

I have received a letter which is unlike any that I have ever received before, and I do not know anything better to do with it than to send it over to you.

It seems to me that here's your chance.

When you have read it and finished with it you may return it to me. I desire to keep it as a souvenir.

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

(Encl.)

117 28

April 11, 1917.

Dear Sir:

I am writing a word in behalf of Mr. Charles W. Fowler, an American engineer residing at present in Porto Rico, who is applying for a commission in the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

I know Mr. Fowler to be a gentleman of good character and of general ability, and I am told that he has an excellent reputation as an engineer, and on that account I feel confident that he would be able to render good service in the Officers' Reserve Corps of Engineers.

I trust, therefore, that you will be able to make use of him and to give him an appointment to the position that he seeks

Very respectfully yours,

Governor.

The Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

11x98

Georgetown, Kentucky, June 30, 1917.

Hon. Arthur Yager,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

Dear Governor:

I just wrote your Commission of Education, Hon. P. I. Miller, a communication, thanking him for prompt consideration of my inquiry which you had so kindly referred to him some time ago, viz.- a superintendency in the schools of Porto Rico.

He informs me that he cannot appoint to any supervisory position, without, first - one year's experience in Porto Rican schools.

Wish I could do two honest years' work in one. I do wish it were possible to secure position of promise, where I might render successful service - Porto Rico, or adjacent Islands.

I wrote Commissioner Miller that, if desired, I would forward testimonials of results, as Supt., of Graded, High and Consolidated schools in Kentucky.

Governor, many of our Georgetown Boys are "enlisted", - have "gone" to answer the U. S. War Call. What about your son, "Holmes"? Is he in conscript call? On the 18th inst., 2 till 4 P. M., our able Congressman, Hon. J. C. Cantrill, made stirring, patriotic speech to the citizens of Scott County- the court house packed with ladies and gentlemen applauding their eloquent statesman. Governor, wish you had been present again to add enthusiasm, as on November the 6th. On my return home from "Cantrill's Big Speech", I quickly wrote the enclosed to "Old Glory" - all Cantrill's inspiration.

Has it any merit?

(30 June 17)

Season fine in Ky., prospects for "gardens"
"crops" etc., in Blue Grass - best I've ever seen. Our best
wishes for you, yours, Porto Rico - and all Uncle Sam's; A Glorious
Fourth!

Very sincerely,

W.R. Chandler.

The Filson Historical Society

THE U. S. WAR CALL.



Americans, to the front to face the firing line!
Perchance, to the bottom where the pearls brighter shine;
But whatever the fate to America's son -
All honor to Old Glory when victory is won.

Brave, Our Boys answer the Wonderful Woodrow -
For dear Uncle Sam we're all willing to go,
Mar our honey-moons, break the home tie,
But to honor Old Glory we're willing to die.

Blazing war ships, submarines, battles mid-air -
Forty-eight States our allegiance we swear;
E pluribus unum, our National seal -
Froud spirit of Old Glory all nations shall feel.

Autocracy to none, democracy for all,
In humanity's name hear Uncle Sam's call -
That American Liberty the whole world may share,
The Stars in Old Glory a "State of War" declare.

The Navy? The Army? Well, either's all right -
Wherever Uncle Sam says we're ready to fight;
Trusting our Creator in our Country's call -
The Stars in Old Glory shall conquer all.

Prussian tyranny! Imp "pretenders" of all ages -
False friends to science and civilized sages;
Prince of devils! thy empire must fall -
God in Old Glory answers mankind's call.

World's noblest Entente, our warrior Allies -
Thy Bars and our Stars emblazon earth's skies;
America's sons thy soldiers patriotic would be -
Protect Old Glory, thou Author of Liberty.



Contributed to our Country's Cause
June 30, 1917, Georgetown, Ky.,

— Will Chandler.

06 X 11

July 3, 1917.

Mr. Paul Carter,
Whitehall Building,
Battery Park, N. Y. City.

My dear Mr. Carter:

I am writing to ask you to take up again the matter of attempting to secure a housekeeper for the Governor's palace here in San Juan.

I can not hope that you will succeed as well a second time as you did in the case of Mrs. Stiles; but I hope you will come as near to it as you can. I think if you consult with Mrs. Stiles she can probably aid you in securing the proper sort of woman and also in describing the work and the conditions of the place to any woman who may be considering acceptance. I am sure Mrs. Stiles will be willing to help all she can.

I have delayed writing to you in the hope that possibly Mrs. Stiles might even yet change her mind and agree to come back, but of course now I fear this is impossible.

I think it possible that before long I may also have to ask your aid in securing another butler and valet; but at present there is no vacancy in this position, but you may keep your eye open for possible substitute in this position also, because I think it likely from certain indications that there will be a vacancy before many months.

Please remember us all most cordially to Mrs. Stiles, and with best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

Governor.

11x 98

July 13, 1917.

Honorable Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, P.R.

My dear Governor:

I congratulate you on the very fine showing of your registration, as reported by cable. in the matter of the officers training camp and I think perhaps there will be delay There has been here delay/in calling out the men

drawn in Porto Rico. It is found that, notwithstanding every effort, material for the new Army is not forthcoming as rapidly as was anticipated and it is possible that it will be November before it will be possible to supply Porto Rico with the material necessary for the men to be drawn there.

It is now contemplated that there will be two full regiments and a training battalion of Infantry organized in Porto Rico. This will make a body of 6000 or 7000 men. It is now contemplated that 200 Porto Ricans will be selected with a view to their being prepared for commissions in the new Army and that there will

y be brought to some training camp in the United States for the period of their training. Personally, I had preferred Porto Rico for this on the grounds of economy to the government and convenience of the men, but

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(13 Jul 17)

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it seems that the War Department was governed more by the necessity of economizing in officers who would be competent to do the training and by the advantage that it would be to the men selected in Porto Rico to come to the United States to undergo their training with American young men of the same class.

Before this reaches you I shall probably have cabled you of the decision.

Very sincerely,

Chief of Bureau.

The Filson Historical Society

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON

July 11, 1917.

Hon. Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, P. R.

My dear Governor:-

Replying to your letter of July 3rd, in reference to the expenses incident to the registration in Porto Rico, you are informed that the steps you have taken are approved by this office.

Funds will be immediately placed to the credit of Mr. Van Deusen, from which he is authorized to reimburse you for the expenditure of Insular Funds. The cost of extra clerk hire, office expenses, printing, transportation and translation are good charges against the appropriation and are covered by the Regulations Governing Disbursements Incident to the Registration and Selective Draft.

This office heartily appreciates the cooperation of yourself and the officials in the Insular and Municipal Government in the work of registration.

By direction of GENERAL CROWDER:


Major General, Ret.

RGJ-gzw.

11x 28

July 5, 1917.

The Provost Marshal General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Van Deusen, Federal Disbursing Officer, is forwarding his bond by this boat. Owing to distance and irregular mail service we have not been able to get the Disbursing Officer appointed, qualified and supplied with funds soon enough to make some of the payments necessary in connection with the registration. Our registration will take place day after to-morrow. We have been working rapidly and earnestly for three or four weeks in making the necessary preparations and in advertising the matter among the illiterate peons throughout the mountains of Porto Rico.

It will be necessary for us to pay some of the salaries of the extra clerks that have been employed before it is possible for Mr. Van Deusen to be supplied with funds from Washington for this purpose. We have also had all of the printing done, much of it in both languages, and incurred other expenses some of which ought to be paid promptly. I suggest the following method of accomplishing this: I will pay out of Insular funds these most urgent expenses, take a receipt from each payee on a regular Federal voucher; then

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(3 Jul 17)

-2-

when funds are furnished to Mr. Van Deusen, I shall present a voucher to him for the amount advanced by me from Insular funds, and attach the Federal vouchers of the payees to support my voucher for reimbursement.

This seems to me to be the simplest and most direct method of getting over the difficulty and is at the same time in accordance with the regulations of the Federal Government. All conditions are a little different in Porto Rico from those on the continent, and I am sure you will give us a little leeway in carrying out this important work. We have employed and are employing almost all of the officials of the Insular Government and the Municipal Governments in the work of registration and they will do this work without extra compensation, so that most of the expenses which the Federal Government will be asked to pay will be for extra clerk hire, the office expenses of the Military Commission, printing, transportation and traveling expenses, etc. We were practically compelled by the exigencies of the situation to get this registration over before the elections, the date of which was fixed in the Jones Bill for July 16. So we had to work rapidly and this may have increased the expense a little.

We are hoping to make the registration practically complete on July 5 and that the total will be in the

(3 June 17)

-3-

neighborhood of 100,000 men. Should some of the illiterate jibaros or the sick or absentees fail to get in on that day thru ignorance or other unforeseen difficulty, we will try to arrange to register them later.

Very sincerely yours,

governor.

The Filson Historical Society

August 15, 1917.

Mr. Paul S. Carter,
Whitshall Building,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Carter;

I have been hoping to hear something from you with reference to the matter of a housekeeper for the Palace. I heard that you had had an operation performed and would not be able to attend to your work for sometime. I hope you are well and can give the matter attention now.

I want you also to look out for a butler and valet combined. The present butler, who has been with me two or three years, is scheduled to leave the last of this month, so we shall be without butler and housekeeper both. Perhaps we could do for a while with one of these places filled, but we shall need one very much.

With best wishes and hoping you have recovered your health, I am

Sincerely yours,

Governor.

P.S.- In case Mr. Carter is unable to give this attention, I should be glad of the assistance of Mr. Stiles in the matter, consulting with his mother.

117 x 98

September 11, 1917.

Mr. Paul S. Carter,
Whitehall Building,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Carter:

Your cablegram, with reference to your search for housekeeper and butler, was received last night.

Inasmuch as this is a season in which there is little or no entertainment going on at the palace, and inasmuch as the Governor and his family will likely be away for a time in the autumn, we think it likely that we could get on until Christmas with one only of the places filled.

On that account, if you can secure a good, competent housekeeper who could come down in the near future, say sometime next month, we could probably postpone the search for a butler.

I am in hopes, therefore, that you will find a suitable lady for the position. I am sure you will confer with Mrs. Stiles as to the sort of woman most likely to succeed, as Mrs. Stiles understands with great definiteness the exact nature of the duties which will devolve upon the one selected.

Please keep me posted as to the progress of your negotiations and accept my appreciation for your assistance.

I hope you have completely recovered your health. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Governor.



EXPOSICION DE CHICAGO 1914
MEDALLA DE ORO

EXPOSICION INTERNACIONAL DE LONDRES 1908
DIPLOMA DE GRAN PREMIO Y MEDALLA DE ORO

40 ANIVERSARIO COLONIZACION CRISTIANA EN PTO. RICO
MEDALLA DE ORO

EXPOSICION INTERNACIONAL DE AMSTERDAM 1909
DIPLOMA DE GRAN PREMIO Y MEDALLA DE ORO

EXPOSICION INTERNACIONAL DE NAPOLES 1910
GRAN PREMIO Y MEDALLA DE ORO

GRAN EXPOSICION INTERNACIONAL DE FOTOGRAFIA
EN PARIS 1911
GRAN PREMIO Y MEDALLA DE ORO

EXPOSICION INTERNACIONAL REUNIDA EN ROMA 1911
GRAN PREMIO Y MEDALLA DE ORO

1ª FERIA INSULAR DE PUERTO RICO
DIPLOMA Y MEDALLA DE ORO



Fotografía Colorado

TALLER PARA LA FABRICACION DE PELICULAS
CINEMATOGRAFICAS.
TALLER DE FOTOGRAFADO.

San Juan, P. R., 20 de Setbre. de 1917.

Honorable Gobernador de

Puerto-Rico, San Juan.

Estimado Gobernador y amigo:-

Tengo el honor de remitirle una docena de fotografías del mejor negativo de los que tuve el gusto de hacerle cuando honró mi casa, rogándole acepte el modesto obsequio, como una prueba de la consideración y estima á V., de su buen amigo y seguro servidor.

The Filson Historical Society

86 x 11

November 21, 1917.

Mr. H. L. Cochran, Cashier,
American Colonial Bank,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

My dear Mr. Cochran;

I am writing to request you to exchange for me my interim certificate for two \$1000 bonds, registered of the First Liberty Loan issue, for two similar four-percent bonds of the Second Issue, and authorize you to charge up to my account the necessary cost chargeable to me in making this exchange.

Inasmuch as I shall probably not be in Porto Rico for a while during the next few weeks, I also request you to make for me the necessary payments on my subscription of \$500 for the Second Liberty Bonds, as they fall due and charge these payments to my account in your bank.

I shall greatly appreciate this service on your part.

Yours very truly,

Governor.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON



May 27, 1918.

Honorable Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

My dear Governor Yager:

I think perhaps my letter of April 29 was misleading, for the reason that I did not transmit therewith a copy of the requirements for admission to the Departments of the Judge Advocate General and the Provost Marshal General. I enclose copy of the form letter herewith.

Will you kindly consider these requirements in connection with the recommendations which you have submitted or may hereafter submit in response to my letter of April 29, 1918.

Very truly yours,

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

EHC-vbr
Encl.

The Filson Historical Society

11298

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

April 6, 1918.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Subject: Work of J.A.G DEPT.

This memorandum is prepared with a view to having at hand a comprehensive outline of the work performed by the Judge Advocate General's Department, both in the field and in this office, and the organization thereof. A general discussion of the class of work performed will properly precede a more detailed statement of the organization for that work.

The Judge Advocate General's department is the only branch of the military establishment which Congress has designed to act in the capacity of giving legal advice. Specifically, the Judge Advocate General is, by section 1199, Revised Statutes, required to

"receive, revise and cause to be recorded all courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions, and perform such other duties as have been performed heretofore by the Judge Advocate General of the Army."

This Congressional assignment of duty carries with it, under the duties performed by the Judge Advocate General prior to the enactment of that section, the duty of giving legal advice to the Secretary of War and all bureaus and departments of the Army. It makes him, in fact, the general counsel for the War Department, which is, figuratively speaking, with respect to the funds expended, men employed, property controlled, and activities engaged in, probably the largest corporation in the world.

The field covered in the work of the Judge Advocate General's department covers all branches of the law traversed by the civil practitioner, and includes many more questions at constitutional law, international law, conflict of laws, admiralty law, administrative law, and statutory construction and drafting than would come to a civil practitioner even though he were serving as the general counsel of a civil institution of equal magnitude with the War Department.

On account of recent legislation, which puts under Federal regulation, with respect to intoxicating liquors and prostitution, civil communities adjacent to Army camps, and provides for the acquirement of sites for cantonments and other Army activities by the condemnation of land; and on account of claims for damage arising through the operation of a largely increased and newly organized force, this department, particularly those officers of it who are serving as judge advocates of tactical divisions, are constantly brought into legal contact with civil communities and with Federal and State civil officials and courts. These conditions require that the judge advocates so situated shall have a broad general knowledge of law, a thorough knowledge of the Federal statutes and the judicial and administrative interpretation thereof, and also demands that they be able to quickly familiarize themselves with state laws with which the interests of the United States conflict. These officers must know when to assert the interests of the United States as paramount, and when to recognize the rights of a civil community under their own laws. It is essential that every division judge advocate have an accurate knowledge of the laws, both state and Federal, which relate to real property and the determination and measurement of damages in any situation, and the liability of the Federal government therefor.

In addition to the work normally performed by division judge advocates, they have been and are being required to represent the United States in contesting habeas corpus proceedings instituted for the release of men

inducted into the service of the United States under the Selective Draft Act, and others, such as minors, who have voluntarily enlisted. Many of these habeas corpus cases involve close questions of law which require on the part of the officer representing the government a thorough knowledge of the inherent war powers of the Government, and of the constitutional provisions relating to the power of Congress to take citizens into the service of the United States, or to retain them therein when they attempt upon various grounds to have their enlistments declared void. Similarly, cases of conflict between the military and state authorities have arisen through efforts of State courts to hold soldiers of the United States for trial for minor offenses. In such cases it is necessary to assert and maintain the paramount right of the United States to the service of the soldier. Division judge advocates are also continually passing upon the advisability of surrendering to civil jurisdictions men who have been indicted for minor offenses in civil courts, but who are now in the service of the United States. This class of work calls for an exercise of the most discriminating judgment and a diplomatic handling of the situation as well.

Particularly in the forces abroad a considerable amount of work connected with the execution of wills by persons in the military service, and the preparation for them of legal instruments and letters designed to compose financial and other affairs arising in the United States, is devolved upon division judge advocates, by reason of the fact that in such forces they are the only officers of legal training who are equipped with libraries and other facilities enabling them to adequately perform such duties.

The personnel of the Judge Advocate General's Department now consists of one hundred sixty-four officers on active duty, of whom thirty-five are on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington, and the others in divisions, departments, lines of communication and ports of embarkation. Judge advocates upon the staffs of division and other commanders having court-martial jurisdiction perform in the first instance for that command the duties which have been described for the department in general; but such field work is ultimately and finally revised in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

The personnel of the office in Washington is organized into eight divisions, with the Judge Advocate General and his two principal assistants supervising the whole. The variety of work will be indicated by the designations of those divisions, which are as follows:

1. The Executive Division.
2. The Military Justice Division.
3. The War Laws Division.
4. The Division of Titles, Accounts, Claims and Fiscal Affairs.
5. The Constitutional and International Law Division.
6. The Civil Administration Division.
7. The Statutory Construction and Legislative Draft Division.
8. The General Administration Division.

Of these divisions, the Division of Titles, Accounts, Claims and Fiscal Affairs has a sub-section devoted to admiralty law exclusively. The Military Justice Division is divided into six sections, of which the first has to do with opinions, investigations and reports; the second with cases relating to the cases of officers and cases in which death sentences have been imposed; the third, cases involving sentences to penitentiary confinement and other action under G. O. 7, War Department, 1918; the fourth with cases involving confinement in the disciplinary barracks or elsewhere, other than a penitentiary, for periods of more than ten years; the fifth with cases involving confinement in the disciplinary barracks or elsewhere, other than a penitentiary, for periods from one to ten years; and the sixth with cases involving sentences to punishment less than confinement for one year.

(6 Apr. 18)

It is as a bureau of military justice that the functions of the Department touch personally and individually each officer and enlisted man in the military establishment. The rights, duties and obligations of all military persons are established and regulated by a military code, consisting of both written and unwritten law. A member of the establishment is required to conform not only to this special code, but also to the general law of the land, and such conformity may be in a general way designated as discipline. Discipline is maintained in the last analysis by the exertion of military power through regularly established tribunals which function in accordance with a penal code, technically known as the Articles of War. This code is enacted by Congress under its power to make rules and regulations for the government of the Army. An offender against it is charged, arrested, tried, sentenced and punished in strict accord with the Articles, and with the general law governing the determination of the guilt or innocence of an accused. The code is a complete code of penal law, both substantive and adjective. Discipline must be maintained in strict accordance with the code and with justice.

The proceedings of every case tried by court-martial must be accurately and completely recorded and forwarded to the office of the Judge Advocate General for review, and that authority makes necessary revision in order that justice may be done every accused man. All human tribunals are imperfect, and especially imperfect will be the military tribunals of our newly created Army. The officers constituting the courts have not been experienced in the school of war and in military law, and have only recently come from civil life. Besides, this is the first democratic army that America has ever raised. Its members come from the fields and factories; from every class of society, and from every walk of life. Both officers and men alike are uninitiated to military methods and requirements. The spirit of such an army is bound to be of the highest quality, notwithstanding there will be abundant opportunity for the exercise of authority on the part of those who have it, and for numerous infractions of discipline on the part of men who have had no opportunity to acquire the necessary appreciation of discipline. Courts-martial may be expected to be rather frequent, and errors in procedure numerous. The review enjoined by law to be carried out in the office of the Judge Advocate General must be made with all the more cautious regard for the rights of individuals so strangely circumstanced in a new institution. This the people will demand; this, in justice to the Army and the individuals thereof, this office must do. To discharge the duty thus imposed upon it, its personnel must be selected with scrupulous care.

(SIGNED) E. H. CROWDER,
Judge Advocate General.

Junio 5, 1918.

A quien pueda interesar:

El portador de esta carta, Sr. Manuel Colón Bonilla, ha prestado servicios excelentes de carácter privado y confidencial al Gobierno de Puerto Rico. Pronto saldrá de esta Isla para ocupar un nuevo empleo en Santo Domingo y le recomiendo muy cordialmente como persona de completa confianza y eficiente en esta clase de servicio.

Deseándole el mayor éxito en su nuevo trabajo y que regrese pronto a Puerto Rico, soy
Muy atentamente,

Gobernador.

June 24, 1918.

Mr. R. B. Childs,
Central "Los Caños,"
Arecibo, P. R.

My dear Childs;

I have just received your letter of the 15th instant enclosing letter from Judge Córdova Dávila to Mr. Santiago Palmer.

I was very glad indeed to see this letter of Judge Córdova's and appreciate your kindness in sending it to me.

I herewith return the letter for Mr. Palmer.

This reminds me that I have received a letter in which I feel sure you will be interested, from Mr. Spellman under date of June 7, 1918, giving his personal experience of the sinking of the "Carolina."

I enclose it herewith for your perusal and will ask that you return it to me when you will have read it.

Sincerely your friend,

CENTRAL "LOS CAÑOS."

CABLE ADDRESS:
"EDMUNDO PORTORICO"

A B C 4TH EDITION
AND WESTERN UNION
CODES.

Arecibo, Porto Rico, June 15th, 1918. 191

My Dear Governor:--

The enclosed letter from Mr. Davila, Resident Commissioner at Washington, to Mr. Santiago Palmer, at Arecibo, was handed to me by the latter with request that I send same to you.

When you have finished with it, won't you kindly return it to Mr. Palmer for his files, and oblige.

Very Sincerely,

T. B. Childs

Hon. Governor Yager,

San Juan, P.R.

86 x 11

COPY.

Felix Cordova Davila.
Resident Commissioner
Puerto Rico.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, D. C.

Mayo 28, 1918.

Mr. Santiago ^BPalmer
Arecibo, P. R.

Mi querido amigo:-

Oportunamente recibí tu cable sobre los cargos presentados contra el Gobernador. A pesar de Gompers es aquí un hombre de influencia por la representación que ostenta y por la actitud que ha asumido, apoyando al Gobierno con todas sus fuerzas en estos momentos de crisis nacional, no creo que obtenga éxito en sus ataques contra nuestra primera autoridad. Los cargos son injustos a todas luces y la Administración está en plena posesión de los hechos. El Presidente Wilson, penetrado de la verdad, no cometerá la injusticia de destituir a nuestro Gobernador en virtud de cargos apasionados e inciertos, presentados por Santiago Iglesias.

Tu cfm. amigo que te aprecia y distingue,

(Signed) Félix Córdova Dávila.

P. F.

Transylvania College
Lexington, Ky.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 12, 1918.

Dear Governor,

Permit me to thank you for a copy of your address delivered on Independence Day. It has the ring of true patriotism, and presents a constructive policy for your people.

We greatly miss you from the college circles here in Kentucky. You will be pleased to know that all the colleges are going to be over-flowing with students on account of the new Students' Army Training Corps provision by the government.

With best wishes for you and Mrs. Yager, I am

Sincerely yours,



Governor Arthur Yager,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

86 X 11

The Filson Historical Society

San Juan, P. R.
September 1918.

The National Committeeman of
the Democratic Party,
Aguadilla, Porto Rico.

Dear Sir;

I have received a letter from the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee with respect to the matter of securing contributions for this year's National Campaign, in which he requested me to cooperate with you.

I suggest that you might appoint some committees to solicit such contributions in those towns of the island where you may think it wise to do so and where work of this sort would not be likely to interfere with the approaching Liberty Loan campaign. Such committees should be composed of representative citizens, whether born on the island or the continent, who are interested in seeing our Party remain in control of the two Houses of Congress and should give an opportunity to all those who held similar views to contribute to this fund.

The committee for San Juan should be composed of two or three representative men so chosen that the matter could be properly presented to both elements of the Party here.

Some real work should be done in this matter.

9/18/18

San Juan, October 10, 1918.

My dear Doctor:-

Inasmuch as the people of San Juan have always shown a desire to have some speeches made at the close of every parade I have decided that inasmuch as this is a very natural desire on their part that in the celebration of Liberty Day it will be well to make preparation for speeches at the close of the parade.

I wish therefore to request that you would be one of the speakers to address the people on "Plaza de Colón" immediately after the parade has passed the reviewing stand, and I have asked Mr. Juan Hernández López to be the other speaker. Of course the length of the speeches will depend upon the hour of the day when the parade will have finished.

As this is a matter of National importance and is expected to have a stimulating influence upon the subscriptions to the 4th Liberty Loan I feel quite confident that you will accept this patriotic duty. In fact Mr. Hernández López has also assured me that after conferring with you that you will be willing to do so.

I shall therefore announce in the papers tomorrow that you and Mr. Hernández López will address the people of San Juan at the time and place indicated.

I also request that you will be present in the reviewing stand which will be in the usual place at the Municipal Theatre with the Governor and other officials to review the passing parade. We shall then probably cross the street and speak to the people from the Statue of Columbus, which the Chief of Police says is a much better place than the reviewing stand.

Hoping that you will be with us on that occasion,
I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Hon. José C. Barbosa,
San Juan, P. R.

1178

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITIA BUREAU

WASHINGTON

M. B. 325. 4-Porto Rico

February 11, 1919.

The Honorable Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

My dear Governor:

With reference to your letter of January 25, 1919, to the Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, concerning the organization of a National Guard for Porto Rico, which has been referred to this Bureau, I beg to inform you that this Bureau is in receipt of instructions from the Secretary of War in substance as follows:

"The future military policy of the War Department has not been announced. This policy will involve questions affecting the National Guard organizations. In order not to handicap or interfere with the formulation of a proper future military policy, it is deemed unwise at this time to proceed with a reorganization of the National Guard."

Until the foregoing policy is modified this Bureau is unable to authorize the organization of a National Guard for Porto Rico. It is believed that a definite military policy will be announced in the near future and if the Act of June 3, 1916, will be continued as the military policy in so far as it pertains to the National Guard, this Bureau will recommend the detailing of an experienced officer for duty in connection with the organization of a National Guard in Porto Rico.

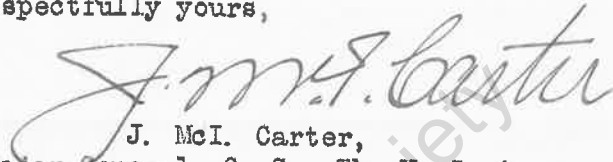
In regard to the detailing of Major Luis Raul Esteves, U. S. Army, to command this Porto Rico National Guard regiment, you are advised that under the provision of Section 100, Act of June 3, 1916, the President can authorize his commission in such an organization and recommendation to this effect will be made by this Bureau if the provisions of law are continued in effect or if any other act of Congress which replaced the present law contains a provision whereby his detail can be made.

(11 Feb 19)

- 2 -

As soon as a definite policy has been determined as to National Guard, this Bureau will take the necessary action in the matter and you will be duly informed.

Very respectfully yours,



J. McI. Carter,
Major General, G. S., The U. S. Army,
Chief, Militia Bureau

The Filson Historical Society

In reply refer to
M.B. 325.4-Porto Rico.

February 11, 1919.

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86X11

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J. McI. Carter,
Major General, G. S., The U. S. Army,
Chief, Militia Bureau

The Filson Historical Society

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1919.

Honorable Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

My dear Governor Yager:

There has been sent you today, under separate cover, an autographed copy of my Second Report to the Secretary of War on the operations of the Selective Draft.

I have sought in this way to make of record not only an official relation which has been of the pleasantest character but, as well, an official recognition of the indebtedness of the National Headquarters to you for your faithful and self-sacrificing devotion to a patriotic National duty in the administration within your State of the Selective Service Law.

Very truly yours,


Provost Marshal General.

EHC-vbr

11 x 16

May 20, 1919.

My dear Mr. Cautiño:

Your letter informing me of your resignation as Alcalde of your city, and of the fact that the Council had accepted your resignation to take effect next month, has been duly received.

It is with unusual regret that I find myself compelled to give you up as mayor of one of our important cities in Porto Rico. You have made an efficient and excellent mayor of your city because you have brought to your official duties not only fine business capacity and administrative skill, but also that spirit of patriotic service, which is as rare as it is important, in the public service of all countries.

I congratulate you upon your record, and hope that sometime you may find it possible to return to the public service of your city and your country.

With best wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness, I am

Very sincerely your friend,

Hon. Genaro Cautiño,
Alcalde of Guayama,
Guayama, P. R.

Governor.

11x98

San Juan, Porto Rico,
September 24, 1919.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to introduce to you the bearer, Mr. Antonio Cabral, who was formerly for sometime the consular representative of the Dominican Republic, here at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Mr. Cabral is going to the United States upon a business trip connected with some interests which he owns in Santo Domingo.

Any courtesies extended to him will be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Governor of Porto Rico.

San Juan, P. R., October 10, 1919.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 30th ultimo just received. Your information as to the possible appointment as a new attorney general of the former Treasurer who advised me not to destroy the hair tonic, is entirely incorrect. There is no former Treasurer of Porto Rico now in the Island. I suppose reference is made to the present Treasurer of Porto Rico, Mr. Benedicto, but I have no thought of appointing him as attorney general in the first place and in the second place he never advised me not to destroy the so-called "Floralina" or hair tonic.

He reported to me that the U. S. District Attorney had advised that this alcoholado could not be legally destroyed but might be returned to the manufacturers under certain conditions but that he himself was doubtful about this matter and would not consent to the return without my approval. As I did not approve, this course was not followed.

I am sure that neither you nor your correspondents in Porto Rico have any desire to do anybody any in-

11x28

(10 Oct 19)

2.

justice in this matter. As you probably realize the enforcement of prohibition is a difficult and perplexing matter in many parts of the United States and we have had our troubles here. We have still been unable to ascertain from the legal advisors of the Government whether we can legally destroy this "Floralina" and we still have it on our hands, but we have stopped all production of it and gathered all that had been produced and have refused to give it back to the manufacturers under any conditions, but we are still in doubt as to what the courts will decide as to its destruction.

I will add that the man whom I have recommended for appointment as Attorney General is absolutely sound on the question of prohibition.

Very respectfully,

Governor of Porto Rico.

Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts,
206 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.,
Washington, D. C.

AY.SDS

President,
REV. W. R. WEDDERSPOON, D.D.
CHICAGO

Secretary
REV. LUCIUS C. CLARK

Superintendent and Treasurer,
REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, PH.D.

Ass't Superintendent,
REV. HENRY N. PRINGLE

Anti-Alcohol Advocate
MR. CLINTON N. HOWARD

Auditor,
MR. B. B. BASSETT
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

International Reform Bureau, Inc.

FOUNDED 1895

Platform and Program: We count it the supreme reform to enlist religious forces in reform, in fulfillment of the second great commandment of Moses and Christ, which requires those who are right with God personally to get men right with men socially. In the all-embracing scope of religion we behold a "far-flung battle line," with regeneration in the main centre; legislation and law enforcement on the left wing; moral education, on a Bible basis, in school and out, on the right wing. We inform and arouse and express public sentiment to create a better moral environment, and make a "better world" here and now. We proffer co-operation to all associations that stand for the suppression of intoxicants, gambling, and other commercialized vices; for the substitution of recreation for dissipation; for the protection of the young against narcotics; for one day's rest in seven; for the encouragement of reading that comes into life as an inspiration to usefulness, and for arbitration and conciliation instead of industrial and international war.

A Bureau of Lectures, Literature, and Law for Promoting Moral and Social Reforms

206 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE S. E., WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 30, 1919.

Hon. Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, P. R.

Dear Sir:

We not only have a branch in Porto Rico, as you know, but many friends and correspondents there, and word comes to me from one of these outside of our own company that it is anticipated by some in the political field that you will appoint as a new attorney general the former treasurer who advised you not to destroy the hair tonic that had been fraudulently sold in great quantities as a beverage, but only to give it back to the manufacturers and require a little more poison to be added.

Surely in these days when we are soon to have the constitutional amendment in hand for enforcement, no one should be appointed to such an office who is not above suspicion of any laxity on this subject, on which the people have declared their purpose so emphatically.

Hoping that this is an unwarranted expectation, and that you will delight all good men by a courageous appointment of a fearless assistant in this office, I am -

Yours for a "better world" here and now,

Wilbur F. Crafts

REV. E. W. THWING
Oriental Secretary, Peking

PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLL
Foreign Field Secretary

MRS. WILBUR F. CRAFTS
Honorary Missionary Secretary

MRS. ROSE E. PENNELL
Office Secretary and Cashier

PHONE, LINCOLN 1955
CABLE ADDRESS: INREFBU



111 x 11

The Message of the Hour—Americanism as the cure of Bolshivism.

"LIBERTY UNDER LAW,"

Great Utterances on Obedience to Law and Law Enforcement

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: "Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges, let it be written in primers, spelling books and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpits, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice, and, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation, and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

Gov. J. M. Patterson, Democrat, of Ohio, to Gov. W. T. Cobb, Republican, of Maine:

"Every patriotic and honest citizen must admit that all the laws on the statute books of the state should be obeyed and enforced; no one citizen has more right than any other to select what he will obey and what he will not obey. If he fails to obey them, he is not a good nor a patriotic citizen, and an officer who has taken an oath to enforce the ordinances of a village or a city and the laws of the state and fails to do so, should at once be removed. The lack of respect for law is one of the evils of the times, and all people who are patriotic and who believe in a stable form of government should realize that no form of government can exist without law, and no republic can continue except on the foundation of strict obedience to law and a proper administration of justice. The dignity of the law must be maintained or the republic will decay. Lincoln said that "reverence for law should be the religion of the Nation." This was but a strong way of expressing his idea upon the subject of law enforcement. All Christian people, irrespective of sect or creed, should be in favor of law and order and should be opposed to lawlessness."

President Benjamin Harrison, in defence of law enforcement by Mayor C. S. Denny, of Indianapolis:

"The idea that a mayor or chief of police is at liberty to permit any law or ordinance to be violated is monstrous. We choose executive officers to enforce laws and not to repeal or suspend them at their pleasure. It is subversive of our system and destructive to our social order to allow our executive officers to choose what laws they will enforce. It is not at all a question whether I like the law or whether the officer likes the law. What sort of a condition of society would we have if no man obeyed the law and no officer enforced it unless he liked

it? Such questions are for the legislature and the council. To find fault with an officer for enforcing the law is to repudiate our system of government, and to vote against a candidate because he is pledged to enforce the laws is to associate one's self with lawbreakers."

Gov. Jos. W. Folk, who compelled St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City to obey State Sunday laws and anti-gambling laws (let other Governors do so:)

"We hear a good deal about what is commonly called the 'lid.' When they talk about taking off the 'lid' on Sunday, what do they mean? They mean to let the law be broken with impunity. If we take the 'lid' off on the Sunday law, can we not with equal propriety take the 'lid' off the larceny statute and the murder statute? Then we would have anarchy and no government at all. Let me tell you the greatest breach of good government lies in the fact that laws are not enforced. * * * "A dozen aggressively righteous men can bring about law and order where lawlessness and disorder have prevailed. The business man who fears to give his support to any movement towards law enforcement lest it should injure his business, is just as much a coward as the soldier on the battlefield who turns his back to the enemy and flees for safety.

"Laws can be enforced in large cities and towns as well as any place if the officials want them enforced. An official can not get around enforcing the laws on the ground that public sentiment does not support the laws. Public sentiment is supporting the law or the law would be repealed at the State Legislature."

What an Assistant State Attorney Can Do
From address of Hon. C. W. Trickett, 1907, published by Phalanx, Indianapolis.

"We have tried to make the enforcement of the law in Kansas City, Kas., a permanent thing. Five hundred buildings in our city are under permanent injunction. This year, and next year, and

This 2 pp. leaflet 25 cents per 100, postpaid, International Reform Bureau, 206 Pennsylvania Ave., s. e., Washington, D. C. The numerous treasonable threats to violate the newest article of the Constitution makes it essential to circulate in shops and public meetings such patriotic appeals as these for loyal obedience to laws made under the orderly processes of democracy. And the lawlessness common during strikes needs also this remedy, together with a League of Compulsory Domestic Peace made by the "Middle class" which is neither capitalists nor organized labor, but chief sufferer from their quarrels and proper umpire between them.

a thousand years from now, if any individual goes into one of those buildings and sells intoxicating liquors any citizen can walk into the clerk's office, sign his name to a writ of execution, and the sheriff must go down there and abate that saloon. Fifteen hundred citizens of our town are under injunction never again to sell liquor in that county. More than 100 of the old saloon keepers are under bonds from five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars never again to sell liquor in our country. More than one hundred more are out under suspended sentence, while others are banished from Kansas."

Gov. C. E. Hughes, on Duties of Sheriffs.

The sheriff of Chemung County, N. Y., having failed to perform his duty in the matter of enforcing the law concerning baseball games on Sunday, the Governor was petitioned to remove the sheriff, which he was fully empowered to do. But the sheriff claimed that he acted under the advice of the district attorney of his county, and that he could not act in the matter of Sunday violation unless on a warrant issued on complaint of some citizen. The Governor accepted the excuse of the sheriff, because he acted under the advice of a lawyer, but he cited the decisions of courts on the questions involved, and showed that it is not the province of a sheriff to wait until complaint is made or a warrant issued. Neither should he allow a lawyer to stand between him and his duty. The Governor made it clear that, while he excuses the sheriff in the present instance, the latter need not expect leniency in the future. And what he said to the sheriff of Chemung County ought to be a warning to the sheriffs of other counties.

What Judges Can Do.

Judge J. C. McWhorter, West Va.:

"A judge, with an eye single to the public weal can, in the discharge of his official duties, do much in support of the great moral and civic reforms of his time. He has a certain oversight of the officials under him and can do much to

compel unwilling officers to do their duties. In West Virginia all jurors are selected by two jury commissioners who are appointed by the judge and removable at his pleasure. As a general rule, juries have heretofore been made up too largely of idlers, bums, loungers and court hangerson, and generally inferior men, who were so sympathetic with liquor lawlessness as to require more evidence to convict a man for illicit selling than to convict him for murder. This has made the enforcement of our liquor laws most difficult and ineffective. Therefore, when the judge appoints these jury commissioners, one from each political party, let him tell them plainly that in the selection of jurors they shall select no drinkers or loungers or questionable characters, or men who solicit selection, but that they shall select only the best, busiest, most honorable, moral, sober and upright citizens of their counties, and that any departure from this rule will result in the immediate removal of such commissioners from office. By the adoption of this plan I have in my circuit, as a general thing, jurors who fearlessly do their duty and whom liquor criminals most wholesomely dread. Then, again, we must remember that ours is a government of law, and that no law is effectively enforceable unless backed by a favorable public sentiment. The want of this sentiment has always been a woeful hindrance to the enforcement of the liquor laws. By his charges to grand juries, by his talks on all opportune occasions, by his very attitude on this question, the judge can help to build up this sentiment. The judge can, in a very proper way, encourage temperance people to appear at the trials of liquor cases, and by their presence and interest nerve the arm of the prosecuting attorney, discourage the sickening perjury of witnesses in such cases, and secure even-handed justice and fairness of trials by offsetting with their presence the silent influence upon court officers, witnesses and jurors arising from the invariable presence at such trials of the votaries of liquor lawlessness and the sympathizers with the rum traffic in all of its forms."

A CITIZENSHIP OATH.

We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty, or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideal and sacred things of the city. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to excite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul and set them at naught. We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty, and thus in all these ways we will transmit this city, not only not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.

The Ephebic Oath taken by the young Athenians when assuming the responsibility of citizenship.

excitement. If beer does not intoxicate or produce any alcoholic effect, what becomes of the 'racial craving for stimulants' which it is said to satisfy? Furthermore, heavy beer-drinking, as in the case of brewery employees, adds the danger of excessive fluid intake, entirely apart from alcohol. The heavy mortality of brewery employees is sufficient evidence that beer, so far as its effect on masses of men is concerned, is not a hygienic drink."

The scientific evidence merely confirms what careful observers have long been telling a world that failed to listen or that, perhaps with perceptions dulled by beer and wine drinking customs, would not listen.

Listen now in these days of world agony to what Dr. Forel of Switzerland told American readers nearly twenty years ago:

"One only needs to study in Germany the 'beer jokes,' beer conversation and beer literature. They have stifled in young Germany the idealism, the taste for the classics and the finer mental pleasures throughout broad parts of the nation and in both sexes, to an extent that makes one cry for help. Among the academic youth of Germany the drinking of beer has truly killed ideals and ethics and produced an incredible vulgarity."



What's the Harm in a Little Wine and Beer?



SCIENCE of recent years has dragged out into the open the mischief done by beer and wine quantities of alcohol. A great variety of experiments, performed in many countries, under the direction of expert investigators, in laboratories and in the practical work of every-day life, have snatched the mask from beer and wine, and to those who will see have revealed these drinks as they are—the carriers of a poison, alcohol, that is ever at war with human welfare. What do the experimenters say?

It was a beer and wine quantity of alcohol (equivalent to two or three glasses of four per cent beer or half pint of ten per cent wine) that Kraepelin found impaired the perception and attention needed by lookouts, signal men, sentries, engineers, automobile drivers, machinists and others in military and civil life.

Extract from booklet "Shall We Spare Beer and Wine?" 16 pp., prepared by Scientific Temperance Bureau for International Reform Bureau, 206 Pa. Av., s. e., Washington, D. C., by which this leaflet is presented to the worldwide prohibition crusade. Extra copies 25 cents per 100, postpaid to any land.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to 1 to 4 glasses of beer or $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ of a pint of wine) that Joss found decreased in adult students the power of attention, concentration, mental keenness 4.9 per cent the first hour, 10.9 per cent the second hour, 12.5 per cent the third hour.

It was a beer or wine quantity of alcohol (equivalent to 2 glasses of beer or a half pint of wine) that Totterman found markedly reduced the coordination of eye and hand work needed in range finding, sextant-observing, sighting of guns, delicate machine work of all kinds.

It was a beer and wine quantity of alcohol (equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of wine or a little over four glasses of beer) that Frankfurter found increased 17 times the relative number of errors in typewriting.

It was a wine quantity of alcohol (equivalent to $\frac{4}{5}$ of a pint of wine) that Aschaffenberg found decreased the amount of work done by typesetters 8.7 per cent.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to about two pints of beer or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of wine) that Kraepelin found impaired accuracy in marksmanship in the Bavarian Army.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to 2 glasses of beer or 1 pint of wine) that Lieutenant Boy of the Swedish army found reduced endurance in shooting 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (the equivalent of 2 to 4 glasses of beer) taken

daily that Smith found impaired ability to memorize and to add numbers.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ glasses of beer, or 10 ounces of wine) that Durig and Schnyder found diminished muscle working ability in lifting and mountain climbing and increased fatigue.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol that in practically all these experiments misled the person using the alcohol into thinking that he was working better, when actually his work was poorer.

It was beer and wine quantities of alcohol (equivalent to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{3}$ pints of beer or 10-15 ounces of wine) that Dodge and Benedict of the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory, Boston, found definitely depressed combined nerve and muscle activity. This with other results gave "clear indication of decreased organic efficiency as a result of moderate doses of alcohol."

The amounts of alcohol used in the foregoing experiments are commonly taken in wine or beer by hundreds of thousands of drinkers. They have been proven to decrease physical and mental working ability and to shorten life.

"Alcohol is alcohol, either in whiskey or beer," says Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, of the Life Extension Institute. "It is nonsense to claim that beer is a hygienic drink. It is drunk chiefly for its alcoholic effect, and if the alcoholic effect is produced the danger of alcohol exists. Any one who doubts that beer can produce a certain form of intoxication need only visit the saloon and watch the beer-drinker in various stages of befuddlement or

December 18, 1919.

Mr. Paul S. Carter,
132 Front Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Carter:

I have just received your letter of the 9th instant - I had previously received your cable, and thought I had replied to it, but I see now that I had forgotten the matter in the hurry and rush which has been upon me for the last two weeks accentuated by a very difficult railroad strike, and tie-up of the railroad.

As to the flour you mention; our food commission has been discontinued since the close of the war, and we have now no Government agency that could handle this flour, as a Government proposition. I did take up the matter with some of the merchants in San Juan, and was informed that this Chilean flour is unknown in Porto Rico, and would be somewhat more difficult to sell because of that fact, and also, that the merchants of San Juan who deal in flour, have a practice of accepting it upon consignment, and selling it out at the best price they can get, for the account of the consignor.

I suggest that you take up this matter with Mr. John M. Turner, who is a safe, reliable and honest American merchant here, who has been in the island for many years, and I think would be willing to give you all information

(18 Dec. 19)

-2-

as to any possible means of disposing of the flour here.
Meanwhile, I will refer your letter to him.

I was very glad indeed to hear from you again,
and I hope that you are well and prosperous.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

The Filson Historical Society

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WASHINGTON

December 24, 1919.

EDWARD P. COSTIGAN
COMMISSIONER

Dear Governor Yager:

I am advised that Mr. Edgar Salinger, to whom this letter of introduction is given, is suddenly required to visit Porto Rico. Mr. Salinger is a New York business man of unusual personal attainments, who, during the war, gave this Commission critical advice and expert suggestions of an important sort on far eastern conditions. In his relations with this Commission, I and others here came to entertain definite feelings of respect and friendliness for him, and I venture to ask from you, on his behalf, such proper courtesies to him, while in Porto Rico, as will not inconvenience you.

Please accept in advance my appreciation for any consideration so extended to Mr. Salinger, and believe me, with the Season's wishes and high respect,

Very sincerely yours,

E. P. Costigan

Hon. Arthur Yager,
Governor, Porto Rico,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

February 21, 1920.

Capital M&C Company,
538 S. Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

By request of the Governor, advise as follows
with reference to your communication of the 2d instant:

Mr. Leopoldo Torres, a lawyer, but who does
little practicing--would probably be as cheap as any.

Mr. Pedro Rodriguez Serra, a lawyer, an ex-
officer of the United States Army, and one who would pro-
bably be glad to get the practice.

Mr. Luis Yordan, a practicing lawyer, formerly
mayor of Ponce; a man who might not care to handle such
a case as I imagine yours to be.

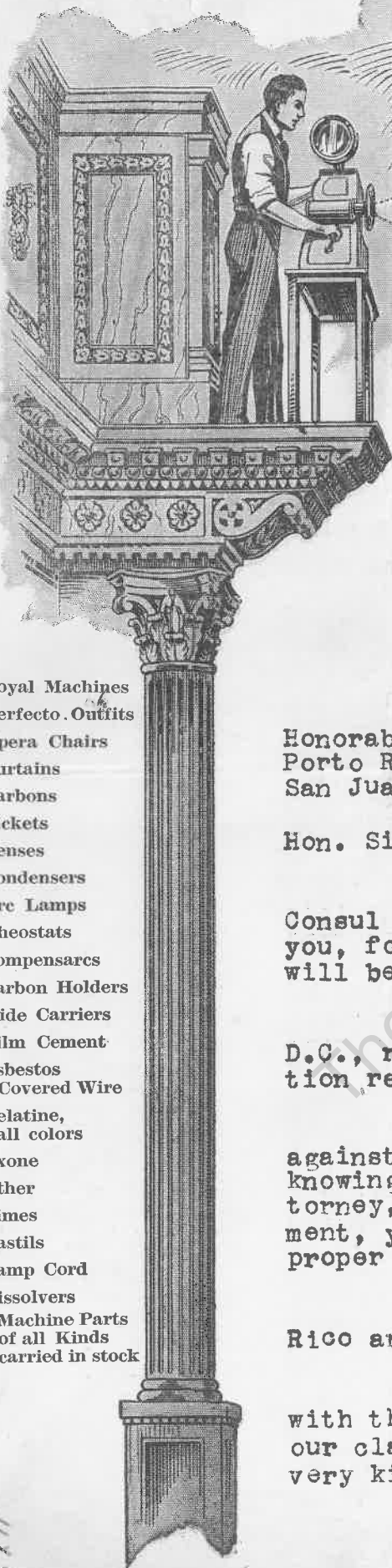
No doubt, if none of these gentlemen are in a
position to take up your business, they will be glad to
recommend some one who will.

None of the above mentioned gentlemen are known
to me personally, except Mr. Rodriguez Serra, and I know
him only slightly. The above information has been ob-
tained from inquiries.

Yours respectfully,

Confidential Secretary
to the Governor.

11x78



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CHICAGO

CHICAGO

February 3rd, 1920.

Honorable Governor, of
Porto Rico,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

Hon. Sir,-

As we understand there is no American
Consul in Porto Rico, we take the liberty of addressing
you, for a little information, the receipt of which
will be greatly appreciated and esteemed.

The Department of State, at Washington,
D.C., referred us to your Department for any informa-
tion relative to business conditions, or otherwise.

We have a claim for goods delivered
against a Company in Ponce, Porto Rico, and not
knowing the name of a responsible moderate priced at-
torney, in Ponce, will be glad if, through your Depart-
ment, you could make some recommendation as to the
proper party to get in touch with, to handle our claim.

If we are not mistaken, the laws of Porto
Rico are similar to that of the United States.

Any suggestions that you can make to us,
with the view of seeing our interests are protected on
our claim, will be more than appreciated. Thanking you
very kindly, we are,

Yours very truly,
CAPITAL MDSE. COMPANY,

Mr.

86411

March 19, 1920.

Mr. Thomas Capet,
344 East 120th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have just received from Hotten Mifflin Co.,
a copy of your book *The Czechs in America*.

I have had opportunity thus far to examine it
rather hurriedly, and to read closely a few of the chap-
ters, but I wish to thank you for the volume, and to ex-
press my opinion that it will prove an interesting and
useful contribution to the study of the various races and
nationalities that make up the population of our great
country.

It seems to me that the Czechs, and also the
Slovaks, who have come to America, constitute already an
important and valuable element of our population.

I hope that the book will prove successful and
gratifying to its author in every way.

Very sincerely yours,

April
Twenty-sixth
Nineteen Twenty

Hon. P. J. Claxton,
Commissioner of Education,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Claxton:

Your letter of the 7th instant announcing the postponement of the National Conference on Education was duly received and the information given to the delegates to the conference. We are so far away from Washington and the securing of transportation is now so difficult, that it is not an easy matter to arrange to have the island properly represented, but I have appointed a few delegates including the Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, and they have promised at least some of them, to attend.

I hope that you will have a large and earnest meeting and that much good will result to the great cause. I would in fact be extremely glad to be present myself, but am precluded from all thought of it by a serious illness.

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education,
Washington. April 7, 1920.

My dear Governor Yager:

On April 5, Secretary Payne wired you that because of the fact that the Southern Baptist Convention, with an expected attendance of 10,000, will be in session here from May 12 to 18, it has been found necessary to postpone the National Conference on Education from May 12-14 to May 19-21, in order that those attending the Conference may be sure of hotel accommodations.

The Secretary and I hope most sincerely the change of date will not prevent your being present and that your State may be represented by from ten to twenty-five of its most prominent and influential citizens.

Let me call your attention once more to the fact that this is not to be a conference primarily of educators, but rather a conference on and for education - a conference of representatives of the citizens who own and support the schools and send their children to them and who, because of their business, professional, civic and social relations, have a comprehensive understanding of the importance of education and a keen appreciation of the needs of the schools.

The Secretary and I hope that the delegations appointed by the Governors of the several States will be made up principally of men and women of affairs - representatives of farming, commerce, industry, labor, the Ministry, law, medicine, the press, the home.

The program of the Conference will be ready for publication soon.

Yours sincerely,


Commissioner.

Honorable Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

11898

May 13, 1920.

Honorable Manuel Camuñas,
Commissioner of Agriculture & Labor,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

My dear Mr. Camuñas:

I was greatly gratified and pleased to receive yesterday, your kind letter, and also the very beautiful and appropriate little present, which you were good enough to send me. I understand perfectly, after reading your letter, just how you were situated on last Saturday and Sunday, and how naturally it was for the urgent and inescapable duties of your position to preoccupy your mind to the exclusion of everything else.

Your letter and the accompanying gift I appreciate more than I can tell you, and I shall keep them both always as beautiful souvenirs of my residence in Porto Rico.

I am planning to undertake again as soon as possible, my voyage to the north, and proceed direct to Baltimore, where I shall undergo the final operations which may be regarded by the expert physicians as necessary for my complete recovery. I hope to get back sometime in July, and to resume my work and my very pleasant official relations with you.

With the highest personal regard, and all good wishes, I am

Sincerely your friend,

114 28

P. J.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF PORTO RICO
MUNICIPAL COURT
VEGA BAJA, Pto. Rico.,

Agosto 14, 1920.

Doctor Arturo Gager,
Gobernador de Pto. Rico.

Particular.

San Juan, P. R.

Mi querido Gobernador:

Al saber que usted está de regreso entre nosotros mi contento es doble, primero, por su salud antes en peligro, después por verle acompañándonos y guiándonos como nuestro único Gobernador amado por los isleños.

Deseo que Dios le conserve la salud por muchos años para verle en la isla que usted ha gobernado y hecho progresar económica y políticamente.

Afectuosamente suyo,

Manuel Carreras

11298

P. F.
San Juan, P. R.,
September 29, 1920.

Mr. D. C. Clarke,
Starke Building,
Louisville, Kentucky.

My dear Mr. Clarke:--

I wrote you sometime ago with reference to the selling of the Campbellburg property. I hope that you and Ernest are pushing this matter right along and that you will be able to effect a satisfactory sale before this calendar year is over.

I am writing now to ask you to do the very best you possibly can for me in the matter of your commission. As this sale would probably be less complicated than your usual sales, especially if you do not undertake the lot sale in the little town, you would likely be put to less expense in the short time you have to arrange for it than is the case in your usual form sale. It seems to me, therefore, that you might possibly reduce the commission somewhat under 10%. The fact that you are also going to manage the Georgetown business is also entitled to consideration. Please write me your views on this matter. I want this sale made without fail and I want you to do it, but it is of the utmost importance that we get just as much from the property net as we possibly can.

26 Sept 20

D. C. C. - 2

Remember me most cordially to Mrs. Clarke and
your little daughter.

Sincerely your friend,

P. S. It looks to me now a little gloomy for
Governor Cox. What do you think?

The Filson Historical Society

San Juan, Porto Rico
November 5, 1920.

Mr. D. C. Clarke
Starks Building
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Clarke:

I seem to have lost touch entirely with Rodes and have not heard from him either by letter or cable for two or three weeks. I received your cable to-day with reference to the sale of the farm, and the price seems to be from the cable \$200 and I suppose 86 cents per acre on the average. Under the circumstances I think this quite satisfactory. I'm not sure whether you mean that you sold the whole of the farm or not, as you might have reserved for future sale a small part of it in the north east corner in accordance with the plan that I suggested in a recent letter to my brother Ernest. I suppose, however, that I will receive a letter before long from either you or Ernest or Rodes giving full details in regard to both sales.

I have received absolutely nothing as to the results of the sale of Estillhurst. I feel sure that either you or Rodes must have cabled me those results, and we are so anxious to know that I am cabling you to-day to inform me by cable as to the results of the sale of Estillhurst, so that I might have an idea as to the gross amount that you got for the sale of the whole property. I received and read carefully your hand-bill about this sale and have just gotten to-day the hand-bill with reference to the farm. We thought it a rather bold thing to announce so explicitly that the whole of Estillhurst would be put up without reserve of any sort; but I suppose that you and Rodes understood the conditions at Georgetown and in view of those conditions thought it the best policy to place the entire matter the control of the bidders. I hope it turned out all right; but, of course, we are anxious to know the whole result.

Tell Rodes that I think he has been rather chary of letters and information, but I suppose he has been busy. And then, too, some of his letters may have been lost in the mail

(5 Nov 20)

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and a cable may have been side-tracked in some way. Brief information by cable and full details by letter will be greatly appreciated.

The election has become history. The result was overwhelming. I do not yet know how it turned out in Kentucky I hope Senator Beckham was re-elected but fear he may have been lost in the land-slide. The results in Porto Rico were almost as overwhelming as those in the States, but far more satisfactory to me personally.

We're all well. With best wishes.

Sincerely your friend;

The Filson Historical Society

San Juan, Porto Rico.
December 10, 1920.

Mr. Carpenter,
Aguirre, Po R.

My dear Mr. Carpenter:

You will remember that at the time of our recent conference when you were in San Juan, you were kind enough to invite me to drive over to Aguirre with my family some time soon for a short week-end visit. I'm now planning to go over to the National Encampment to review the regiment on Sunday, December 19th. And if it would be entirely convenient for you and Mrs. Carpenter I would enjoy greatly making you a little visit at the same time. I should like to drive over on Saturday afternoon. I do not know just now how many of my family will be able to come with me; but they all want to come. As it is important for us to get back to San Juan Monday morning we shall find it more convenient to break the ride by spending Sunday night at Jajome Alto.

Now, I hope you will consult with Mrs. Carpenter and if for any reason whatever it should not be entirely convenient for you to have us on that date please write to me frankly about it, and we can, I feel sure, arrange for the visit another time.

With best wishes for you both I am

Very sincerely your friend,

11X28

P. F.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

~~CHICAGO DIVISION, CHILDREN'S BUREAU~~

~~572 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET~~

~~CHICAGO~~

San Juan, P.R.
December 20, 1920.

My dear Governor Yaeger:

It is impossible for me to express adequately my deep appreciation of your courtesy and generosity in arranging for the trip which I took last week around the island. Without that opportunity I should have been unprepared to render to the U.S. Children's Bureau a report which would present the island's accomplishments and needs with fairness and completeness. It is my earnest desire that I may be instrumental in bringing service to Porto Rico which will justify the expenditure in my behalf for which you made yourself responsible during the past week. I shall take great pleasure in reporting to Miss Lathrop your interest and co-operation in our plans for promoting the interests of the children in Porto Rico and I feel certain that you will soon receive a letter of appreciation from her.

Very sincerely,

Estelle B. Hunter
Child Welfare Expert.

The Honorable Arthur Yaeger,
Governor of Porto Rico,
The Palace,
San Juan, P.R.

86 x 11

The Filson Historical Society

San Juan, Porto Rico.
January 21, 1921.

Mrs. H. H. Cuthrell,
Fortuna, P.R.

My dear Mrs. Cuthrell:

Your letter of the seventh instant, enclosing the letter of introduction from my good friend Frank Martinez, was duly received. I regret very much that you and Mr. Cuthrell have not had an opportunity to call and present this letter in person so that Mrs. Yager and I might have the pleasure of your acquaintance; but I hope that this is simply a pleasure deferred.

I shall be very glad, indeed, to see you when your father, Mr. Galatin, shall have arrived in Porto Rico. I hope that you and Mr. Cuthrell may both accompany him and that he may enjoy a very pleasant visit in our little island.

With best wishes for you both, I am

Very sincerely yours,

AY/DLY.

86x11

Fortuna: P. R.

Jan. 17th



My dear Governor:

Manoored in the
midst of acres of cane, I see
very little opportunity for Mr.
Centeno to personally present
Mr. Martinez's kind letter of
introduction to you. However, I
expect my father, Stephen C.
Baldwin to come to Porto
Rico next month: and if
86x11
86x11
So no doubt he will do

himself the honor of calling on your
excellency. And I hope that I, at
least, if not my husband, may
accompany him. -

With your esteemed and respectful
Mrs. Jagers and with cordial
good wishes for yourself believe us,

Sincerely yours,

Tate Baldwin Carter

The Hon. Arthur Jagers.

FRANK MARTÍNEZ

165 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

January 4, 1921.

Hon. Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

Dear Governor:-

This will introduce to you Mr. H. H. Cuthrell, who, with Mrs. Cuthrell, has recently joined your already large family in Porto Rico. Mr. Cuthrell is connected with the South Porto Rico Sugar Company at Fortuna Estate.

Mrs. Cuthrell, the daughter of one of our most prominent attorneys in New York, is talented along literary lines, and knowing Mrs. Yager's cultural interest in that direction, I feel sure that they would be interested in meeting.

I shall appreciate any courtesies that you may show them, and with best wishes for the New Year, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Frank Martínez

San Juan, Porto Rico.
February 10, 1921.

Mr. E. E. Corry,
U.S. Engineer's Office,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

Dear Sir:

Your letter to the Commissioner of Interior of the 8th instant and the enclosures about some correspondence with Mr. Benitez Rexach with reference to the dredging of the slips on the sides of the pier under construction by Mr. Rexach has been received and read carefully. It does not seem convenient to the local government to have the dredging operation suspended at this time for so long a period as six weeks.

Before deciding the matter I should like to have a conference with you and the Commissioner of Interior together and talk over the whole matter. I shall attempt to arrange this conference for one day next week, probably Tuesday afternoon. As Mr. Benitez needs immediate dredging only on the western side I have the hope that this might be accomplished in a much shorter period than six weeks. But we'll take up the whole matter at the conference next week. By that time Mr. Esteves will have obtained some important data bearing upon the whole dredging project.

Very sincerely yours,

86x11

San Juan, Porto Rico.
February 25, 1921.

The Honorable Channing H. Cox,
Governor of Massachusetts,
State House, Boston, Mass.

My dear Governor Cox:

I greatly regret that I did not have an opportunity to meet the Honorable Joseph E. Warner of Taunton, Massachusetts during his very short stay here in the island. Your very kind letter of January 18th was brought to the Palace by Mr. Warner during the lunch hour, but he very considerably refused to have it sent to me at that moment; so when I came back to my office I called up the hotel but Mr. Warner had already left San Juan for Coamo Springs. And upon his return I did not get to see him before he sailed. However, I appreciate your writing me and hope that if you ever have a chance you will express my regret to Mr. Warner.

We all have the most pleasant recollection here of the visit of you and Mrs. Cox and your party to the island of Porto Rico. Please remember us most cordially to any of the party you might chance to meet.

With kindest regards both to you and Mrs. Cox in which Mrs. Yager joins me I am

Very sincerely yours,

11 x 11



CHANNING H. COX
GOVERNOR

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

18th January, 1921.

Hon. Arthur E. Yager,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

My dear Governor Yager:

May this introduce
to you Honorable Joseph E. Warner, of Taunton,
Massachusetts, one of my real good friends?
Mr. Warner has just completed a term of two
years as Speaker of the Massachusetts House
of Representatives, and expects to remain in
Porto Rico only a day or two. I am most
anxious to have him meet you and I am sure
that you will find pleasure in doing so.

With kindest regards
to you and Mrs. Yager, and with the most
pleasant memories of our visit during which
you were so kind, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Channing H. Cox

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11X 98

San Juan, Porto Rico.
February 28, 1921.

Mr. C. L. Carpenter,
Aguirre, P. R.

My dear Mr. Carpenter:

I am expecting on the next boat Dr. Albert Shaw, editor and proprietor of the American Review of Reviews, and his son Albert Jr. who are coming for a brief visit to Porto Rico. I am, of course, planning to have them see as much of the island as possible - especially now during these plague conditions in San Juan. Much, however, will depend upon the physical strength of Dr. Shaw himself who is convalescing from a rather severe illness and surgical operation which he has recently undergone.

But I hope he will be strong enough to go with me to Jayona on next Saturday and also to see something of Guayama and the neighborhood on the following Sunday. And if convenient to you, that day I should like to bring him to you at Aguirre. I hope that you and Mrs. Carpenter will pardon this rather unceremonious way of inviting myself and guests to your house. But I am sure that you will enjoy making the personal acquaintance of Dr. Shaw, not only because of his importance as a public man and editor-in-chief of a great magazine, but also because of his charming personality.

If you are not planning to be at home next Sunday or if for any other reason it should be inconvenient for us to come at that time I hope you will write me to that effect; and we can perhaps plan to come another time. At any rate I shall let you know about it after Dr. Shaw arrives either by letter or phone if we can carry out this plan.

We're hopeful now of having the plague under control very soon if we can confine it to San Juan. Mrs. Yager has been quite sick for some 3 or 4 weeks but is much better. With best wishes for you and Mrs. Carpenter I am

Sincerely yours,

26x11

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CENTRAL AGUIRRE, PORTO RICO

C. L. CARPENTER
GENERAL MANAGER

Mar. 3, 1921.

NEW YORK
129 FRONT STREET

Mon. Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan.

My dear Governor:-

I was very glad to receive your letter of February 28th and to know that you expected Dr. Albert Shaw and his son down on the next boat to visit you and that you hope to get over to Aguirre on Sunday.

Mrs. Carpenter and I would both be very glad to have you come and we will do everything we can to show Dr. Shaw what he is interested in seeing. We shall hope to have you remain with us at least to lunch or to stay as long as it is convenient for you. We would be glad, however, if you could advise us by telegraph or telephone when you would be here and how many of you there are, and more or less when you expect to arrive, so that we could be prepared.

Hoping that nothing will prevent your coming, and with kindest regards to Mrs. Yager, I am

Yours very truly,

C. L. Carpenter

The Filson-Scott

1178



CHANNING H. COX
GOVERNOR

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

8th March, 1921.

Hon. Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

My dear Governor Yager:

I am giving this note addressed to you into the hands of our warm friends, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Hobbs of Boston, with the hope that they may have an opportunity of calling to greet you.

Mrs. Cox and I appreciated so deeply the many kindnesses which you and Mrs. Yager extended to us, that whenever we have the opportunity we desire to reaffirm our gratitude for it all.

With kind remembrances to you and Mrs. Yager, in which Mrs. Cox joins, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Channing H. Cox

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CHANNING H. COX
GOVERNOR

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

8th March, 1921.

Hon. Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

My dear Governor Yager:

I was glad to have your letter of February 25th. Mr. Warner had reported to me that he did not have the pleasure of meeting you, and for that I am very sorry.

Mrs. Cox and I have just returned from the Inauguration Ceremonies at Washington, and just prior to that we had a reunion of the party that went to Porto Rico, and for an evening we lived over the delightful week we spent on the Island.

On the same boat that carries this letter I expect two of our good friends are going to Porto Rico, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Hobbs of Boston. Mr. Hobbs is a

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banker and a former partner of Mr. Estabrook, who was so devoted to Porto Rico. I am taking the liberty of giving them a letter of introduction to you, simply that they may call to greet you.

With kind regards to Mrs. Yager, in which Mrs. Cox joins, I am,

Sincerely yours,

James H. Cox

The Filson Historical Society

April 22, 1921.

Mr. John Chandler,
Paul Jones Building,
Louisville, Kentucky.

My dear Chandler:

I have received and read with interest your very kind letter of recent date. I take it for granted that in accordance with the usual policy and procedure followed with reference to offices like that of the Governor of Porto Rico the time will soon come when a change of executives will be made. And personally I am quite ready and willing to accept the results of that policy. I've held the position now almost eight (8) years and recognize that it will soon be an opportune time for me to resign my position and come back to Kentucky. And I've always looked forward to this result with satisfaction.

The situation, however, is complicated at present by some unusual circumstances connected with the results of the last local election. At this election in Porto Rico, which was held on November 2nd, the local Republican party, which had been a minority party since 1904, made a combination or coalition with the radical socialist labor party in order to try to defeat the so-called Unionist party which has been for many years the majority party. The result was that the Unionist party defeated both of their rivals and carried the whole island by a larger majority than ever before; election in the House of Representatives 25 members out of a total of 39 and in the local Senate 15 members out of a total of 19. The local Republican party, which secured only about 40% of the local vote and which has some sort of affiliation with the Republican party on the continent, is now undertaking at Washington to secure the immediate appointment of a Republican Governor who would recognize themselves as the controlling party and thru the appointing powers of the Governor reverse the results of the local government.

The Governor of Porto Rico, under the law, practically appoints all of the local officials and in addition has very wide powers for guiding and checking legislation. Under these circumstances the majority party is making a strenuous effort to persuade the administration at Washington to make no change in the office of Governor for an indefinite period. And inasmuch as the term of office is indefinite and there is no actual vacancy it is comparatively easy for the President to follow

(22 Apr 21)

2. Mr. Chandler

this program, at least for a time because he is not obliged to take any action whatever.

I'm enclosing copy of a Concurrent Resolution adopted by the local Legislature, introduced and supported, as you see, by the entire body of Unionists representatives, and passed in both houses by a vote of 40 out of a total membership of the whole Legislature of 58, which accurately illustrates the situation.

This places me in a somewhat difficult, and delicate situation. I've written the President stating the facts and placing the matter entirely in his hands as, of course, it is under the Organic Act which provides that the Governor of Porto Rico "shall hold his office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is chosen and qualified". I have received a very courteous and gracious reply from the President in which he states amongst other things that "there will be no hurry in making a change of executives for the island." Just what this may mean, of course, I do not know. I infer from other statements in my letter to which his is a reply that no change will be made before next fall. But, of course, it might be earlier; and equally of course it might be later.

But, at any rate it is up to the President; and my personal interest in it is slight. However, I know that the policy desired by the local Republicans is impossible under the Organic Act, and under any conception of democratic government for this island; and the matter of policy is the really important thing.

not The local circumstances here now are quite difficult, only from a political point of view but in economic and social aspects. The local Legislature is in session, we have several important strikes amongst the laborers in public utilities and factories and we have a battle with an epidemic of bubonic plague. A new governor coming to the island as a stranger now would find himself in treacherous and perilous waters. The navigation is difficult even for an experienced pilot.

I've written to thus fully and frankly because of our old friendship and the friendly character of your letter. And you may make any use of this letter as you may see fit; but

(22 Apr 21)

3. Mr/ Chandler

please, remember that the communication of the President is pri-
vileged and confidential and should not be given to the
newspapers.

I have no idea whom your friend, in whose interests
you have written, may be. But if he is a wise, capable and
cautious man with broad and liberal views as to the real mean-
ing of the policy of the United States Government in its rela-
tions to the West Indies and the Latin-American countries in
general and desires to undertake the governorship of Porto Rico
I have no personal objections whatever to his placing his hat
in the ring. But I would suggest that before doing so that he
make a trip to Washington and have a conference with General
McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and also with
the Secretary of War and others of the political men who may
advise him as to the real situation there with reference to the
possibilities of appointment.

I would be glad if you would write me again on this
subject and also give me some information as to political and
business conditions in Kentucky, especially in Louisville.

I think I have completely recovered my health from
my recent severe illness and all of my family are as well as
usual.

With best wishes for you I am,

Very sincerely your friend,

The Filson Historical Society

San Juan, Porto Rico.
December 3, 1920.

Mr. F. M. Gilmore
Louisville Real Estate & Development Co.
Starka Building,
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Mr. Gilmore:

Your letter of November 15th was received a week or so ago and I was very glad to get the information it contained as I had already written to Mr. Clarke. I think the price obtained for the Campbellsburg land was satisfactory if we can make all of the purchasers carry out their contract. The cash payment was so small only 10% of the purchase, that we shall have to wait until the first of March before we can secure this sale. Moreover, I learn from my brother Ernest Yager, that one of the alleged purchasers, Mr. Kelly of Louisville, seems to be irresponsible. His check for the 10% has been turned down by the bank and he seems to have no property. Of course, this is unfortunate, and I can not understand how it could have happened. My brother is trying to discover some property belonging to Mr. Kelly or Mrs. Kelly and endeavoring in every way to make this sale stick; because it would be very inconvenient for this tract to be thrown back on our hands without any payment whatever.

Under all the circumstances, however,^{ss} it seems to me perfectly fair to postpone payment of your commission for selling the farm until March first when we will be able to ascertain just where we are. I certainly hope that by that time we can deliver all the deeds and collect one third of the purchase price according to the contracts; and then we shall cheerfully pay you the commission.

I regret very much, of course, the heavy shrinkage in acreage. When Mr. Clarke wrote me that there seemed to be only 247 acres in the farm I supposed that he meant the original farm belonging to my father; and that seemed to me not a very important matter. I had no idea he included in the farm the Edgerton tract which had recently been purchased by my brother. As it turns out, however, the shrinkage represents some 12 or 15 acres which makes it a matter of far greater importance than I supposed. Of course I don't know where the error is, whether in the first survey or the last.

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But I should like to have some re-survey made at some time either of the whole farm or one or two of the sub-divisions so as to get a line on the discrepancy.

I suppose the Estillhurst sale has been entirely closed and settled. While we did not get as much for the whole place as we'd hoped for, nevertheless I'm ready to believe that it was a good sale under all the circumstances.

We have been greatly disappointed with the results of our efforts to sell some property in Louisville. My brother has called to his assistance Mr. Coleman who was recommended to me by Mr. D. C. Clarke as one of the best salesmen in the city, especially of Louisville real estate, but neither he nor my brother have been able as yet to effect any sales; and I can not understand why. I would appreciate any suggestions you might have to make in regard to this matter.

I notice that the enclosure referred to in the postscript of your letter did not reach my desk. Your letter, however, came down on the S. S. Philadelphia which had a serious fire on board amongst the mail bags on the way down and your letter bore the marks both of the fire and the water used to extinguish it. It may be that this accounts for the loss of the enclosure.

With best wishes I am

Yours very truly,

Sixty-Sixth Congress

Philip P. Campbell, Chairman,
Bertrand H. Snell, Thomas D. Schall,
William A. Rodenberg, Edward W. Fox,
S. D. Fess, Fritz Y. Garrett,
Aaron S. Kreider, James C. Cantrell,
Porter H. Dale, Daniel J. Riordan,
Royal C. Johnson, John N. Free, Clerk.

House of Representatives U. S.

Committee on Rules,

Washington, D. C.

6 May 1921.

Governor Arthur Yager,
The Executive Mansion,
Porto Rico.

My dear Governor:

I am just in receipt of your letter and I am delighted to learn that you have fully recovered your health and that the members of your family are well.

The economic conditions in the States and especially in our beloved old State of Kentucky are as bad as could possibly be. Our Republican friends here in Congress are stampeded as farm products are all selling now below pre-war prices and the farmers of the Nation are certainly in pitiable condition and they are holding this Administration responsible for their condition.

The passage of the Emergency Tariff Bill is only a bluff on the part of the Administration to hold off the wrath of the farmers. Of course, it will not help in the slightest degree but our Republican friends are simply keeping up the old game of trying to fool the farmer by giving him a tariff on farm products. The situation in Kentucky is deplorable. From what I can learn, the merchants are collecting only about one-third of their accounts and fully one-half of the people who bought farms in the last two or three years are compelled to give them up as they are unable to raise enough money even to pay the interest on the deferred payments much less to pay any part of the principal.

The tobacco market closed in Kentucky about two weeks ago, and the Burley crop has brought an average in the entire District of about eleven cents, and it cost

**E. MONT RILEY CHOSEN
TO GOVERN PORTO RICO**

Selection of E. Mont Riley, of Kansas City, to be governor of Porto Rico, has virtually been decided upon by President Harding, it was learned at the White House today.

Riley has had several conferences with the President recently at which the matter is understood to have been closed up. Riley was one of the "original Harding men" in the pre-convention campaign.

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(6 May 21)

us about thirty cents to produce the crop, so you can imagine the distressing conditions existing in the State. The farmers in western Kentucky have been worse hit than those in the central portion of the State. The price of land has been cut half in two, compared with the price of two years ago.

Wheat is now selling in Kansas at ninety cents a bushel, and about one-third of last year's wheat and corn crops are still in the hands of the farmers of the Nation with a new crop almost ready to harvest, so it looks like wheat will bring from the threshers this year from seventy-five to ninety cents per bushel. This, of course, will make conditions worse than ever.

To be frank with you, I think the outlook for the American farmer is bluer than at any time during the past twenty-five years. There has been a great revulsion of sentiment in the country among the laboring men and the farmers against this Administration, and if an election were to be held now I think the landslide against the Republicans would be about as strong as it was in their favor last November. As you know, in all of our foreign policies, with the exception of the Treaty of Versailles this Administration is trailing along following President Wilson, and before the end comes I firmly believe that we will have to go into the League of Nations as Wilson first outlined it for us. I believe this will be our only hope, not only to save the honor of our country but to save the general business of the country as well. Until some plan is worked out to extend credit to the European countries which need our farm products we will be compelled to carry the great surplus which we have on hand and of course this means business depression of the worst type.

There is no way that I can find out anything definite as to when your successor will be appointed. I noticed in one of the Washington papers a couple days ago a statement that the President had selected your successor and that he would shortly be appointed. I am enclosing a clipping from the Washington Times of May 3, along this line. I congratulate you upon the magnificent record which you have made as Governor of Porto Rico and it is a great pity that the change of Administration will force your retirement. The people of Kentucky are very proud of your service in Porto Rico.

The members of my family are well. Mrs. Cantrill is the woman member of the National Democratic Committee, from Kentucky, and always takes a very active interest in political matters. She is a Henry County politician and you know they are among the best. James Edwards has a good position here with the United States Shipping Board, and he and his wife have just moved into a new apartment and are getting along nicely keeping house. With kindest regards and best wishes always for your health and happiness, and also for the members of your family, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. B. Cantrill

JOSEPH NEUBURG,
PRESIDENTE.
GEORGE V. DOMINGUEZ,
VICE-PRESIDENTE Y SECRETARIO.
FELIX ROST,
TESORERO.

Compañía Industrial de Productos de Coco

(INC.)

(Cocoanut Product Industrial Co.)

CABLE ADDRESS
"COCO"—SAN JUAN.
A. B. C. CODE 8TH EDITION

The sugar question is absorbing the public attention, especially here in Porto Rico, because in the last six or seven years, everybody was trying to interest himself in this business, but at the same time forgetting other products which are also equally if not more profitable for the Island. I refer to the cocoanut which grows here plentifully and could still produce a better result if more attention would be given to it, not only to the planting, but also to the manufacturing end.

The consumption of all cocoanut products is daily increasing and the supply is far behind the demand. The greatest producer of the cocoanut and its products is Ceylon, an Island of 2,782,000 inhabitants, which has 650,000 acres cultivated with cocoanuts which give to that island an exportation of cocoanut products of about \$26,000,000.00 yearly. Trinidad which is not far from us, has an acreage of 10,000 cultivated with cocoanuts and ships yearly not only 12,000,000 cocos in the raw state, but also a great quantity of copra (dried nuts) and oil.

All the nuts of the Island of Porto Rico and other West Indian Islands are exported to the United States and used mostly for bakery and confectionery purposes. About 100,000,000 nuts are yearly brought to the United States from the West Indian Islands.

Ceylon sends to the United States, besides a great quantity of oil, six or seven million pounds of desiccated cocoanut. As Porto Rico is in easy reach of the United States, this business would be a very profitable one if desiccated cocoanut and also oil would be produced here on the spot where the fruit grows. To bring the goods from Ceylon it takes about 3 or 4 months, whereas they could be shipped from Porto Rico within ten days, besides there is a tariff of two cents a pound on Ceylon goods. This would give the manufactured product a preference over the Ceylon goods, as the short sea trip would retain for them the full flavor of the nuts, and also insure a ready market in the United States, as the freight has to be considered.

Cocoanut products have a ready and willing market all over the world. In the United States alone there are listed 7,618 large manufacturers and 6,576 wholesale dealers, or a total of 14,194 large consumers with high commercial rating. The list does not include department stores, retail grocers, packers and confectioners.

If only a small part of the 11,000,000 cocoanuts grown in Porto Rico are manufactured into different products it will bring a lot of money to the now idle working people, and besides make a market for Porto Rican products.

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Realizing the importance of the cocoanut industry especially for P
Porto Rico at the present time of slackness, a Company has been formed and
organized under the Laws of Porto Rico for the above purpose, named:-

"COMPANIA INDUSTRIAL DE PRODUCTOS DE COCO",

(Cocoanut Products Industrial Company),

with a capital of \$10,000.00, and to enable any and everybody to participate
we have placed the shares at \$10.00 each, and invite the public and merchants
of Porto Rico to join us in making a successful beginning of this
enterprise for the prosperity and upbuilding of its mercantile and ~~adminis-~~
trative possibilities.

Subscriptions are received at the Company's temporary offices at
22 Luna Street, San Juan, P. R. by the Vice President and Secretary of
the Company, Mr. Jorge V. Dominguez, who will be pleased, at the same time,
to furnish full information as to the Organization and Constitution of the
Society, as well as the Distribution of its capital stock.

The Filson Historical Society

U P 4
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
RIGGS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Governor Yeager:

Here is the letter
you left. I have
passed the story
along to the
Associated Press
and other

BH Lamb

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EDITORIAL DIVISION

P.A.

Published by Asso. Press

My dear Mr. President:

It is with real regret that I find it impossible to have a brief conference with you at this time, especially because of the fact that there was one matter of the greatest importance to Porto Rico, which I had hoped to lay before you before your return to the great Peace Conference at Paris. You will doubtless recall the disastrous earthquake which occurred in the island last October. It was a real calamity of great importance. The whole island was severely shaken and several cities and towns on the west coast practically destroyed. Though the loss of life was comparatively small, only some 110 persons being killed outright, the property loss was enormous. Thousands of people were made homeless, and thousands were thrown out of employment by the sudden paralysis of commerce and industry. The problem of restoration and reconstruction was acute and the little island has been, and is entirely unable to solve it without the help of the national Government.

To add to the difficulties a great epidemic of influenza swept over the island right upon the heels of the earthquake shocks, and many thousands of human victims were added to those caused by the seismic tragedy. Under these circumstances the island people appealed to Congress for help. A Joint Resolution was promptly passed by the House of Representatives appropriating \$500,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in earthquake relief in Porto Rico, four-fifths of which sum was to be used in repair and reconstruction of the Federal buildings which were destroyed by the earthquake. This resolution has failed of passage in the Senate for some reason, and as the matter now stands, the National Government has refused to extend any help to the island of Porto Rico in the midst of these great calamities.

I cannot believe that this represents the real feeling of the people or of the Government of our great country. Congress has always heretofore promptly come to the relief of all parts of our country and even of other countries when stricken by great calamities like this, and the people of

Porto Rico cannot understand why they should be treated with indifference in this hour of their trial. The island government has done its very best to aid its own people with all the resources at their command. It expended \$300,000 in combatting the epidemic, and for the present that has passed away. It has appropriated the sum of \$500,000 for earthquake relief to be used principally in restoring public buildings and to aid the homeless poor. Much more will be required for the property loss was about Three and a Half Million Dollars. Both of these sums were taken from funds sorely needed for the education of the children and other works of great necessity. I am sure that you will agree that some aid from Congress was absolutely necessary and naturally to be expected under these tragic circumstances, and it was in the hope of securing your powerful aid to this end that I asked for a brief conference at this difficult moment.

The Island of Porto Rico has done its full duty to the nation during the War, It has contributed freely of its manpower and of its financial resources to meet every call made for men and money in every form of war work. This brings into more striking relief the refusal of Congress to aid the island in the hour of its local crisis. I cherish the hope that some way may be found even yet to repair the error which I fear will produce some unhappy effects upon the future feelings and relations of the people of both the island and the mainland.

With the assurance of the highest
Respect I am
Sincerely yours

P. F.

STATEMENT OF CASES DECIDED IN THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR PORTO RICO
SINCE 1917.

<u>Title of Action</u>	<u>Nature thereof</u>	<u>Judgment</u>	
The People of Porto Rico v. American Railroad Co. of P. R.	Injunction	For the deffendant	(Reversed on appeal)
The People of Porto Rico v. American Surety Co.	Action to recover on surety bond	For the government	
Porto Rican American Tobacco Comp. v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico	Injunction	For petitioner	(Confirmed on appeal)
The People of Porto Rico v. American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico	Injunction	For deffendant	(Reversed on appeal)
Fortuna Estates v. Henna et al. & the People of Porto Rico, intervenor.	Injunction	For petitioner	(Appeal pending)
H. H. Scoville et al. v. The Commissioner of Health	Injunction	For petitioner	(Reversed on appeal)
Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico v. Treasurer of Porto Rico	Injunction	For petitioners	(Reversed on appeal)
West India & Panama Telegraph Co. et al. v. Public Service Commission	Injunction	For petitioners	(Confirmed on appeal)
New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. v. Workmen's Relief Commission	Injunction	For petitioners	(Reversed on appeal)

<u>Title of Action</u>	<u>Nature thereof</u>	<u>Judgment</u>	
J. P. Bouret v. Treasurer of Porto Rico	Injunction	For petitioners	
American Railroad Co. of P. R. v. Sal- vador Mestre et al.	Injunction	For the govern- ment	(Appealed and dismiss- ed)
Porto Rico Railway Light and Power Co. v. Workmen's Relief Commission	Injunction	For petitioner	(Reversed on appeal)
The People of Porto Rico v. Fortuna Esta- tes and Russell & Co.	Action to recover land	For the deffen- dants	(Motion for new trial pending)

Ad't Gov't 11 *Affirmed* 2 *Pending* 2
In favor 2 *Reversed* 6 *Settled* 1

The Filson Historical Society

P.F.

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