

H.B.M. Consulate.
San Juan, Porto Rico.
December 30th, 1913.

Dear Dr. Yager,

Please accept my very sincere thanks for Your Excellency's and Mrs. Yager's kind invitation for the evening of the 1st. which I am most pleased to accept.

And may I add one word.... what shall we call it ? ... say in place of the New Year's good wishes which go without saying; and that is that I have just returned from a visit to some of your chief island-ports and centres. And being neither an American politician nor a citizen of the U.S.A. I cant resist the pleasure of mentioning that the economiums earned by you during your late journey were not in any way "Lip-service": as a fact I found them stamped upon the hearts and minds of the people as I went along.... from the humble as from the better classes. This, because I too, dear DR. Yager, know well the difficult road newcomers, in high and responsible positions as your's, have to tread.

My only regret is that my Christmas tramp has abominably delayed prompt recognition of your kind invitation.

Yours very faithfully,

W. Ambrose Rogers.

86x11

The Filson Historical Society

January 15, 1914.

Dear Sir:

I have received your very interesting letter of the 7th instant and have read it more than once with increasing interest. I assure you that I appreciate the spirit which prompted you to write me this letter as well as the patriotic motives and sincerity of purpose that shine through it, and I promise you to think often of your good wishes both for your beautiful Island and myself as I continue to care for its government.

If at any time you should be in San Juan, I should appreciate a call from you and be glad to make your personal acquaintance.

Sincerely yours,

Governor.

Mr. Miguel de Porrata Doria,
Ponce, Porto Rico.

MIGUEL DE PORRATA DORIA

PROPIETARIO DE MINAS

APARTADO 23

DIRECCION CABLEGRAFICA: «ARIDO»

PONCE, P. R.



Ponce, Enero 7 de 1914.

The most Excellent the Governor of

Puerto Rico.

San Juan, P. R.

Most Excellent Sir:-

Without having the honor of knowing V. E. I have the honor to address this letter to you waiting for your benevolence.

In addressing V. E. the only thing that guides me in is the good of my country; nothing of personal interest and neither to call your attention, but to make present to you my political history of fifty years back, I am of a past generation of those who fight not against Spain but against his bad governants.

By my advanced age not because my fisical faculties are in need of necessary activity, and not becuase my mentality be out of my mental condiciones to anything personal did I desire because I dont need it and in the occident of my life I want to make to reach the first magister of the island these only manifestations that I can make.

It is undoubtfull that V.E. had not heard of my name because I in nothing I want to figure neither to take participation: seis six years has passed that I am separated from the active pelitic passing my time only in union of my family which from each of the four cardinal points love and estimation is offerred to it.

I come out of my retirement because some notice has come tome of something said by you when you teek charge of that positions and that has made me think to have some hepes that your acts as first magister have to be beneficial to this disgraceful country.

V.E. have said that his shept and fast visité by this island

111 X 11

(14 Jan 14)

MIGUEL DE PORRATA DORIA

PROPIETARIO DE MINAS

APARTADO 23

DIRECCION CABLEGRAFICA: «ARIDO»

PONCE, P. R.

-2-



has forced him to admire not only the beauty of it but the education and illustration of its inhabitants. These impressions Sir will go increasing as the time passes, because inspired by good principles it will work with a right conscience.

V.E. that is a man of academic title that surely have furnished scientific notions that are necessary and unexcusable to a man of state that is in front of the government of an island that has 1,200,000 inhabitants, that will know how to love and correspond to the right administration, making you to be creditor to the benediction of a country.

The things told by you give us the surety that your administrative acts will be inspired by an honest conscience and with a different base, only to practice the good alone.

The proceedings of men are always incline to the practice of the good and it depends all of the impressions that they receive as the atmosphere that surrounds them.

I finish requesting you to excuse me in addressing you in this letter. I wish you a happy new year and your family and inspirations in your right conscience to govern and administrate a country of 1,200,000 inhabitants who is in your hands.

Very respectfully,

Miguel de Porrata Doria

MIGUEL DE PORRATA DORIA

PROPIETARIO DE MINAS

A PARTADO 23

DIRECCION CABLEGRAFICA: «ARIDO»

PONCE, P. R.



Ponce, Diciembre 31 de 1913.

Excelentísimo Sr. Gobernador de la Isla
de Puerto Rico,

San Juan, P. R.

Excelentísimo señor:-

Sin tener el honor de conocer á V. E., me permite dirigirle la presente carta contando con benevolencia.

Al dirigirme á V.E. no me guía mas que el bien de mi país; nada de interés personal ni mucho menos llamar su atención, si hacer presente que mi historia política de cincuenta años atrás pues soy de generación pasada de los que luchamos no contra España; sí, contra sus males gobernantes.

Por mi avanzada edad aunque mis facultades físicas carezcan de la actividad necesaria, ni por mi mentalidad esté fuera de las condiciones mentales á nada personal aspiro porque nada necesite y en el ocaso de mi vida quiere hacer llegar á conocimiento del primer magistrado de la Isla las únicas manifestaciones que puede hacer.

Es indudable que V. E. no haya sido minombre porque en nada he querido figurar ni tomar participación alguna: seis años hace que estoy separado en absoluto de la política activa dedicados exclusivamente al amor de mis hijas formado por una familia que de los cuatro puntos cardinales de esta isla se nos han predigado la estimación y el cariño.

Salgo de mi retraimiento porque á mi noticia han llegado conceptos emitidos por V.E. al tomar posesión de ese elevado cargo me han hecho concebir algunas esperanzas que sus actos como primer magistrado han de ser beneficiosos para este desgraciado país

11 X 2

(31 Dec 13)

MIGUEL DE PORRATA DORIA

PROPIETARIO DE MINAS

APARTADO 23

DIRECCION CABLEGRAFICA: «ARIDO»

PONCE, P. R.

-2-



digno de mejor suerte.

Ha dicho V. E. muy bien que su corta y ligera visita por la isla ~~ne~~ ha hecho admirar no solo la bellaza de ella sine la índole, cultura y ilustración de sus habitantes. Esas impresiones señer irán en aumento á medida que el tiempo pása porque inspirado por buenos principios obrará con una recta conciencia.

V.E. que es un hombre con título académico los cuales deben haberle proporcionado los conocimientos científicos que son necesarios é indispensables á un hombre de estado que está al frente del gobierno de una isla, que tiene 1,200,000 habitantes, que sabrá estimar y corresponder á su recta administración haciendo á V. E. acreedor á la bendición de un país.

Los conceptos emitidos por V.E. dan la seguridad de que sus actos administrativos serán inspirados por una conciencia honrada, y con ^{no}ba e semejante ~~ne~~-practicarse mas que el bien.

Los precedimientos de los hombres son siempre inclinados á la practica del bien, y depende todo de las impresiones que reciba según la atmósfera que le rodea.

Termine pues suplicando V.E. se digno dispensarme que me haya dirigido con esta carta. y deseando á V. E. un feliz año con unión desu respetable familia y buena inspiración en su recta conciencia para gobernar y administrar un país de 1,200,000 habitantes cuya suerte está en sus manos.

Respetuosamente,

Miguel de Porrata-Doria

Monday January 26 1914

THE TIMES
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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Edited by THE TIMES PUBLISHING CO.

We were most agreeably surprised at conditions in Ponce. We had heard so much growling that we hardly expected to find anybody in the streets. The fact is that Ponce is doing a quiet, steady, strong business. She has seen livelier times, and what city in Porto Rico has not? But there is, nevertheless, a good volume of business and it will grow as times grow better. The child industry is mighty prosperous. We never saw so many children in school.

We fear that not even the Ponce democrats will heed the Governor's yearning for all good people to "come together." Good times or no times, Ponce will have her politics. That sturdy old veteran of many political wars, Don Simon, could not repress a little smile when we said to him: "Don Simon, why don't you come together?" "We must not talk about those things," he said. "They are serious." We could not see why; but we said no more. However, the republicans have no cause for complaint. Everybody over in Ponce said that if the Governor had so much as smiled upon the budding hopes of the

new democracy in Ponce and Arecibo, both districts would go democratic at the drop of the hat.

Ponce is hopeful that Mr. Domenech will be appointed Commissioner of the Interior; and his chances are believed to be very good. We see no reason why Domenech should not be appointed. Surely, no man in Porto Rico is better qualified for the place; nor in the States, for the matter of that. And then, the Hon. John A. held the place four years under a republican administration. Turn about is fair play.

Some of the boys who went to Santo Domingo as "observers" are having trouble in collecting their expenses. It appears that they were not instructed as to taking receipts, and in some instances neglected to do so. In fact, it was not always convenient to obtain receipts. Of course, it was a silly errand; but the boys were not at fault for that, and it is too bad that they should lose their money. Upon the other hand, Judge Bonner is right in refusing to draw warrants without proper vouchers. So, there you are. However, "love can find a way," and in some way, the young men should be saved from unnecessary loss.

The Filson Historical Society

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PRESS COMMITTEE
PONCE DEMOCRATIC CLUB
PONCE, PUERTO RICO



Ponce, P. R., Jan. 27 1914



Dear Sir:-

The undersigned - as Press. Agt. of our group in Ponce, has had occasion to address you a number of times, and he hopes that you will not be in any manner offended personally; because of the efforts made to promote the Democratic faith that we have.

If our methods are crude, it is not our fault, as we have lived so far away from good teachers so many years. We need that Mentor, and the leaders smile. (Sabe?)

Yours truly,

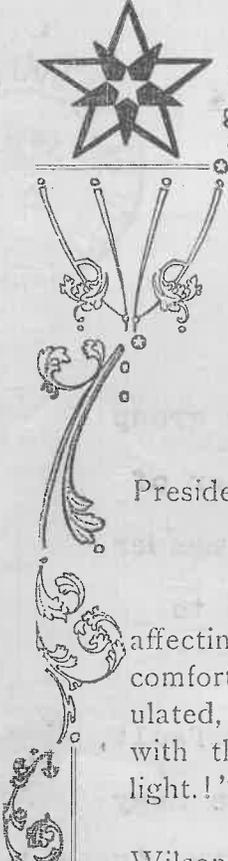
Honorable Arthur Yager,

Governor of Porto Rico,

San Juan, P. R.

Enclosure.

86 x 11



UN DIAMANTE

Ponce, November 6, 1913.

President Wilson says, in that incomparable classic,

“The New Freedom”, that

“Wherever any public business is transacted, wherever plans affecting the public are laid, or enterprises touching the public welfare, comfort, or convenience go forward, wherever political programs are formulated, or candidates agreed on, - over that place a voice must speak, with the divine prerogative of a people’s will, the words: “Let there be light!”

To those persons in Porto Rico who desire to know President Wilson’s real belief and principles, the foregoing is presented as a valid base.

TRADUCCION

El Presidente Wilson dice en la incomparable clásica,

“La Nueva Libertad,” que

“Donde quiera que cualquier negocio público es ejecutado, donde quiera que planes interesando al público sean colocados, ó empresas tocando el bienestar público, ánimo, ó conveniencia vaya adelante, donde quiera que programas políticos sean formulados, ó candidatos sean determinados, - por encima de aquel sitio una voz debe hablar, con la divina prerogativa de la voluntad de la gente, las palabras:

“Deje que allí haya luz!”

A esas personas en Puerto Rico que desean saber la verdadera creencia y principios del Presidente Wilson, lo precedente es presentado como una base válida.

Respetuosamente sometido,

por Press Committee,

PONCE DEMOCRATIC CLUB

PONCE, P. R.

D. A. PALMER, Secy.

PRESIDENT: T. E. PHIPPS.
SECRETARY: C. CASALS.
TREASURER: D. A. PALMER.
.....

PONCE DEMOCRATIC CLUB

PLAZA PRINCIPAL
P. O. Box 343.
PONCE, P. R.
.....

Ponce, P. R. October 21st., 1913.

Honorable Arthur Yager, Governor Elect of P.R.,
Georgetown, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

The undersigned has been instructed to forward to you the editorial pages of the San Juan P. R. Times, dates of ⁵⁰⁴ 16th. and 17th., and to respectfully call your attention to the active prepaganda, that we, the Democratic Club of Ponce, are waging in Porto Rico, for the granting to us of American citizenship, and for territorial government.

The editorials themselves are the sentiments of the editor of a republican paper, managed in the interest of the Porto Rico Republican Party, which party by the way, is not incorporated with *that of* the United States.

We, the members of the Democratic Club of Ponce, the American members of which, have been on the island for 14 years or more, are as one with the 60,000 republican voters of Porto Rico in our demand for United States citizenship, as promulgated and exemplified by the Bill introduced by Senator Peindexter, in the U. S. Senate. We are as one, also in the demand for a territorial government, and incidently separation from control by the war Department.

We hope for your kind consideration of these matters, and also have confidence that you as an American citizen and conversant with our history and traditions can appreciate the honest and creditable intention of this personal plea of our local group, to gain your interest.

(21 Oct 13)

(2)

Hon. Arthur Yager,
Governor Elect of P.R.,
Georgetown, Ky.

Pence, P. R., October 21st., 1913.

In the meantime, we wait with patience your arrival in
Perte Rice, and hope to have the pleasure of extending to you our
congratulations at that time.

We are, sir, very respectfully, yours to command,

The Pence Democratic Club,

by *D. H. [Signature]*
Acting Secretary.

The Filson Historical Society

DAP/CAM

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 10, 1913.

Mr. POINDEXTER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

A BILL

Declaring that all citizens of Porto Rico and certain natives permanently residing in said island shall be citizens of the United States.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That all citizens of Porto Rico, as defined by section seven
4 of the Act of April twelfth, nineteen hundred, entitled "An
5 Act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government
6 for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," and all natives of
7 Porto Rico who were temporarily absent from that island
8 on April eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and
9 have since returned and are permanently residing in that
10 island and are not citizens of any foreign country, are hereby
11 declared, and shall be deemed and held to be, citizens of the
12 United States: *Provided*, That any person hereinbefore de-

1 scribed may retain his present political status by making a
2 declaration, under oath, of his decision to do so within six
3 months of the taking effect of this Act before the district
4 court in the district in which he resides, the declaration to
5 be in form as follows:

6 "I, _____, being duly sworn, hereby declare my
7 intention not to become a citizen of the United States as
8 provided in the Act of Congress conferring United States
9 citizenship upon citizens of Porto Rico and certain natives
10 permanently residing in said island."

11 In the case of any such person who may be absent from
12 the island during said six months, the terms of this proviso
13 may be availed of by transmitting a declaration, under oath,
14 in the form herein provided within six months of the taking
15 effect of this Act, to the secretary of Porto Rico.

63D CONGRESS, }
1ST SESSION. } **S. 2712.**

A BILL

Declaring that all citizens of Porto Rico and certain natives permanently residing in said island shall be citizens of the United States.

By Mr. POINDEXTER.

July 10, 1913.—Read twice and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

The Filson Historical Society

This fact we reiterate. The first vital question presenting itself is citizenship; on that we are agreed. The question that concerns us in the next or second degree of importance, is a territorial system of government as the same was applied in the United States during the last decade of the territorial existence of the continental territories. Upon this question, the Ponce Democrats and the Republicans of Porto Rico are a unit. Then why not work to the same end?

We do not organize republican clubs favoring citizenship and a territorial form of government, because there is no division in the Republican party on those questions. They are the first, the immediate subjects of consideration by all republicans. Recently, our democratic friends of Ponce were gracious enough to say that in the matter of earnest endeavor looking to the proper political status of our people, the republican party had made a long, a courageous and patriotic effort; and we may add, that this effort has not been suspended for one moment in now almost fourteen years.

We Porto Ricans, whether natives or by adoption, are fighting for a just status as citizens, and for the form of government proclaimed by the nation that to-day exercises the powers of sovereignty over us. These are the *two* first, all-important issues to be settled. Upon these questions, why should we scatter? Why should we not combine every atom of strength, every particle of influence we possess, and dedicate the force of the combination to causes that are first with all of us?

After we have fought this good fight, and have won it, then we may scurry to our respective political associates in the national fold. We sincerely hope that these Ponce comrades will rally to this fight, which is our common cause, every possible resource, every available man. ^{It is not about the tariff.} Neither republicans nor democrats in Porto Rico can exercise a very potential influence over economic legislation by Congress. As to the effect of the last bill, we shall be obliged to wait and see.

Now, Ponce Democrats, go to your task. Organize; and after the appointments are all made, you will find some good fellows, broad, strong men, and Democrats at that, in San Juan. Indeed, they are here now, but the league has disowned them. After we have acquired the essentials of political manhood, if the old parties are still in the ring, we will go our respective ways, and will know how, each of us, to take care of ourselves.

But here is the letter:

Ponce, P. R., October 10th, 1913.

"B. C. Y."

Really, when we read your remarks of the 8th in THE TIMES relating to improved business conditions in P. R., one must be excused for imagining that THE TIMES is some Democrat, as we believe you are guilty of repeating exactly what was stated by various Dems' during the tariff argument within the last year.

We congratulate a republican journal upon its salvation. Apropos to salvation, we note that "we uns," in Ponce are called republicans, because we have placed ourselves upon record as endorsers of Home Rule, and a government conducted by the real citizens of Porto Rico, and by native as much as possible and if that being collective citizenship and as against any effort to pull down the being republicans, then we are it.

However, a few of us have been known as democrats, many moons, and we doubt that any one, or group of more than one, can take away our credentials.

We in Ponce invite Democrats in San Juan and all over the island to unite with us upon these questions that we consider of immediate importance, i. e., collective citizenship as planned by the Poindexter Bill, territorial government for Porto Rico, and our party platform, *only that* adopted at Baltimore, and without any frills of autonomy or independence as applied to Porto Rico.

Those Democrats who have the courage of their convictions, and can endorse our stand in these matters, can easily form clubs auxiliary to that of Ponce, and other towns on the south side of the island, by corresponding with the Deputy Organizer for Porto Rico of the Democratic National League of Clubs of the United States, or by addressing Thomas E. Phipps, President, Ponce Democratic Club, Ponce, Porto Rico."

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 The begit ed to SAN STRE Were friend serve to vis Corne cheerl STEEL novel Res

they want, and what is most important for the effort at hand, know the form in which they want it. This compact, well organized, and really indomitable force, is the Republican party of Porto Rico. In legislation immediately following the American occupation the republican party in Porto Rico was in power. Forthwith, trial by jury in criminal cases; the writ of habeas corpus, and other legislation upon which the principles of free government rest, and which guarantee to the citizen the rights for which democracy has ever struggled and to maintain which wars have been fought and countless thousands have died, were placed upon our statute books. They remain there to this day, and he would be a bold politician who would dare propose that any of those advanced posts of the rights of men be abandoned. The republican party of Porto Rico, with perfect unanimity and in perfect accord with the work just described, summoned all of the resources of Porto Rico that could be made available for the establishment and maintenance of the public schools. Then power was transferred from this organization to the hands of its opponents.

It is a remarkable tribute to the republicans of this island that not one of the fundamental principles which they enacted into law was disturbed by their opponents, while the upbuilding of the free public school system has been taken up by the unionists, successors of the republicans, and pressed forward with commendable energy.

The paramount feature of the truths thus presented lies in a demonstration of the fact that upon the great essentials of government the Porto Rican people are a unit.

The political divisions in Porto Rico have arisen over the best and surest methods of accomplishing that which all desire. Immediately after Porto Rico became a territory of the United States, the Porto Rican leaders who believed in the principles of the republican party perfected an organization at home and placed that organization in touch with the great national body of which it sought to become a part. This action was not taken because the Porto Rican leaders believed they could materially affect national legislation; but because they regarded it as necessary that the Porto Rican desire as to the form of government to be ultimately established should have a compact, organized and powerful medium through which their aspirations might be presented to the nation.

First, territorial government, and ultimately statehood, was the shibboleth of the republicans of 1900, and it is their battle-cry today. There is not, in our opinion, any division of moment among the Porto Rican people upon their desires; but the opponents of the republicans have said, that they did not believe success on republican lines possible, and hence they have asked for one of divers other systems of government without making themselves a unit upon any. This seat-testing of strength, and division of purpose, carrying with it the irresistible conclusion that people asking for three or four different things do not know what they want, cannot result in anything but failure to bring about a satisfactory result.

Imagine Delegate Muñoz before a congressional committee: "What would Porto Rico like to have," asks the committee of the delegate.

The answer is: "autonomy; territory and subsequently statehood; independence with a protectorate; independence without a protectorate."

Are there any fifteen men in Porto Rico who, if acting as a committee seeking the same information from a delegate from Alaska, and received the same answer, would not reply to the delegate: "Why, your people do not seem to know what they want. How can we, who are strangers to the situation, know? When your people come to a definite conclusion as to what they desire, and what they are willing to accept, let us know and we will take up the question and settle it. A republican delegate would have answered the same question by saying: "Porto Rico desires to become a full-fledged territory. She does not desire any other form of government and will not willingly accept anything else."

It is not for a moment to be supposed, nor is it a fact, that the people of the United States will force upon Porto Rico any system of government to which the latter is opposed.

Politically, then, and with this last potent truth ever present, THE TIMES appeals to Porto Ricans to stand as one man for the dignity, the character and the strength which the sovereignty of statehood will give to our industrial life, and the stability and the responsibility which such action will in itself impress upon the citizen.

Territorial life should not be delayed at all. The ultimate result, statehood, may be taken up in the future, after more experience in self-government, (which territorial life will afford), have better fitted us for the task, and the public schools have better qualified us for the details that the citizenship of a state requires.

And now that the politics and the politicians of the nation have quieted down for a time, and the people are thinking over the next step to be taken in the direction of a more effective government by the people themselves, and Porto Rico is also quietly looking around

and a true Commonwealth, a participant in the political and commercial affairs of the nation of which they are a part, to come together. It is time local men; men who call themselves republicans, democrats, unionists, or what not, but who look forward to the time when Porto Ricans shall be citizens, and participate in the citizenship of a nation, to stand side by side in making the insistence of this people understood. If we do not obtain what we desire it will be our own fault. If we allow a name to count for more than a principle; if we permit a hope for office to weigh more in the scale of patriotism than the future of the land in which we live; if we yield to social pride, paying more for an official smile than we are willing to give for our country; if we would prefer that our children be forever governed by a bureau and he product it will send to us and to them, rather than to have for ourselves and to give to the generations yet to come the full measure of manhood and womanhood, then all we have to do is to continue in the political ways that we have followed since nineteen hundred. "In union there is strength," but our division will be encouraged by all of the artifices of those who do not wish to see us well and firmly established on a basis of citizenship, and a participation in the affairs of a nation of which we shall be an integral part, and not a playing for politicians; not forever a child.

It would be a glorious thing if all our disinterested voters would announce themselves as did the Democratic Club of Ponce; and yet theirs was but the utterance of the principles in which they have been reared.

If Porto Rico had had two senators in Washington, sugar may have been on the free list today, and perhaps not. Will it pay for us to be longer idle? Will it pay for us to remain scattered, and working at cross-purposes for another day? The time has come when our own acts will determine our future; and we have been sleeping while others have been quietly binding us hands and feet.

DR. MANUEL V. DEL VALLE
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON
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PLAZA 13

It being tend to-a ceived fir for any. for tuber those into out this to place ti pharmacie tain it. This an a reply to Lledo. Raf

From
 Farcy
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 lade

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION
CANAL ZONE

Refer to File No.

Culebra, February 3, 1914.

The Hon. Wm. Jennings Price,
American Legation,
Panama, R. F.

S i r : -

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of January 27, and return herewith the letter addressed to you by Gov. Arthur Yager relative to securing Commission dredges for work in Porto Rico.

It is noted that Gov. Yager states that there are in the island several harbors, large and small, that require dredging, and that adjacent to these harbors are tracts of land, low, wet, and swampy, to be reclaimed.

It would seem that if the Porto Rican Government desires to reclaim these areas above water, and deepen the channels below water, the proper procedure would be to make complete surveys, including a sufficient number of borings, to obtain a thorough knowledge of the conditions, and from the data thus obtained a plan and estimate for each project should be made by a competent dredging engineer, who should, in his report to the Governor, specify what particular kind of dredges are required to perform this work in the most economical and expeditious manner.

Dredges, whether sea-going suction, ladder, pipe-line suction, dipper, or clamshell, are designed to meet certain conditions and handle certain classes of material, and it is usually

86 x 11

not economical to use a dredge except in the material for which it is best adapted. A thorough knowledge of the material is therefore absolutely necessary for the most advantageous prosecution of the work.

In handling silt with a pipe-line suction dredge it is seldom advantageous to use much over a mile of pipe line, and for the heavier sands, relays, or rehandling, would be necessary to raise to any considerable elevation with this length of line.

Of pipe-line suction dredges the Commission has six, viz:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Displacement</u>	<u>Value (Approx.)</u>
No. 4	18"	670 tons	\$125,000
No. 82	20"	670 "	45,000
No. 83	20"	670 "	45,000
"Sandpiper"	20"	670 "	45,000
No. 85	20"	670 "	45,000
No. 86	20"	940 "	125,000

but it will not be possible to spare any one of these dredges at any time in the near future. One of these dredges will cost for one month's operation:

Operation - - -	\$6145.52
Maintenance - -	3493.92 (Approximate, without overhead charges.)
Maintenance and operation of pipe lines -	1512.00
	<u>\$11151.44</u>

If increasing the depth of water in the channels is the principal consideration in the proposed work, with suitable material a sea-going hopper suction dredge is the cheapest and best for the purpose, and it is possible that the Commission could spare one of

these dredges for a period of time not greater than four months. But, as before stated, the conditions should be passed on, after proper surveys and examination by a competent authority, after which the necessary plans may be made and proper equipment for carrying out same designated.

It is impracticable to state at this time what dredging equipment will be available for sale after the completion of the canal, as it will be necessary to retain a large part of the plant for maintenance purposes.

Respectfully,

George Joseph
Chairman.



Panama, February 10, 1914.

P-P.

My dear Governor Yager:-

After the usual slow course of the mails your letter came to hand and I was very glad to hear from you.

My derelictions in personal correspondence have always been grievous, but never quite so disreputable, I think, as they have been since I came to this tropical country. Withal, however, I have really a good excuse, and with entire truthfulness can assert that I have been most busy, having, in addition to official duties, an amount of entertaining and of giving of time to a multitude of visitors, attracted here by the construction of the Canal, that is inordinate.

I was delighted, when I saw notice of your appointment in the Courier Journal, (which, by the way, like my other mail, varies in age from seven to sixteen days when it reaches me), and I had the very good intention of either cabling or writing you congratulations at once, but it went ^{the} away with many other good intentions. As I told you, when I saw you in Washington, I felt most optimistic about your appointment, and I am sincerely glad that the honour and all its perquisites are yours. There can be no doubt of your filling the post in the most creditable manner.

I forwarded your recent letter to Colonel George W. Goethals, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Canal, who resides and has his offices at Culebra, about 12 miles out from here, and asked him to be good enough to supply the information that you sought, knowing that it would be authoritative and most reliable, coming from him. I herewith transmit to you his answer.

I, also,

Gov. Arthur Yager,
Government House,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

Enclosure as above.

11 x 11

I, also, spoke about the matter to Col. W. V. Judson, just before his going to the States on his leave of absence a few days since, and he suggested that a Porto Rican gentleman, to whom he wrote a letter for me to send to you for your use, if you desired it, and which I enclose, could give you some very valuable suggestions as to the method of getting favorable action both by the Porto Rican legislative body and by Congress in a matter of this kind. Col. Judson was located in Porto Rico several years and he seems to think highly of the ability and particularly of the political acumen of this Porto Rican friend, who, if I remember correctly, he stated represented Porto Rico in our Congress while he was located there.

I find the duties here interesting, but there is the politician, just as you have found him in Porto Rico, and there is a plenty of worries and anxieties.

The Canal is nearing completion, although the slides in Culebra Cut render the date most indefinite as to when it can be declared open for the passage of the big ships. The dredging operations there and at both ends, particularly in Balboa, where the docks are being built from the edge of the Canal inland, to be dredged out later for the slips for the ships, will have to continue for some time.

The whole enterprise is on a gigantic scale and supremely interesting. For its length the water way will be one of the most picturesque in the world. There will be all the variety of salt sea, fresh water lake, gently undulating land, and tropically clothed mountain scenery.

I thank you cordially for your invitation to drop by and see you and for the pleasant expressions of your neighbourly letter. Col. Judson and his wife, who was a Miss Clay of Bourbon County, and a sister of Clay, who was Representative from Bourbon in the last legislature, tell me that they never spent a more pleasant stay away from home than in Porto Rico and that they must confess that it exceeds Panama in attractiveness. I am afraid that with the character of boat connections existing between Panama and Porto Rico, however, that I shall not be able at any early date to take advantage of your appreciated invitation. I should be delighted to have you here at any time and hope that I may have the honour and pleasure of a visit from you while we may call ourselves neighbours in these southern lands.

My cousin, Andrew Whitley, and his wife are with me for
a stay

(10-7d-14)

a stay, and I am looking for my other cousin, Colonel Evans, and his wife and two Danville friends next week. My cousins think a great deal of you and I wish we could all be here together.

If I can serve you further in the matters, about which you sought information in your last letter, do not hesitate to call upon me and hoping that I may hear from you from time to time and sometime soon see you and with every good wish for a happy stay for you in Porto Rico and a most successful administration of its affairs, I am,
Sincerely your friend,

M. J. Price,

The Filson Historical Society

June 19, 1914.

My dear Doctor Patterson:

I have been trying to find time for some weeks to write you a letter giving you news of myself and my family here in our new home, but I have been exceedingly busy and have postponed it from day to day.

My daughter Diana came down from Kentucky this week to spend the summer with us and she was telling me of the pleasant call that she had made upon you some weeks ago in Lexington, and expressed her appreciation of your kindness and courtesy to her on that occasion.

We are well now and enjoying the reunion of our entire family here in the palace at San Juan.

Of course you know that my work is necessarily heavy and that there are many puzzling problems put up to me almost every day. But still it is exceedingly interesting and I enjoy it.

I hope that you and Mrs. Patterson are both well and enjoying the evening of your well-spent and useful life.

I have noticed in the papers something of the investigations of the University at the hands of the Legislature, but I am not acquainted with the results. I would appreciate it if you would write me a letter giving me your views of men and things in Kentucky at this

26x11

Gatun, C.Z.
June 22 '14

Mr. Tullio Lammey
San Juan P.R.

My dear Mr. Lammey

I am handing this to
Mr. Price, the American minister
to Panama, who is a great
personal friend of Governor
Arthur Yager. I want
you & the Governor to
know each other - &
I hope this note will op-
erate as a medium to
bring that about. The
Governor wants to get
a deputy from here &
you can advise him
better than any one
I know as to the name of

11x98

The Fil...

it could have to get it
(by an item in a river
& have been) -

With sincere regards
I am yours faithfully
W. J. F. J. J.

The Filson Historical Society

(19 June 14)

-2-

time. The newspapers reach me usually about a week or more after publication and that time the news seems too old to read.

I am enclosing a clipping from a local newspaper which I believed would be interesting to you.

Remember me cordially to Mrs. Patterson and to your brother Professor Walter, and accept my very best wishes for yourself.

Perhaps you may have noticed that I secured this spring, from Mr. Carnegie, a donation of \$100,000. for a Carnegie Library for the Island of Porto Rico.

Sincerely your friend,

Dr. James K. Patterson,
Lexington,
Kentucky.

James K. Patterson, Ph. D., LL. D.
President Emeritus, State University
Lexington, Kentucky

Lexington, Ky., July 28, 1914

My Dear Dr. Yeager

On my return from French Lick
Springs a short time since
found your letter of the 19th
wll. awaiting me.

I am glad to know that you and
Mrs. Jare are both well and
that you have had a happy
vacation of the entire family.
I have read with interest your
successful handling of the
Cigar-makers' Strike. you
managed the matter well
and deserve the thanks of

11x28

the Company and employees for
your mediation, I was not aware
that the spirit of Mont which
seems to exist every where had
invaded the dependency of
Porto Rico.

The Administration as you are
aware has had its hands full
with the Mexican Embargo,
I think that the affair might
have been managed more
skillfully. It seems to me that
Bryson has blundered and
dragged the President with
him,

We are involved in a tranquil
contest, with those aspirants
for the Senatorial nomination
in the race, Beckham Stanley

and employes for
I was not aware
of amount which
every where had
dependency of

as you are
at its hands full
in Embrolio,
the affair might
remain some
seems some that
blended and
President with

in a tranquility
those aspirants
retired nomination
Beckham Stanley

and McCree, strong I think in
the order named, Beckham is
regarded as the winning man, but
gone years are apprehended that
if nominated he will win,
A good clear strong Republican
such as some of losing him
would give him a hard battle
at the polls in November,
An investigating Committee on the
morning found much more than
they embodied in their report -
in competency maladministration,
extraneous salaries, But as
with the Committee of the preceding
legislature they feared the effect
upon the country if they published
all they knew, that seems to me
to be a culpable withholding

of knowledge which the public have
a right to know.

The Legislature passed an act
giving the Alumni the power
held by Trustees & the Electoral
Committee on the Board, already
there is an intensely squabble
over their election. The enclosed
copy will give an idea
of the disingenuous methods
adopted by the Administration to
manufacture an Alumni
out of a Diploma of 1894,
with the inevitable consequence
had they succeeded of degrading
the degree of the honor.
With best wishes for yourself and
Mrs. J. J. J.

With affectionate
regards your friend
James K. Patton

James K. Patterson, Ph. D., LL. D.
President Emeritus, State University
Lexington, Kentucky

Lexington, Ky., Sept 24 1914

To His Excellency

Arthur Jago Ph. D.,

Governor General

Porto Rico,

My Dear Doctor,

My friend and former pupil for
four years ago, to whom I am
much attached and who has been
filling the office of Auditor in
Porto Rico is an applicant for
reappointment. He has filed his
application with the Department in
Washington.

May that you will give his
application proper consideration and
that if consistent with your sense
of duty you will give it your
support.

11298

Mr. Bonner is a man of excellent ability
and has the reputation of being an
excellent and efficient public servant
in his native State, Tennessee
before going to Porto Rico in the
service of the Government, I do not
know anything about his political
affiliations, I rate of him as
a man who bears an unblemished
reputation for integrity and honor,
I understand that he has a son
who is prominent in the
community of Michigan

I hope that you and Mrs. Mason
are well.

With much affection

Sincerely yours friend

James K. Polk

Hopkinsville, Kentucky
September 25, 1914.

My dear Governor Yager:

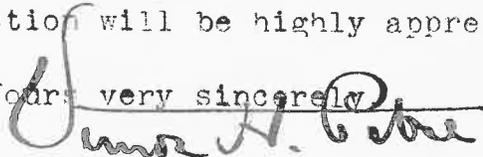
Before leaving Porto Rico on a vacation I informed the Treasurer that upon my return I would resign from the position of Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Finance. With some of the reasons I had for taking this step I believe you are already familiar. After having served the United States in its insular possessions for practically thirteen years I felt that I would be doing myself an injustice to accept a compensation lower than that which I was receiving ten years ago.

My purpose in writing to you now is to ask your aid in obtaining for me a position which, if not in importance, at least in compensation, will be a fair recognition of the service I have rendered.

I understand that the Secretary of the Franchise Committee, Elton Warner, may find it necessary to resign, if he has not already done so. I would like to be given consideration for the position, if nothing better is immediately offering.

Anything which you may be able to do for me in this connection will be highly appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,



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

11x 98

April 12, 1915.

My dear Mr. Proctor:-

I am just writing a note to say that we all arrived in San Juan safe and well on Saturday morning the 10th instant after a stormy voyage from Curacao to the north. We suffered some from seasickness, but not enough to hurt us, and we are all completely enmeshed in pleasant recollections of our most enjoyable visit to Caracas, especially of the overflowing kindness and cordial hospitality extended to us by you yourself in your delightful home. The many things you did for us and the charming way in which they were done none of us can ever forget, and unless you come to San Juan sometime when I am here and give me an opportunity to express in other ways my sense of personal obligation to you I shall never forgive you.

I hope you will personally remember me most cordially to Count Valery to whom I shall also write, and to General Andrade and Dr. Dalgado, and to President Márquez Bustillo and Mr. Bolton, and all the other numerous gentlemen who contributed so kindly and so much to the pleasure of our visit, whenever you find it convenient to do so. Also tell General

Gómez how much I appreciated the brief interview I had with him at Maracay and how pleasant my impressions of his personality were.

Miss Eastman will go on to New York next Wednesday. Mr. Szold went straight on on the "Caracas." The rest of us will be right here in San Juan and will be waiting for you any time that you can come.

I found every thing quiet and peaceful on my return, though it has been raining steadily for a week. I mention this last fact simply to make you envious of our good fortune, but I hope the storm extended itself to Venezuela.

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

Mr. Lewis J. Proctor,

34 Salas e Caja de Agua,

Venezuela, S. A.

2 April, 1915 2

Wolcott H. Pitkin, Jr.,
c/o Legal Adviser,
Bangkok, Siam.

My dear Pitkin:-

I received your card of March 25th mailed at Genoa, and also an earlier note from New York written before you sailed, and I have been trying to find time to write you a good long letter, but I fear that time will never come, and so I am writing a short letter now in the hope that it may reach you in time to be recognized as a greeting from your former home before you have been long enough in Siam to forget about us.

Since you left Porto Rico a great many things have happened which I wish I had time to describe to you. Some of them have been encouraging, some very discouraging, all of them characteristic, spectacular and interesting.

Since my return from Washington about January 1, we have had a session of the legislature; an important strike amongst the sugar workers, and a school strike; disastrous fires in two or three of the towns, and many other events of minor importance and all of which taken together have kept the Governor's hands very full. And now, as you know, we have a vacancy in the Department of Education, as Mr. Bainter has resigned and gone back to the States, and an impending vacancy, through expiration of term, in the Consolidado which is already casting its shadow before.

You perhaps know already the chief events and results of the legislative session. We had a struggle over the budget through which it was though for a time an extra session might be forced. But I resolutely stood on the proposition that there would be no extra session not even if they failed to pass a budget, and so the budget was finally passed in a manner that was reasonably satisfactory under the conditions. The House leaders forced through a public-buildings bill, crudely and harshly drawn, which was intended to compel the heads of departments to vacate all the public buildings used as residences, which I declined to sign. Great excitement was worked up by De Diego over the language bill and much time was wasted in the discussion of this measure. The high-school students were drawn into it and they got up a school strike led by your friend Mr. Balbás and your chum Mr. Coll y Cuchi. All this produced considerable bad blood and for a time made me feel very much discouraged. But we all stood firm; the bill was de-

[April, 1915]

feated, or rather overwhelmed in the Council. The school strike was ended with rather serious consequences to the strikers. Mr. Balbás has been drawn into unpleasant controversies with his Spanish confrères over the matter and as a result has resigned from the Casino Español.

Taking the political situation altogether, I feel that the Government has won out, and a good many people here have been taught a lesson that they very much needed and I hope will prove salutary.

The strike amongst the agricultural laborers for a time looked serious because of the pestiferous activities of the Free Federation of Workmen and their leaders. There were some serious conflicts between the police and the so-called strikers, but it was ended in about 5 weeks. The laborers went back to work with an increase of wages, and I think the end was as satisfactory as could be expected to all parties except Mr. Iglesias and the leaders of the Federación who, of course, didn't get out of it what they wished. They have been and are still making as much trouble over it as they can at Washington, and there is to be held a hearing before the Commission on Industrial Relations at Washington on May 19 which is to cover all the charges and events connected with this strike. I have written a full and complete report of it from its beginning to its end and filed it with the Bureau at Washington and do not fear the result of it. I have already received from General Mc Intyre two personal letters indorsing in the strongest terms his own personal approval of the action of the Government throughout, and he is confident that the Secretary of War and the President will take the same view of it when they have acquainted themselves with the facts.

I haven't time to write fully of politics; it would take a volume. Suffice it to say that I am going right ahead with my own policy of doing what I think is best for Porto Rico, somewhat wiser but undismayed and thoroughly in keeping with what should be the attitude of one of the unterrified democracy.

Szold, as you doubtless know, has gone to the States on vacation and with the possibility that he will resign at the end of his leave and settle down in Chicago.

The new District Attorney of the Federal Court, Mr. Miles K. Martin, of Richmond, Va., has arrived, assumed his duties and produced upon the whole a good impression.

Mr. Travieso is on a visit to the United States and incidently will appear before the Industrial Relations Commission. Mr. Bills is there also.

Mr. Kern has moved into the residence held by Allan H. Richardson, and in my judgment has thus far made good as Attorney General.

[April 1915]

Mr. Domenech has proved a crackerjack, and of course we all knew how Mr. Travieso would behave as Secretary.

I have recommended a Kentucky educator whom I know personally and well as successor to Mr. Bainter; C. R. Melcher, of Kentucky State University. No appointment has yet been made.

Economic conditions are improving rapidly as a result of the high price of sugar which is now somewhere about \$4.70. There is great activity in planting sugar for next year and everybody expects a record-breaking crop both as to quantity and price.

E. T. Hull is in San Francisco running the coffee exhibit and his reports are encouraging.

We are all fairly well here at the Palace and are counting, for the present, on remaining through the summer, have the children down for their vacation, and then taking our vacation about the first of September when I hope to have my annual report completed.

I have no time to write more though I wish I had. I hope you will find your new duties and your new surroundings congenial and pleasant; but am full of curiosity as to your impressions and feelings and outlook, etc., etc.

Write me when you can.

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

May 13, 1915.

My dear Doctor Perea:-

I am enclosing herein copy of the translation of the letter which you handed me for translation and perusal.

It is a very unusual response to a request of the sort that was made by you.

I believe that I promised to send you copy of the translation together with the original letter and they are both herein enclosed.

In this connection it gives me pleasure to state that since my coming to Porto Rico and getting acquainted with you I have always regarded you with great respect, not only as an official but also and especially as a gentleman of character, ability and culture.

I take pleasure also in certifying to the general esteem in which you are held as a physician, in which capacity you have earned the confidence and esteem of the people of Mayaguez.

The fact that you have just been reelected Alcalde of this Municipality by an increased majority should abundantly attest the regard had for you by your fellow-citizens both as a man and as a physician.

With great personal esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,

Governor.

Doctor Pedro Perea Fajardo,

Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

San Juan, April 22, 1915.

Dr. Pedro Perea Fajardo,

Mayaguez, P.R.

Esteemed Compatriot:

I make haste to answer your courteous letter of April 19, in which you request me, as President of the Unionist Party and as Speaker of the House of Delegates, to give my unbiased opinion about you, politically, socially and professionally, in connection with certain documents published in the sister Republic of Santo Domingo.

As Speaker of the House, since you have not sat in it, I cannot express any opinion, for it could deal only with legislative matters.

As President of the "Unión de Puerto Rico," I must not pass judgment on any one as regards his private life; although personally I may and will say that in your social relations with me you have always acted very courteously and that I know of nothing in any way affecting your reputation for honesty or as a gentleman or professional man.

From the political point of view, inasmuch as you desire me to be perfectly frank, I deplore your profound and continued error as regards the painful evolution of our country.

86X11

(22-Apr-15)

- 2 -

I am not now alluding to electoral controversies, nor to performance in public offices, nor yet to any local or incidental question. It is rather that problem of paramount importance--the liberty and the destiny of our people--that I have in mind. The Party to which you belong, and you as one of its stoutest champions in your city, foster and work for an impossibility, namely, the disappearance of our race and historic personality within, or to put it better, under the heels of, the American Republic.

I have said under the heels advisedly, for no one who has studied the geographical, ethnic, biological, social, economic and political problem of Porto Rico can believe that our Island will ever figure as a State within the federal system of polity. Rather must he know that the tendency of the United States Government is undoubtedly to keep us under a colonial régime unbearable to the people of Porto Rico and unworthy of the American people.

But even if such absurd thing were possible, it would not at all be acceptable to us. Bound by God, by Nature, and by History, to indestructible facts and invulnerable sentiments, to an evolution which dates from centuries back and reaches into the remote beginnings of world civilization, we must uphold our personality and our destiny as a Spanish American nation, and more particularly as a West Indian people, in the course of our political evolution.

- 3 -

Against this purest sentiment and highest ideal, which have taken possession of the whole soul of our country, stands the Republican Party in favor of imperialistic domination and as the only serious obstacle in the way of the agonizing legitimate vehement desires of our unfortunate country.

The obstacle will be cleared, through its voluntary disappearance before the unconscious and intelligent forces of the life of our people. In a few years, and you will see it, all Porto Ricans will be indissolubly united on the ideal of our political emancipation and through the concerted effort of all the Porto Rican nation, qualified and ready to take its place in the future glorious West Indian confederation, will come into being.

When that day comes I shall be able to recognize in you the sterling and becoming patriotic qualities of which, I regret very much to say, I must postpone recognition for the present till happier times.

I remain,

Very respectfully,

José de Diego.

Personal.

April 28, 1915.

Hon. José de Diego,

San Juan, P.R.

Esteemed Compatriot:

I thank you very much for your letter of the 22d instant, in the first three paragraphs of which you summarize the opinion you have about me personally.

As for the contents of the other paragraphs, it is now for me to say that when I wrote my letter of the 19th, I never thought I was submitting my political ideas for criticism by an opponent, and still less by an opponent all the more opposed to them by virtue of his greater education and talents. In regard to your political ideas, however much I may, with all due respect for the opinions of my opponents, think them mistaken, this much I know, that my opponents as well as I are quite convinced that we are sincerely working for the welfare and progress of our common country; and I am the first one to regret exceedingly that the illustrious and talented political leader, the noted jurist, the poet of glowing imagination, the noble patriot, the most honorable gentleman whose name is José de Diego, is not one of the doughtiest champions of the glorious Republican party, to which I belong, and in whose platform is to be found the germ for the future happiness of this beautiful West Indian garden.

I am,

Very respectfully yours,

86 x/11

28 Apr 15)

"We Persist.--We know that somebody is still working for the celebration of the coming of Dr. Perea Fajardo, the Alcalde of Mayaguez, P.R. Why, one might almost think that this is not the work of Dominicans. As we said in our previous short article, Perea Fajardo is an American official, and as such, in according the commissions who went for the body of the patriot Serra a good reception, he but did his duty. We are not criticising the Academia Colombina for naming a committee to welcome Alcalde Perea Fajardo at the pier, but there is a great difference between just that and meeting him with brass bands and all that sort of thing. Do the originators of the idea--they are but few, by the way--believe that Perea would be pleased to be met with bands playing the Borinquena and with Porto Rican and Dominican flags? Do they not think that such thing would make against his politics?"



Bangkok, July 10. 1915.

Dear Governor:

Your letter filled a long felt need
It was full of interesting news of political
doings in the island__ and no one thinks any
longer of sending me that. I guess if perhaps
they don't regard me as quite a dead one__may-
be they do__ they do think my interest is dead.
Well it isn't. And your letter gave me very
keen delight in calling to mind some new facts
in the old situation. I can recall vividly now
how you walked the corridor with us on the last
night of the session last year, trying to press
the grind to a finish, while the little man
with the short cane__do you remember him__was
still whipping out circles with it as he got
his patriotism on record in the sleepy air of
the house, and I can picture you pretty well
as you stood out against the proposition for
an extra session this year. From this distance
it strikes me that the final smothering of the
language bill in a council dominated by Porto
Ricans is a really healthy sign in the midst
of a good deal of vapor__ not much, consider-

ing who those Porto Ricans are, but then something. I had read something about the bill before my Progress mysteriously stopped coming—and it looked to me as if it might be serious. I imagine too that you are looking forward to a better atmosphere surrounding the new commissioner of education, which ought to mean something pretty fundamental, I should think.

As for Siam, well I am not yet in a condition to tell you much about it. Mr. Westengard, whom I am succeeding, is just about to leave. I have been here as his assistant since April, but until he went away on a vacation trip about a month ago, I saw very little of the work I was going to do. Most of my time during the first two months was spent getting acquainted with the diplomatic corps and a raft of Siamese officials, many of them of varying degrees of royalty. Westengard has been here so long, that it seemed as if he could hardly bring himself to let go any part of the practical work of the office as long as he was within reach of it. The consequence was that when he went off, I knew as little about it as if I had not already spent two months in Siam. During his absence, however, I managed to keep off most of the rocks, I think, mostly by good

luck, and when he came back he seemed to have lost his appetite for the job and I have continued to hold it down.

I don't know yet whether I am going to like it or not. It is about as different as any thing could be from the job in Porto Rico, where there was ample legal power to ^{be} supplemented by as much extra-legal power as one could and thought it was healthy to draw unto onesself. Here one's legal power is nil. Everything depends on the one hand on the way the field has been dealt with before, and on the other on the personal relations that may be established. When Strobel, the first American adviser and the predecessor, ~~died~~ of Westengard, died some eight years ago, he seemed to have acquired an almost dominating influence in the government. I have the impression that much of this has been lost by Westengard, who has been contented to let things drift along in their own way, a course that is very easy to follow in most tropical countries, and one which has left the advisor's office here with much less affirmative influence than I believe it ought to wield both in the interest of the country and also__ what is of course of more interest to me , if I remain, to make the ad-

viser's work real live work. It will take time to see the insides of all this, and meantime the routine work of dealing with a mass of questions having to do with the extra-territorial rights of the great powers which have treaties with Siam ought to keep me from rusting.

I am standing the climate rather well I think I have put on weight since leaving Porto Rico, and especially since coming here, though it is hotter here than in the little island we are both pretty fond of. Outside of work, though, the life promises to be dull. One hankers for the hills and the winding roads through them of Porto Rico. This has always been a country of canals. It is flat almost water level as far as the eye can reach, and outside of Bangkok city there is not a road of any kind.

It was good to hear from you. I hope you will give way to the impulse to write again. Give my very best to Mrs. Yager, Miss Diana and the rest of your family. Best of success to you,

Sincerely,

Robert H. Plummer

In self-defence I have taken to running the machine myself. Hence all the mistakes.

San Juan, December 4, 1915.

My dear Mr. Proctor:-

I am sending you by the "Caracas", due to leave here next Monday, two boxes of grape fruit, for the delivery of which I have asked the officials of the Red "D" Steamship Co. to take special pains, as I am informed that shipments of this kind frequently fail to reach their destination in Caracas. I sincerely hope that this little consignment will have better luck and that it will reach you in good time and in good condition. I am writing in order that you may be on the lookout for it and also that you may notify me as to its receipt, because if it fails to get to you I shall perhaps try again. I will appreciate very much a letter from you, anyhow, for I have not heard from you directly since Mrs. Yager and I and our party left Venezuela last April, and I shall be very glad to know how you are and how things are going with you in Caracas. I shall never forget the innumerable pleasant incidents of our charming visit

(H-Dec-15)

- 2 -

and specially the delightful hospitality with which you entertained us.

Mr. Richardson, as you know, has left Porto Rico, and so Mr. Szold and Mr. Nixon. The rest of us are all well and join in cordial good wishes to you.

Please remember me kindly to all my friends in Venezuela.

Sincerely your friend,

ARTHUR YAGER

Mr. Lewis J. Proctor,
P. O. Box 387,
Caracas, Venezuela.

AY/JVZ

The Filson Historical Society

CONFIDENTIAL.

December 23, 1915.

Reverend Edward A. Odell,
Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

My dear Mr. Odell;

I have given a great deal of thought and attention to the Hormigueros matter concerning which we had some conversation when you were in San Juan.

In the first place, I requested Judge Foote to go out there and make a careful investigation and I have received his report. He recommends, in substance, that Mr. Cuerda be advised to follow out his plain legal remedy and bring a mandamus proceeding against the Alcalde which would compel him to restore Cuerda to his position because he had been dismissed without notice and a hearing. If after that they give him legal notice and have a hearing, the facts will be brought out and this will enable the Governor to take executive action based upon the results of the hearing.

I have also had a conference with Dr. Lippitt and have carefully read your letter to him of the 17th instant. I think you are wrong in your estimate of the motives and purposes of both Don Paco Quifiones and Felipe Cruz Irrizarry, for I have seen and talked with

(23 Dec 15)

-2-

both of these gentlemen and questioned them closely about their ideas of the Hornigueros situation in general, and they both told me practically the same thing that you told me and had the same ideas as to the merits of the situation that you have, and also of the remedy. While they are both good catholics they both emphatically stated to me that they believed the Hornigueros trouble had originated in matters of religion and should be straightened out firmly and clearly along the lines of entire religious freedom.

Now I think I shall follow Judge Foote's suggestion for the present, because I think the Judge has a deeper and clearer insight into the whole matter than I could possibly have, and at the same time I am confident that he means to work it out in the right manner. I suggest that you be patient until we shall have an opportunity not only to do the right thing but in the right way. I assure you that I shall not forget it and that I shall not tolerate conditions that make for prejudice and intolerance anywhere where I can help it.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

February 14, 1916.

Mr. George C. Potts,
620 Ashland Block,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 2nd instant, I should say that the outlook for a young American lawyer here in San Juan is not at all encouraging and, as far as I can judge, I think the same is true as to Porto Rico in general. In the first place the requirements for entrance to the profession are rather exacting, and it is becoming almost indispensable for an American lawyer to have a good knowledge of Spanish in order that he may take all sorts of cases in the courts. Of course there is needed in Porto Rico a certain number of American lawyers, but we already have quite as many as there is any need for and on that account I think it would be difficult for you to get a start.

Yours very truly,

Governor.

His Excellency, Arthur Gaeger,
Governor of Porto Rico.

Dear Sir:

Would you be good enough
to advise me whether
a young American
lawyer has an opportunity
to develop in San Juan
or any other prominent
city of the Island.

Thanking you kindly
for this favor I am, sir,
Yours very respectfully,

George P. Potts,
620 Ashland Block,
Chicago,
Ill.

86 x 11
Feb 2. 15.

March 3, 1916.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing copy of the communication addressed to the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, dated February 7, was duly received, for which accept my thanks.

I prepared a brief reply to this communication and sent it to the same Committee under date of February 21, a copy of which I am herein enclosing for you and the Association of which you are President.

Yours very truly,

Governor.

Mr. M. Paniagua, President,
San Juan Clearing House Association,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

COPY

San Juan, Porto Rico.
February 21, 1916.

To the Honorable
The Committee on Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have read the communication addressed to you under date of February 7, by the San Juan Clearing House Association, and inasmuch as there seems to be some difference as to the facts between their statements and those of the Governor, it seems to me proper to make a brief reply.

In the first place I desire to state that in making the remarks complained of my only motive was to set forth to the Committee conditions in Porto Rico-- to show that Porto Rico was not a rich country, that capital was scarce in the island, that the rates of interest were relatively high and that even such capital as was there, was mostly foreign to the island-- at least as far as the banking business was concerned. At the moment these remarks were made the Governor did not

86x11

even intend them as a criticism of the banks, but simply to explain conditions in Porto Rico. Everybody, I think, well understands that the banks of a country are not solely and entirely responsible for the high rates of interest that may exist there, for the rates of interest are fixed primarily by ^{the} law of supply and demand of loanable capital, and every one will also admit that it is better for a country to have foreign capital than none at all.

The associated bankers, however, seem to have taken these remarks as a criticism of their methods and in their protest, copies of which I understand have been sent to each of you, they attempt to deny and disprove the statements made by the Governor as to three specific points as follows:-

- (1) That nearly all the banks in Porto Rico are foreign banks.
- (2) That there are no usury laws.
- (3) That the rate of interest for short time loans charged those who really need the money and therefore have not the most perfect forms of security to offer is probably some 15 or 20 per cent, and possibly in some instances more than that.

I shall take up for brief discussion these matters in the above order.

First as to the statement that most of the banks in Porto Rico are foreign. The banks of the San Juan Clearing House Association, referring to their report to the Treasurer of Porto Rico as published in the Annual Report of the Governor, state that "there are twelve officially recognized banking institutions in the Island, and of this total number one is an American banking institution with total loans of \$1,425,957 and two are Canadian with total loans of \$3,260,001 while all the balances of the banks in the Island are local banks, owned and controlled by local capital their total loans amounting to \$4,751,605." This sentence seems to state unequivocally, both as to number and as to the amount of business, that the majority of the banks are not foreign and that the Governor's statement to the contrary was erroneous; and yet, when the facts are carefully examined, it can be shown that the Governor's statement was correct, and inasmuch as the bankers must have known these facts their statement seems inexplicable.

Of the nine banks referred to above as local banks one is in liquidation, and at the time of their

last report was practically without either deposits or loans and almost all of its assets had been turned into cash and placed in other banks. Therefore it was not an actual bank.

In this list there were also four small savings banks situated in small towns and having an aggregate capital, all four of them, of \$120,000. Of course they do not and cannot engage in any commercial business of importance, and therefore for the purpose of this discussion should not be considered.

This leaves only four of the nine counted as local. Of these four, one is practically a branch of one of the foreign banks, which owns thirty-six (36) per cent of its capital stock, and this foreign bank in its own name and through its officers and directors owns a sufficient amount of the capital stock to assure the control of the so-called local bank. Moreover, more than half of the capital stock of this so-called local bank is owned by nonresidents. In no sense then, it seems to me, can this bank be properly called a local bank when it is both owned and controlled by foreigners.

The same condition is practically true of one of the other so-called local banks. A majority of its

stock is owned by nonresidents, and two-thirds of its directors are foreigners who are at present residing in Porto Rico.

Making, therefore, these proper deductions and corrections, we find that there are here in Porto Rico in all only seven active banks engaged in the business of commercial banking. Of this "total number" five are foreign and only two can be considered local "owned and controlled by local capital."

Comparing the foreign and local banks as to their importance and the amount of business, we get the following results:-

	<u>Total Deposits</u>	<u>Loans</u>
FOREIGN BANKS -	\$ 8,589,036	\$ 5,722,618
LOCAL BANKS -	2,308,166	2,404,517

All these banks of course have large capital and surplus of their own which should enable them to loan an amount practically equal to their total deposits, using their capital and surplus as a reserve. It will be noticed that the local banks are doing so, but the sum total of the loans of the foreign banks is only sixty-six (66) per cent of their deposits.

On this point, therefore, it is evident that the real facts bear out the statement made by the

Governor to your Committee that "nearly all of the banks in Porto Rico are foreign."

(2) As to the second point, namely, whether there are any usury laws in Porto Rico, the Governor overlooked or had forgotten the fact that there is a law against usury on the statute books of the island, providing that no rate of interest shall be fixed by special agreement in excess of twelve (12) per cent.

(3) As to the rates actually charged the more needy borrowers in Porto Rico, the Governor did not state the facts from his own knowledge. He did state that from information he had received he supposed that 15 to 20 per cent was usually charged this class of borrowers. He did not specifically state that the banks charge this high rate; but there are in the island many usurers and private lenders of money, and all these borrowers who have not the best forms of security have to resort to these private parties for accommodation in time of need. I am informed that the rates charged under these circumstances vary from 1-1/2 to 5 per cent a month.

According to their consolidated report for June 30, 1915, the six largest banks in this island, which together do practically all of the commercial

banking business, reported total deposits of all sorts of \$11,608,246 and total loans of only \$7,698,638, which was 66% of their deposits. They are so conservatively managed that they do not loan in Porto Rico any of their own capital at all and only sixty-eight (68) per cent of their total deposits. It is evident, therefore, that in a country where the banking institutions are as chary of their loans as this would indicate, very many of those who need to borrow would have to resort to the other sources mentioned.

Taking, therefore, the remarks of the Governor before the Committee in a broad and general way, and bearing in mind their main purpose, it is evident that they were and are substantially correct and do set forth actual conditions in Porto Rico.

Respectfully,

(Signed) ARTHUR YAGER

Governor.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico,

February 12th 1916.



Honorable Arthur Yager,
Governor of Porto Rico,
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.

Dear Sir:

At the request of the San Juan Clearing House Association, I am herewith enclosing to you for your consideration a copy of a communication which has been addressed to the Honorable Committee on Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, under date of February 7th, 1916, and relating to certain portions of the statement made by you before the said Committee, at a hearing held on the 13th day of January, 1916, for the consideration of the proposed new Organic Law for Porto Rico.

Very truly yours,

M. Paniagua

President San Juan Clearing House Assn.

1129

April 22, 1916.

Dear Sir:

I have received a letter from the Clerk of your Commission stating that by your direction he has sent me under separate cover copies of reports of the Economy and Efficiency Commission of your State.

The reports I understand have been received in the office but have not yet reached my desk. I shall take the first opportunity to read them and thank you for your kind attention in the matter.

Yours very truly,

Governor.

Hon. James F. O'Healia, Secretary,
Economy and Efficiency Commission,
State Capitol, Trenton, New Jersey.

WALTER E. EDGE
Atlantic City, President
SAMUEL LUDLOW, Jr.
Jersey City, Vice-President
JAMES F. O'MEALIA
Jersey City, Secretary
WILLIAM J. KRAFT
Camden

Economy and Efficiency Commission

OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

(Authorized by Joint Resolution No. 6, of the Legislature of 1912)

Thos. F. McCran
Geo. W. PATERSON
ARTHUR M. AGNEW
ARTHUR N. PIERSON
HOWARD B. FINDELL
C.C. Kelly, Clerk, Trenton
Downs
Madison
Westfield
Jersey City

State Capitol, Trenton, N. J., April 10, 1916

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

Dear Sir:

By direction of Mr. James F. O'Mealia, I am sending you under separate cover copies of the second, third and fourth reports of the Economy and Efficiency Commission, showing the work they have done during their existence. The first report, I am sorry to say, we have no further copies of, otherwise I would be glad to include that.

I have made requisition on the State Librarian for copies of the acts which have become laws as the result of the Commission's work, and as soon as I have copies of them, I will make it my business to forward them to you. I will also send you copies of the two bills proposed by the Commission at this Session of the Legislature.

I trust this will assist you in the work at hand.

Very truly yours,

Charles C. Kelly
C l e r k .

86x11

May 12, 1916.

Mr. D. A. Palmer,
Guayama, P. R.

My dear Mr. Palmer;

Your personal letter of the 10th instant has just reached me to-day together with the enclosure.

I hasten to reply and express my appreciation of your letter and of the sentiments therein expressed. I also regret very much that I did not have a chance to see you when in Ponce and hope that I shall soon have another opportunity to get into personal touch with you.

I am sorry that you cannot be present to-morrow with the other delegates who are expected to take part in the convention on the 14th instant, but feel sure that you have placed your proxy in good hands and that the results of the convention will be honorable to the Democrats of Porto Rico and helpful toward the election of President Wilson to the high office which he has filled so ably for the past three years.

With best wishes for you personally, I assure you that I am

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

Personal

Guayama.

May 10, 1916

Dear Mr Yager. (Yagers)

I regret that I did not see you in Ponce, but anticipate the pleasure some time in the future.

The enclosed copy of a note addressed to Mr Van Keenhoff is for your private knowledge and needs no comment.

I am sorry my friends still persist in coming by you for favors in my behalf. I have not requested it, and especially - at this time do not appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours

D. A. Palmer.

Honorable -

Arthur Yager

Governor of Porto Rico

San Juan.

Guayama, May 10th, 1916.

Copy

Dear Mr. Van Leecheff:-

I regret that the state of my health will not permit me to go to San Juan, as alternate or delegate to the Dem. Convention on 14th inst. And in this event I authorize you to use this in any manner you desire as my proxy. However with the understanding that if such proxy is used, that it will be for instructed delegation for President Wilken, and also against the election of any resident of San Juan district for the honorable position of National Committee man. This place should be filled by a man either from Ponce, Guayama or Mayaguez.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Palmer

Mr. J. W. Van Leecheff President
Ponce Democratic District Com-
mittee of Ponce.

*Copy to Honorable
Arthur J. Ayer
Governor,*

86 x 11

August 2, 1916.

My dear Judge;

I would greatly appreciate a letter from you on the political situation in Kentucky as you see it. I can understand that there are many democrats in Kentucky who are doing some serious thinking because of the mixed condition of affairs politically in Kentucky at this time; but I sincerely hope that they will all get together and stand by the national administration at the election this fall. I know you are a Progressive in a way and that you were a Roosevelt man, but at heart you are a democrat, and I am sure that you would be back of the President at this time. I am sure also that you know conditions pretty thoroughly over your part of the state, and I would appreciate very much a good long letter from you giving me your views and ideas generally. I have hopes that I may myself be able to get to Kentucky next October on my vacation and remain long enough to vote before returning to my post.

With best wishes and hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Judge B. F. Proctor,
Bowling Green,
Kentucky.

111 X 86

August 2, 1916.

My dear Doctor Porter:

While in Washington recently I had a long talk with Congressman Campbell Conrill with reference to the political situation in Kentucky. He stated that there seemed to be some discontent or dissatisfaction amongst the dry democrats of Kentucky with reference to the election this fall. As I understand it, the dissatisfaction is not with the national administration at all but with the state administration, and particularly because of the relations of the democratic organization to the liquor question.

I wish you would try to take time from your numerous absorbing occupations to write me a letter giving me your views. You know I think it would be a great pity for the democrats of Kentucky to visit upon the national administration the sins of their state government. The time will come when they will have an opportunity to deal with these local matters on their merits separate and apart from the questions of national importance.

However, I appreciate the fact that the present political organization might use the opportunity of the national election to build up a political machine,

11 x 12

which would continue in action after the election is over and greatly hamper the temperance people in their work for temperance in Kentucky. I mentioned this to Mr. Cantrill, and he stated to me most emphatically that he had no idea of attempting to do so. I believe he is entirely sincere in this promise, and the best proof of it is the fact that he has handed over the selection of the campaign chairmen in the various counties to the local committee of each county. This seems to me to be perfectly fair and would give to all the dry counties an opportunity to select their own chairmen and keep the organization in their own hands. Mr. Cantrill stated that the German voters of the state were of course dissatisfied with President Wilson, and that these voters were largely amongst the liquor people, but that he thought that he could compel them to stay in line and that he intended to do so.

Of course you understand entirely my interest in the matter. I think that all of the democrats of Kentucky should try to get together this fall and give to the national ticket as large a majority as possible because of the national issues, and try to keep everything else out of consideration. I am going to try to get to Kentucky myself this fall, sometime in October, and remain until after the election so that I can vote.

Please write me fully what you think. I know

(2-Aug-16)

-3-

you are not a politician, but I also know you do a lot of thinking, and if you will write me frankly all you think about it, it will prove mighty interesting reading, and I will promise to read it and keep it entirely to myself.

How is your church getting on, and all of the Baptist hosts of the state? Where does the General Association meet this year, and what are you going to do there? Dr. Adams keeps me posted as to the College, and I am greatly gratified at its continued progress and success.

With kind regards to your family and with all sorts of good wishes for yourself personally, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Reverend J. W. Porter, D. D.,
Lexington, Kentucky.

August 23, 1916.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Your card giving advanced notice of the Lake Mohonk Conference to be held October 18-19-20, has been received.

I fear that it will be quite impossible for me to be in New York at that time this year; and although I should be very glad to have the problems of Porto Rico again discussed, it seems difficult to arrange for competent speakers this time. I hope that next year we shall be able to gather again under Mr. Smiley's hospitable auspices and repeat the thoroughly profitable and enjoyable experience of last year.

Please present my cordial compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Smiley, and accept my best wishes for the Conferences and yourself.

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

Mr. H. C. Phillips, Secretary,
Lake Mohonk Conference,
Mohonk Lake, New York.

P.T.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON
THE INDIAN AND OTHER DEPENDENT PEOPLES
MOHONK LAKE, NEW YORK

GG W-N

September 6, 1916.

My dear Governor Yager:

Accept our best thanks for your letter of August 23d. We are extremely sorry to learn that you cannot be at the conference in October, but we can hardly hope to have each year as interesting and thorough discussion of Porto Rican problems as we had in 1915. Possibly for this year we may pass over the subject of Porto Rico, or have it treated in one or two papers in the hope that by 1917 there will again arise the possibility of a thorough discussion.

Mr. and Mrs. Smiley cordially reciprocate your expressions of regard, and are already looking forward to the next opportunity of welcoming you and Mrs. Yager.

Very sincerely yours,



Secretary.

Hon. Arthur Yager,
Government House,
Porto Rico.

86x11

September 13, 1916.

My dear Dr. Porter;

I wrote you a letter with some expressions of political views and opinions some weeks ago, and I writing to remind you that you have not answered that letter; and I am greatly disappointed, for I wanted to hear from you.

I read the "Recorder" of course. I am never too busy to glance over that, but I would like awfully to get your private views and opinions as to the state of things in Kentucky. I see that Mr. Wilcox, the Republican Chairman, claims Kentucky for Hughes. I cannot believe that the Kentucky Democrats and Independents and Progressives could possibly deny reelection to an administration that has done so much for the country as has Mr. Wilson's. Of course you know I am personally interested as a part of the administration, but I think I can see the situation apart from that, and some of the largest and most important issues in world politics and national politics are involved in this election, and Kentucky Democrats especially ought not to allow personal and local issues to divide them in a crisis like this. It is a political fight of the largest and most vital importance and other things ought to

11 x 95

(13-Sept-16)

-2-

be put aside for the moment. In my opinion we shall be perfectly competent to attend to the other things later. I know pretty well how you feel with reference to the State administration and the leaders who happen to be in charge of the campaign at this moment; but this is not the time to punish them for any of their misdeeds, if they have been guilty of any, because in order to punish them we would have to lay the heaviest punishment on the national administration which has done well and is entitled to recognition. Please write me about it, you old sinner, because I really want to know how you feel.

I hope to get to Kentucky myself about the middle of October, and of course there is nothing that I would enjoy more than an hour or two of chat with you, and of course I shall find you if you don't run off.

With cords of good wishes and many pleasant memories of the old days when we got together at the associations and elsewhere, I am

Faithfully your friend,

Governor.

Rev. J. W. Porter, D. D.,
Lexington, Kentucky.

September 13, 1916.

My dear Judge;

After long delay I received a copy of your very excellent expression of opinion and views as to the election next November. I think it ought to be published, and it ought to be published in Kentucky where you are known, where the contest is said to be close and where it would do real good in my judgment. Certain parts of it especially are strong and pointed and fitted for usefulness in the campaign. I myself am so far away and mails are so slow that I am not in a position to secure its publication, but I would suggest that you send it to Mr. Campbell Cantrill, Campaign Chairman, at the Sealbach Hotel, Louisville, and give him the authority to use it entire or any parts of it over your signature. I believe Mr. Cantrill could find excellent use for it in the campaign in Kentucky if he were given the authority to publish all of it or such parts of it as his judgment dictated. I am writing him myself to that effect.

I am planning to come to Kentucky myself about the middle of October, which is the earliest date that I can get away, in order to give what aid I can to the campaign committee in carrying Kentucky for Wilson.

I see Mr. Wilcox, the National Campaign Chair-

(13-Sept-10)

-2-

man of the Republican Party is claiming Kentucky as SURE for Hughes. This is so surprising to me that I can not believe it. I agree with your views fully and absolutely on the general proposition, and it seems to me that we ought to have no difficulty in persuading the Kentucky voters to take that side of it.

When I come I will bring your communication with me, and even at that time I might arrange to have it used though I hope it can be published long before that. I will be very glad to hear from you again.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

Judge B. F. Proctor,
Bowling Green,
Kentucky.

Answered

Nov. 9, 1916.

Gov. Auther Yager,
Georgetown,
KY.

Dear Governor:

I am writing you in care of Mr. Cantrill, trusting him to forward it to you.

It is my judgment that Wilson is elected. It has been a very close fight, but it now appears that the West and South are united as they should be. The East has exploited the Nation for many years. Their first oppressive wrong was to introduce African slavery and unload it on the South and then liberate it without compensation, and use the ex-slave and his descendant as a voting factor, as an appeal to prejudice to perpetuate its power. I feel that Mr. Wilson will put us upon a solid basis with the people ruling. My pledge to Mr. Palmer and to the Progressive party compelled me to register as a Progressive, but I stamped under the Rooster with two or three incidental scratches to Progressives to make good my pledges and to keep alive our emblem. Mr. Wilson is the head of a party that has up to this date made more than good along progressive lines, and I think the Progressive party is and should be a thing of the past. The Democrats who went to Roosevelt would never have done so if they had been assured of the nomination of such a man as Mr. Wilson in 1912. Fully 50% of these Progressives have voted for Mr. Wilson, the percent is perhaps greater than this. The Progressives held the balance of power in 1912, as they did in this race, and they have delivered the goods.

You will remember that in 1914 I made an address to the General Association of Kentucky Baptists at Lexington, Kentucky. I was in very close touch with some of the leaders of the Democrat party, and the recommendations in that address were put into the democratic platform in the state, and in the main were put into law by Stanley's administration. The corporations of the state fought Stanley regardless of party lines, and the L & N, with free pass, following and misguided Prohibition sentiment came very near defeating him. As an officer in the Anti-Saloon League I insisted that we should run a Baptist for Governor before the primary. That was so far agreed upon that the Prohibition leaders agreed that the Baptist might name their candidate and they selected Mr. McChesney. I voted for McChesney and many of his friends claim that he was defeated by a wet Republican

86 x 11

PROCTER & GARDNER
Attorneys and Counselors

830 State Street

Bowling Green,

Kentucky,

(9-20-16)

Benjamin F. Procter
William R. Gardner

A. Y.-----#2

vote manipulated in the interest of Morrow. McChesny cannot win the fight if he is given the nomination for Governor against Morrow. Morrow is wet and will be the Republican candidate. A large percentage of the Democrat vote is wet; therefore, a dry candidate would draw very largely from the respectable element of the Republican party, and that must be done to supplement the defaulting wet Democrats. I think you are the logical candidate for Governor next time. We want you to free Kentucky as Mr. Wilson has freed the Nation. McChesny should be taken care of on the state ticket if he wants to be, but he is not the man to head the ticket. Your able administration as Governor of Porto Rico, your prominence as a school teacher, your connection with the largest religious denomination in the state and your record all along the line is unimpeachable. I would not hesitate to advise you to make the race if your personal interest alone was involved, if thought it would injure you personally for the fact that every man should sacrifice himself for his Country, but if Mr. Wilson needs you I would advise you to help him, as he is serving the larger number.

I am working very hard professionally as usual, with complicated interests to look after.

written I had several letters from Mr. Cantrill in regard to the letter you by me in August advocating the election of Mr. Wilson, in which he claims that the letter had done great good, especially among my Progressive friends. He sent me several batches here and told me that he had used them far and wide. He flatteringly told me that it "Hit the Bulls Eye" I head the Progressive ticket as an elector at large in this state, and was placed there by by our Progressive leader after he had read my letter to you.

I feel that Mat Holt, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Hon. Burton Vance, a member of the National Committee will both join the Democrat party if properly approached. They are both warm friends of mine, and it would be an enduring sorrow to me to see them go back to the Republican party as Roosevelt has done. Mr. Roosevelt's course has been such that I can account for it by ambition without paralell, which has mastered him to the exclusion of honor and honesty.

I hope to see you in person or to hear from you by letter before you return to your work. With kindest regards and all good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,



KENTUCKY FOR CHRIST

Baptist State Board

W. D. POWELL, COR. SEC.
BOX 504

LOUISVILLE, KY. November 23, 1916.

Gov. Arthur Yager,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At the suggestion of my father, Rev. W. D. Powell, I am writing you to ascertain if there are any present or prospective openings in the Government service in Porto Rico and, if there is, to request that you consider this as my application for a position in the service.

I have been living in Mexico for the past twenty years, can speak and write the Spanish language fluently and believe that I would be, in view of my knowledge of these people, particularly valuable in dealing with the Latin-Americans.

During the past five years I have been connected with an oil company and prior to that with banking institutions. The unfortunate conditions in Mexico caused the oil company practically to cease operations, making it necessary for me to seek employment elsewhere.

I regret not to have had the pleasure of meeting you during your stay here but learned of your presence only after you had left.

Hoping for a favorable reply, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. D. Powell

11 x 28

January 27, 1917.

Miss Juliet Pointer,
Shelbyville, Ky.

My dear Miss Pointer:

I received Elizabeth's report, and her mother and I also get letters from her regularly, and she seems to be getting on admirably in every way except in her music. Personally I am greatly disappointed that she does not seem to take more interest and get on better in her work in piano. She seems to have been greatly attracted to all of her teachers with the exception of the music teacher. Of course I am sure the fault must be largely with Elizabeth, but nevertheless it is disappointing to have her fail to make progress with her music. The child wishes to drop her music; she seems to be discouraged. I do not want her to drop it if it is possible to avoid it; but I do not wish to undergo the expense and worry of having her pester along with it without accomplishing anything and to have to drive her against her own inclination.

I will appreciate it if you will give this particular matter some personal attention and have a talk with her teacher of piano and also with Elizabeth herself and find out if you can just what the trouble is and advise me as to what should be done.

(27-Jan-17)

-2-

In every other respect Elizabeth seems to be getting on nicely and is entirely happy in her school which is of course very gratifying to her mother and myself.

Remember me most cordially to Mrs. Pointer and to your sister and all the others whom I had the pleasure of meeting when at Science Hill last fall.

Thanking you in advance for any aid you may give us in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

The Filson Historical Society

March 6, 1917.

Dear Sir:

Your courteous letter of the 21st ultimo reached me only a few days ago, and I take pleasure in giving you a perfectly frank and straightforward reply to your questions.

It happened that all of the men concerning whose prosecution and imprisonment you inquire, had, among others, made application to me for pardon, which application was referred to the Attorney General of Porto Rico in the usual manner for investigation and report, and his report dated February 27 reached my office only a few days after your letter was received, so I shall copy for your information the report made by the Attorney General concerning the crime, prosecution, trial, etc., of the five men mentioned in your letter, making only such comment as seems pertinent to the questions that you have asked.

In the first place, I wish to state that so far as I know, and I am sure that I do know, none of these charges against the men were merely technical, and they were convicted absolutely and solely on the charges preferred. Nothing was done under the surface.

In every case they appealed from the lower court to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, and the judges of this latter tribunal, as you know, are all appointed by the President of the United States. Three of them, including the Chief Justice, are Porto Ricans, and two are Americans. All are appointed for life and after a most careful investigation as to character, legal ability and fitness for the position. Only one of them has been appointed during my administration, and some of them have been judges of this court practically since the American occupation, and one of them at least even before.

Upon examination of the record, you will observe that comment is called for only in case of the first two men, - Nicomedes Rivera and Felix Colberg. All the others were convicted for ordinary crimes - assault and battery, carrying concealed weapons, etc., and their cases have no bearing upon the matter which you seem to have particularly in mind.

The first case, that of Nicomedes Rivera, was tried and he was convicted of slander, but inasmuch as he was not charged with slandering any official, I think that this also is of no importance in the light of your question. I take it that you would

not advocate the repeal of the law for slander or failure to enforce that law in so far as it protects one private citizen against another. There remains, therefore, only one case requiring any comment or explanation and that is the case of Felix Colberg.

Personally I had not heard of the latter case until the publication in "The Public" was brought to my attention, so I had nothing whatever to do with his prosecution. But I find that Felix Colberg was prosecuted and convicted upon the charge of slandering the Governor. He was tried first in the District Court on February 18, 1916, and he appealed from the sentence received in that court to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico which confirmed the sentence on December 21, 1916; and of course in the intervening ten months he was out on bail. The language which he used is given in the report of the Attorney General, and the Associate Justice who handed down the decision of the Supreme Court -Mr. Adolf Wolf- is the same Justice who had previously rendered a strong decision in a similar prosecution, that the expression of an opinion, by a speaker, of the Governor of Porto Rico, however offensive it might be, and the application to the Governor or other high officials, of any epithet however opprobrious it may be, was not a crime under the

laws of Porto Rico but simply the exercise of his right of freedom of speech.

In the case of Colberg, however, the Judge held that the speaker, in the language quoted, had charged the Governor with a crime under the laws of the Island, namely, that he had accepted a bribe in connection with his official duties, and that was slander, and so the sentence was confirmed.

Now I submit to you the whole matter, and whether or not you should agree with the Judge in the opinion rendered, I am sure you will recognize the fact that in this whole case there is not the slightest evidence of any effort on the part of the Governor to interfere with freedom of speech or freedom of the press.

I suppose we will all admit that in every country some responsibility goes along on the part of the speakers with freedom of speech, and that it is necessary to hold public speakers and writers in the press to some sort of accountability for what they say and write. This is perhaps more necessary in Porto Rico than in the United States, because of their Latin-American antecedents and because of their inexperience in the use of their liberties. The old Spanish traditions still persist in ways that modify

seriously the problems of government. The widespread ignorance and low standards of life amongst the masses of the people, which of course we have not been able to overcome in the brief period that has elapsed since the American occupation, intensify all the social and political problems and make their solution more difficult. Nevertheless, we are now making an earnest effort to develop the political, economic and social life of the Porto Ricans as rapidly as we can along American lines and according to American models, and I think that the record in all the cases to which you refer proves, if read aright, that we are not making any exception in the matter of allowing freedom of speech even though it may result in savage and undeserved criticism of the government officials.

I would also add that the source of all this information, -as published in The Call, and in The Public, and in The Evening Post, and The Nation, and I do not know where else, -Mr. Santiago Iglesias, to whom you referred, is not a reliable source of information about any matter in Porto Rico. He is a labor agitator of the professional type, of Spanish birth, Spanish character, reckless methods, and he never concerns himself about the truth of any charge

that he may make, provided only it may suit his purpose for the moment and be sensational enough to attract the attention of the press and the people of the United States. Here in Porto Rico where he is well known, his charges and assertions are never regarded as of any importance; and it is a pity, under all the circumstances, that any portion of the people of the United States should be deceived by him.

Please pardon my long letter, but the concluding paragraph of your letter to me made me feel that you would be willing to read even a long letter with accompanying records in order to get at the real truth of the difficult and important matters involved in this controversy.

With best wishes for you and THE PUBLIC, I
am,

Sincerely yours,

Governor.

Mr. Samuel Danziger, Editor,
"The Public,"
122 East 37th Street,
New York City.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

1- *NICOMEDES RIVERA* was indicted before the District Court of Arecibo charged with the crime of slander. The fiscal alleged in the information that this prisoner, on Mar. 8, 1916, at a socialist meeting held on a public plaza in the town of Arecibo, said that Alberto Gandía, acting as if he were chief of police, incited the police to act as they did and that the said Alberto Gandía, with a revolver in his hand, was the first one to fire, throwing to the ground a victim; and that before the enormity of the act consummated by him, and before that horrible picture, with tears in his eyes he told the widow: "Do not worry; I will pay you the salary that your husband received." Nicomedes Rivera referred to the riot of March 8, to which occurrence I have referred above. Rivera was convicted and sentenced to 5 months in jail, from which sentence he appealed to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, which court affirmed the judgment of the District Court of Arecibo on December 8, 1916. He has now completed about 2 months of his sentence, counting 9 days allowed him for good conduct. As already stated, the riot in Arecibo was one of a serious character, and the speech made by Rivera the same night after the riot had taken place, when the people were in an excited condition, might have produced consequences of grave importance.

2- FELIX COLBERG was indicted before the District Court of Mayaguez charged with the crime of slander committed on Jan. 10, 1916, while delivering an address at a public meeting held at Añasco by the socialist party. The fiscal in the information alleged that Colberg had stated that:

"That good-for-nothing (mangansón) Governor Yager in the recent strike sold himself to capital and authorized the police to commit abuses and to club the unfortunate strikers; exploiter of The People of Porto Rico, a man who went to the United States before the agricultural strike began, fearful of being removed from the position he holds, leaving Travieso in charge of the island, a child who does not know what he is dealing with and who like Mr. Yager permits himself to be controlled by capital, allowing the country to be exploited by the good-for-nothings (mangansones) and exploiting despots."

He was tried and convicted whereupon the court sentenced him to 3 months in jail on Feb. 18, 1916. He appealed from this sentence to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, and this tribunal affirmed the judgment of the lower court on Dec. 21, 1916. He began to serve his sentence on Jan. 13, 1917, and has now completed about one month.

3- BOLIVAR OCHART was indicted before the District Court of Hukacoo charged with the crime of aggravated assault and battery committed on July 20, 1915, on the person of policeman Francisco Vélez Ortiz, who at the time was acting in his official capacity. Ochart was tried and convicted as charged, whereupon the court sentenced him to a term of two years. From this sentence he appealed to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, which court, on Dec. 20, 1916, affirmed the judgment

of the lower court. He has at present served about 2 months. After completing this sentence, he has another sentence of 30 days in jail for a crime against public justice.

4- ELOY FRANQUIS was indicted before the District Court of Humacao charged with the crime of infraction of Art. 370 of the Penal Code. He was tried and convicted as charged, and sentenced by the court to a term of 6 months in jail. From this sentence he appealed to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, which court affirmed the judgment of the lower court on Nov. 27, 1916. Up to this time he has completed about 2 1/2 months, counting 13 days allowed him for good conduct.

The prisoner was convicted on it being established at the trial that without due cause he maliciously and aggressively pulled out a gun in the presence of several persons.

5- EDUVIGIS CABAN was indicted before the District Court of San Juan charged with the crime of aggravated assault and battery committed on April 11, 1914. The fiscal alleged in the information that this prisoner, together with others, in an illegal and voluntary manner, and with the intention of causing grave personal injury, assaulted a man named Jesús González, with a club, wounding him. Caban was tried and convicted as charged, and sentenced on April 19, 1916, to a term of one year. He appealed from this sentence to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, which court affirmed the judgment of the District Court of San Juan on Nov. 21 of the same year.

THE PUBLIC

AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF FUNDAMENTAL DEMOCRACY

122 EAST 37TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Feb. 21, 1917.

TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 3767

Governor Arthur Yager,
San Juan, P.R.

Dear Sir:-

The Evening Post of this city published on February 9 a letter from the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, quoting a denial ~~from~~ you that any person in Porto Rico has been prosecuted for speaking of you as a "despot".

Allow me to call your attention to a news item that appeared in ~~The~~ Call of this city on January 7 and also in Justicia of San Juan on January 20 in which an account is given of the prosecution and imprisonment of the following men, Bolivar Ochart, Eloy Farnquis, ~~Nicomedes~~ ^{Edv. *Edv. *Edv.**} Rivera, Cabana and Felix Colberg. The account says that they were arrested after addressing public meetings at Fajardo, Juncos, Arecibo, Anasco and San Juan. It states also, "The only accusations made against the imprisoned men were that they had slandered Governor Yager and Attorney General Kern, calling them 'despots' for having recommended to the military government of Porto Rico at Washington that the Jones bill be passed with its clauses taking away from 160,000 Porto Ricans the right to vote".

The article was written by John Murray, a reputable newspaper man of Washington, who secured his information from Santiago Iglesias, representative in Porto Rico of the American Federation of Labor. I note your denial of the charge that the men were or could have been convicted for slandering you, but I have observed cases nearer home when public speakers were prosecuted on some technical charge when the real object of the prosecution was to punish them for expression of an offensive opinion. It has seemed to me possible that you had overlooked such a view of the case in your denial, so I would like to ask whether the fact that these men made public speeches, or whether anything said about them was used in any way to secure conviction on whatever the technical charge against them may have been.

The Public has commented unfavorably on the affair, holding it to be an effort to interfere with free speech. If we were wrong, we would very much like to know it and make the necessary correction.

Yours truly,

S. Danziger

86 x 11

March 6, 1917.

Dear Sir;

Your courteous letter of the 21st ultimo reached me only a few days ago, and I take pleasure in giving you a perfectly frank and straightforward reply to your questions.

It happened that all of the men concerning whose prosecution and imprisonment you inquire, had, among others, made application to me for pardon, which application was referred to the Attorney General of Porto Rico in the usual manner for investigation and report, and his report dated February 27 reached my office only a few days after your letter was received, so I shall copy for your information the report made by the Attorney General concerning the crime, prosecution, trial, etc., of the five men mentioned in your letter, making only such comment as seems pertinent to the questions that you have asked.

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-6-

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March 14, 1917.

My dear Mr. Osborn;

It has been two weeks now since Miss Laura Osborn and Miss Katherine Shouse left us to return to their homes.

I hope that by this time Miss Laura has safely reached her home in Detroit, and I am writing to you to express the pleasure that we derived from her stay in our home. We enjoyed every moment of it, and I hope the young ladies did also; and although I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, I wish to congratulate you upon your charming daughter and express my pleasure in having had the opportunity to make her acquaintance. Please remember me to her most cordially and accept my best wishes for yourself. Mrs. Osborn and your family.

We are all well, though greatly concerned over the prospects for war, which always brings difficulties and even the most unexpected complications and effects.

(14 Mar 17)

-2-

I hope the time may come when you and
Mrs. Osborn also may make a visit to Porto
Rico and bring Miss Laura along.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. F. C. Osborn,
64 Lawrence Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan.

The Filson Historical Society

March 19, 1917.

Dear Sir:

I am informed that the name of Mr. R. W. Perkins, Jr., is before the Executive Committee of the Chile Exploration Company for the position of counsel in Chile, and I am writing to give you some information with regard to him.

Mr. Perkins was employed in the Attorney General's Office in Porto Rico for two or three years as law clerk and Assistant Attorney General and during that period I became quite well acquainted with him. He is a young man of excellent character, good habits, of great industry and capacity for work, and of unusual loyalty and devotion to the service with which he is connected and to his superiors in office. He has a good knowledge of Spanish, and during his brief residence here acquired an unusual amount of information with regard to the people and their habits and character. His services as a lawyer were entirely satisfactory to the Attorney General's Office, but I suppose upon that score you will need no special information. I think he would be admirably adapted to the kind of work you desire him to perform at Chuquibambas, and I am sure you

1198

(19 Mar 17)

-2-

would find him absolutely honest and reliable.

Yours very truly,

Governor.

Mr. Edward Schuster, Counsel,
Chile Exploration Company,
49 Wall Street,
New York City.

The Filson Historical Society

March 19, 1917.

My dear Perkins;

I received your letter of the 26th ultimo and have complied with your request and written a letter to Mr. Schuster in your behalf. If you want the job I am in hopes you will get it, but it seems to me a far cry to Chuquicamaba, Chile; and while I know of no one who would be more independent of his surroundings than yourself, it seems to me, from what I can learn of it, a rather desolate camp for a youngman to undertake to live in.

Of course you know that the Jones Bill was passed finally and signed March 2. The Island is now celebrating in the various municipalities the important event and we are all very busy trying to set up in good shape the new government. I wish you were here to help us.

We are fairly well here in the palace, and Mrs. Lewis often speaks of you and of your kindness to her on our trip going to New York. Let me hear from you occasionally whether you go to Chile or don't.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Mr. R. W. Perkins, Jr.,
Office of the Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.



Office of the Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

2-26-17

Dear Governor Yager:

My name is being submitted to the Executive Committee of the Chile Exploration Company for counsel to the company at Chuqui-camaba, Chile. The biggest copper mine in the world is there, and opportunities arising from our relations with Latin America should be ripe.

I know of nothing that would help my chances so much as a word from yourself, and if it is not asking too much, please write something about me to Edward Schuster, counsel of the company in New York, 49 Wall St.

Bill Jones looks safe now, and I hope your long fight is over, and the reorganization assured.

Will you give my best regards to Mrs Yager and Mrs Lewis, and remember that whether I am here or in Baluchistan, I am always at your orders.

Sincerely,
R. W. Perkins

(Perkins)

April 11, 1917.

My dear Sir;

I am taking the liberty of sending you this note of congratulation and neighborly felicitation upon your coming into this part of the world to represent the United States. It seems to me that the extension and securing of American influence in the Caribbean is a matter of the greatest importance, and I desire to welcome you as a fellow-laborer in this part of the political vineyard.

I hope that sometime soon we may have an opportunity for personal acquaintance and conference upon the general lines of policy in the carrying out of which we are both engaged. I wish to give you a cordial invitation to come over to Porto Rico at any convenient opportunity, and permit me to extend to you the hospitalities of this Island. I trust also that you will find the work congenial and pleasant and not too burdensome.

With the highest personal consideration and the best of wishes, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

Admiral James H. Oliver,
Governor of St. Thomas,
West Indies.

Governor.

16x11

April 11, 1917.

Dear Sir;

This will introduce to you the bearer, Mr. David H. Jürgensen, who is a native of St. Thomas and who has been living for about eight years in Porto Rico where he has been engaged in business.

Mr. Jürgensen desires to talk with you about some matters connected with the government of St. Thomas under the new sovereignty; in fact I think he would be glad to be appointed to some position in the Government of his native islands. Of course I do not know anything of his reputation in St. Thomas; but I should think that his residence in Porto Rico under the American flag and the acquaintance gained thereby of American methods of government might be very helpful to him in the effort to aid in the application of American ideas to the conditions of St. Thomas.

Very respectfully,

Governor.

Admiral James H. Oliver,
Governor of St. Thomas,
West Indies.

Dear Governor:-

It did me a lot of good to get your letter with the faultless green slating type of the Government Hour machine. Writing is an unsatisfactory business, and you'll be interested to know how insistently I find myself asking the same thing you expressed for a talk. I'd give a lot if I could accept your invitation and come down to Porto Rico or if I could be here when you come north in November. Most I suppose I should like the first for in that way I should see Porto Rico again too, and I find that my interest in Porto Rico doesn't diminish in the least. Porto Rico was good to me, as you said while we were watching its hills disappear at the beginning of my last voyage north; and I wouldn't have

11X98

The Filson

group, already very small, to such proportions
I just see them, six by six and myself - that
I've felt that I must spend every available
minute of my hour at home. They the
war has been getting under my skin in
a way that I did just suppose would
be possible, when I first came from the
Far East. Almost every one feels that
we are in for from two to five years of
war. And if that should turn out to
be true, I can't exactly picture myself
leading a life of Oriental ease and
comfort, while every one else of my
age and training is doing something for
his own country.
I've been hoping that I might be
taken more or less temporarily for some sort
of war service while I am home. But

traded that experience with the
concrete work here and the
hard work for years - anything I
can think of. I heard of the
possibility of the new bill, got a
copy of it and read it if
possible in my way home.
I think we are participating in
good and I'd love to talk to you
about it and of the India House
to which you refer of the
war and that of the old prison-
He that our being will satisfy
an apparent political need for
in defense.

But since I left Spain,
things have happened to me too
which may be seen a week and
with me possible. My father
died very suddenly by which I
was rescued from the trenches.
That has reduced my family

or power, when I first came from the
Far East. Almost every one feels that
we are in for trouble but to for 4 years of
war. And I think that should try out to
be true, I don't exactly believe myself
leading a life of peace that can and
comfort. It while I have one store of my
air based training is doing something for
the own country.
I've been hoping that I might be
taken more or less directly for some sort
of war service while I am home. But

traded that experience with the
contacts made there and the
hard work for most anything I
can think of. I heard of the
passage of the new bill, got a
copy of it and read it in
Houlihan on my way home.
It struck me as surprisingly
good and I'd love to talk to you
about it and of the indications
to which you refer of the
working out of the old princi-
ple that an emergency will satisfy
an apparent political need for
indefeasible.

But since I left Spain,
things have happened to me too
which make even a week-end
visit impossible. My father
died very suddenly while I
was coming from San Francisco.
That has reduced my family

I have not been taken; and as I am under contract to return to Secon, I am not free to do him too.

So - I'm going back next month - August 25th to sever out my present contract - until next March - Then I shall return to this country; and if the war still continues, I shall try to get in to it in one way or another. If it is over, I may then be able to make you that visit.

I hardly expected you could do any thing about Dr. Ulaniet. I think it has helped his case, though, to know that stones have not been left unturned. I have delivered your message to Allen Richardson. I'm awfully glad though, that you found time to do more than just answer my letter, and I want you to know what very real and welcome messages/letters from you always are.

July 29 Faithfully W. H. D. Allen

Ans. July 11, '17

HARVARD CLUB
27 WEST 44TH STREET

Dear Governor Yager:-

While I have not been back very long and I may have to return soon again to the far east, the reminders of Porto Rico days have been many. The other day one came in the shape of a request from Miss Carolina Urrutia to write to you about her brother - and that is the immediate occasion of this note.

It seems that her brother - Josi Urrutia Dorado, has been engaged in educational work

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The Filson Historical Society

citizens. If this preference is based on statute or regulation, there is nothing to be said. But if it is only a working rule, then perhaps the situation could be sketched a little in recognition of what I believe to have been a degree of faithful, painstaking and imaginative work in education which Porto Rico doesn't always have from its teachers.

Don't let this cause you the least difficulty.

I trust if you are getting north before the end of August you will give me a chance to see you! My address

in Spain for some seven years; but that presently he applied knowing he was here for the position she was vacating in the educational department of Porto Rico.

Should hesitate to write or send a letter if I were not for my husband's acquaintance with the sterling character of Miss Townsend's educational work in Porto Rico. I wish to you, because I don't know Mr. Miller.

I understand that Mr. Miller has pointed out that the preference is given in such affairs usually to American

a degree of faithful frankness and
in doing this work in education which
Porto Rico doesn't always have from its
teachers.

Don't let this cause you the least
difficulty.

I trust if you are getting worth
before the end of August you will give
me a chance to see you! My address

in Spain for some seven years;
but that recently, he applied
through his sister for the
position she was vacating in
the educational department of
Porto Rico.

I should hesitate to write on
such a subject if it were not
for my personal acquaintance
with the sterling character of
Urbes Utrera's educational
work in Porto Rico. I write to
you, because I don't know
Mr. Miller.

I understand that Mr. Miller
has pointed out that the
preference is given in such
appointments to American

is still the same - 5 Nassau St -
my telephone number
Reber 7177 and I shall be
in and around New York City.

With warm regards to
Mrs Yager and the other
members of your family
and be to you for yourself
I am

Faithfully
Wm W. P. K.

June 25

The Filson Historical Society

P. F.
Paris, December 8th 1917

Excellency,

Because of the years which I spent at San Juan as private secretary to Governor Hunt, some years ago, I venture to give this letter of introduction to Señor and Señora Osio, who are leaving Paris to return to Venezuela.

Señora Osio's mother, Madame de Sant'Anna was an old and close friend of my family's and belonged to a distinguished New York family. Señora Osio is now on the sad journey of taking the remains of her mother to be buried in Venezuela; therefore while on this voyage, it will be a comfort for her to appeal to you, in case of necessity, in complying with port formalities and I beg to commend her to your kindest consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Counselor of Embassy

His Excellency

The Governor of Porto Rico

San Juan

11 x 78

December 10, 1917.

My dear Admiral Oliver:

I am sure you will forgive a very busy man for being very remiss in postponing for so long writing to you.

I have been more strenuously and continuously engaged with pressing matters of importance during the last three or four weeks than ever in my life before. I am now just clearing up my work in an endeavor to get away for a brief trip to the North, sailing next Wednesday.

I want to thank you most sincerely for your many courtesies and hospitalities to my daughter Miss Diana when she was in your Island and to myself during the brief but pleasant day I spent there last month. I also wish to thank you for aiding Miss Diana in getting back home, and especially for the privilege given us to make the acquaintance of Mrs. Oliver. We appreciated her brief visit immensely and every one who met her is hoping that she will soon have an opportunity to repeat it.

Please remember me most cordially to her and to Dr. and Mrs. King, and Captain White and other friends and acquaintances amongst your staff and people.

With the highest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

Admiral James H. Oliver,
Governor of the Virgin Islands,
St. Thomas, V. I., W. I.

January 30, 1918.

Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer,
Custodian of Enemy Property,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Palmer:

In accordance with your request I cabled you on yesterday the recommendation of Mr. Harwood Hull to act as your representative here in Porto Rico.

Mr. Hull is a man of intelligence and energy, a native citizen of the United States who has resided for many years in Porto Rico and will, I am confident, make a thorough investigation as to the real ownership at present of considerable amounts of property in Porto Rico which were formerly owned by Germans.

Doubtless your office has already had its attention directed to the newly acquired Virgin Islands in connection with this matter of enemy property owned within the limits of the United States; but if not, I would suggest that these islands are perhaps a productive field for your investigation. You might possibly use your Porto Rico representative as your agent in making this investigation inasmuch as St. Thomas is very near to San Juan.

With best wishes and high personal regard, I am
Sincerely yours,

Governor.

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April 22, 1918.

My dear Governor Oliver;

This is to introduce to you Dr. Alfonso Rivera, the veterinary whom we are sending over to your islands to aid you in the selection and inspection of cattle to be shipped to Porto Rico.

Dr. Rivera is a graduate of the Veterinary College at Washington, D. C., has been several years in the sanitary service in Porto Rico, and has been recommended to me as a man entirely competent to undertake this task.

He is planning to sail as soon as possible and I hope will reach the scene of his labors in a day or two and take up at once the work for which he has been preparing for several days.

I sincerely hope that this business which we are now inaugurating will prove a permanent one and mutually helpful to all those who have a part in it.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

Admiral James H. Oliver,
Governor of the Virgin Islands,
Saint Thomas, V. I.

July 11, 1917.

Hon. Welcott H. Pitkin,
5 Nassau Street,
New York City.

My dear Pitkin;

I was delighted to see your handwriting again in your letter of June 25th and am glad to know that you are back in your own country again, if only for a short vacation.

I had already taken up the matter about which you wrote because of a letter I had received a day or two before from Allan B. Richardson. It seems, however, that there is a statutory requirement in the Jones Bill that all government officials in Porto Rico shall be citizens of the United States. I had agreed with Mr. Miller that this requirement, so far as it applied to teachers in the schools, was to be interpreted as liberally as possible. But it seems that in the case of Mr. Marcial we shall have to make it apply unless we should assume to disregard it altogether. Mr. Miller feels that to ignore this requirement altogether would have a bad effect not only from the legal point of view but also from the practical side, because it would cut more deeply into his plans than would be convenient at the pres-

(11-Jul-17)

-2-

ent time.

When you see Allan Richardson I wish you would explain this matter also to him, because I have not time to answer his letter also at the present moment.

I wish very much that I could see you. I have a hundred things I would like to talk over with you. So many things have happened all over the world of the greatest interest and importance since we last met. Why can't you come down to Porto Rico and make us a little visit before you go back to your far-away post? You would see many changes, and I am sure you would find that the little island has made great progress from every point of view since you left it. The people here are enjoying the greatest material prosperity that the island has ever experienced. The value of the exports for the past fiscal year will run far ahead of all previous records, and there has been a wonderful change in the spirit of the people with regard to their relations to the United States and the rest of the world.

As you can doubtless understand, I am awfully busy; so many things have happened in the past few months all of which increase enormously the labors and the responsibilities of the Governor of this little island. Next Monday we hold our elections, the first under the Jones Bill, and soon after that

the first legislature under the new régime will assemble. Last week we had the military registration under the Conscription Law and about 105,000 young men came in and registered. Next will come the raising of the new troops under this law. In all of these matters the people of Porto Rico have behaved with commendable patriotism and good sense, and I feel entirely hopeful that the little island will do its "bit" in every way in which it may have an opportunity.

I am too busy to write more. We are all fairly well, that is those of us that are here, for three of our children are in the States this summer, but they were well at last accounts. I see no chance myself of being able to get away from Porto Rico before November; so unless you should come down here, I shall have no opportunity to see you. I hope you are well and happy in your work.

With best wishes for you always, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

May 27, 1918.

Dear Governor Fayest,

Only a brief note

I send you now today

that immediately upon

receipt of your letter

and Colonel Shautae's

I took steps regarding

the Hay family and

11x98
86x11

The Filson Historical Society

gladly did all that I
could to give effect
to the kind and generous
purposes of you two.

Brief and hearty
as is this note is,
none the less it must
carry to you and yours
all good wishes from
Mrs. Oliver and myself.
We remember you with

great pleasure and
hope to have that
pleasure renewed as
often as possible.

Sincerely Yours,

James H. Oliver

~~James~~ Arthur Taylor,

San Juan,

P.R.

August 21, 1918.

Mr. Wolcott H. Pitkin, Jr.,
Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St.,
New York City.

My dear Pitkin;

I greatly enjoyed your kind letter of July 12, and I was pleased to learn that you were leaving for two weeks' tramping in the Adirondacks. I am sure you enjoyed this and I know that you needed the rest and recreation of a tramp in such an interesting region.

I suppose that you have kept in touch with the developments in our Porto Rican labor situation. At present it seems from letters I have received from the Secretary of War that they have finally disposed of the charges against the Governor by stating that they had no foundation and that any further investigation of them is unnecessary and improper. But they seem also to have decided to send a commission to Porto Rico to make an investigation of the labor situation in general. This commission is to be appointed by the President and the personnel and method of appointment to be determined by him. The Secretary of War has recommended that it be appointed without any class or class interests and that its work be limited strictly to labor conditions here on the Island and recommendations for their betterment. Mr. Gompers has recommended a somewhat different procedure on both points. I do not know how the President will finally determine the matter. There also seems to be some uncertainty as to the time for the commission to come to Porto Rico. Some of them prefer September and some a later date. Personally I very much desire that we have a thorough-going, fair and impartial investigation of labor conditions in Porto Rico, carried out by competent men without prejudice but with a general desire to improve the condition of the laborers in Porto Rico. These men should give themselves time to do the work thoroughly and ascertain all of the facts and they should come later than September so as to remain until the grinding season begins - say until January.

(21 Aug 18)

-2-

We are all well and all of us, children and all, are very busy.

I am a little puzzled as to the best and safest way to send the two younger children back to Kentucky to school. The situation as to submarines seems so tricky and uncertain that I am sorely puzzled; but it is very important that they go back and continue their education.

I would appreciate a letter from you at any time you can write me. Please give my kindest regards to Mr. Frankfurter whenever you see him.

With the best of good wishes for you, I am as always,

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

P.S.- We all greatly enjoyed your visit and hope that you can come again before long.

Confidential

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
42 WEST 44TH STREET

Dear Governor: -

I had intended to send you some
sort of word long before this - but since
returning, I've been on the jump.
Thought I'm having for two weeks
tramping in the Adirondacks.

I've been twice in Washington,
where I had long conferences with
Mr. King and some of the
Department of Labor people and
saw Gen. McArthur and the Secretary
of War. If its anything to you to know
my impression,
I came away convinced that the
administration is standing squarely
behind you; and that, given their
attitude, it is not likely that
the Governor's letter will ever lead
to anything like an investigation.

86X11

The danger in the situation is of course Iglesias, who, having got himself committed, can be depended on to keep after him. In my interview with Mr. Baker, I pointed out that Iglesias had been disingenuous as usual in procuring Thompson's action. He had represented simply that you had declined to call a general conference and had neglected to point out that you had suggested a practical alternative - the organization of workers' committees in the different plants. I also pointed out that while your suggestion would have met the social and economic needs of the workers in a practical manner, it would not have served the political ambition of Iglesias and his crowd, who want to pass as the sole representatives

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
42 WEST 44TH STREET

of the workers' interests. This conversation I reduced to a formal memorandum and left it with the Secretary of War, in case he should ever later need to take the matter up with Congress.

I've wondered whether it might not be useful if you could mess him tactfully, undertake something constructive along the lines of your own suggestion. Of course there are difficulties — the weakness of Cummins and Hoover, the certainty that anything you did would arouse the resistance and hostility of the sugar men and the danger in stirring up a sleeping dog. If you could do it, though, it would give you a backfire against Hughes; and

it would meet what struck me
as a very real need in the situation.
(Every Sugar man says he is always
ready to meet and discuss
grievances with his own employees.
I'm no doubt he thinks he is. But
as a matter of fact, he makes
it just as hard and risky for
them to come to him as he can
— and all the time the worker,
if he has a grievance, is deterred
from taking it by the knowledge
that there is another man —
perhaps two — ready to take on
his job.)

I talked very frankly with
the Labor Department people
concerning Roberts — and I think
they are more than ready to
withdraw him if they can
substitute him in a satisfactory
way and save what he has
done.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
42 WEST 44TH STREET

This is a very sketchy, has by letter - but I did not want to put off writing you until after I returned.

It was a pleasure to see you and to be back in P. R. with you even for such a short time. I enjoyed my trip back with Rocher, who ^{has just} sent me the news of his engagement.

Good wishes to you and to your family. My permanent address is the Harvard Club.

27 W. 44.

Cordially Yours

Walter H. Pitkin

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INSTRUMENTS

P.F.

CINCINNATI Sept. 24, 1918.

Mr. Arthur Yager,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your telegram of the
21st. wish to advise that we will grind a
pair of lenses according to Mrs. Yager's
prescription and send them to you by re-
gistered mail.

Trusting they will reach you in
good condition, we are

Very truly yours,

L. M. PRINCE CO.

[Signature]
Per

The Filson Historical Society

86X11

San Juan, October 10, 1918.

Dear Sir:-

Captain S. H. Hodgson of the Medical Corps has been charged with disloyalty to the United States and tried before court martial and the result of the trial is not yet known.

His wife Mrs. Hodgson is exceedingly anxious to get to the United States at the earliest possible moment because she is convinced that abundant evidence may be secured there to prove that her husband is entirely loyal and patriotic as an officer and citizen of the country.

Of course you can understand that the trial of a man and officer upon so serious a charge here in Porto Rico where he is so far away from his home and friends might possibly result in a grave wrong and injustice to him for lack of evidence that might be abundantly secured in his own home.

I think that it would be eminently proper and just for you to do anything that you can possibly do to aid Mrs. Hodgson to go to the States on this mission and I recommend therefore that as this is a peculiar and urgent case that you take Mrs. Hodgson with you on the transport which is about to leave with the laborers, if you can possibly do so.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Major Wm. H. O'Beirne, Q. M. C. N. A.,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

11 X 98

January 4, 1919.

My dear Mr. Baxter:

This is to introduce to you my young friend 1st Lieutenant Richard Pesquera who has just been honorably discharged from the United States Army and gone back into civil life. He is making a business trip to Santo Domingo which may possibly be extended to Cuba.

He is a young man of excellent character and I would appreciate it if you would extend to him while in Santo Domingo any aid or courtesies that you may find convenient.

Very sincerely yours,

Governor.

*Mr. C. H. Baxter,
Receiver General of Customs,
Santo Domingo City, R. D.*

January 4, 1919.

My dear Vance:

This is to introduce to you my young friend 1st Lieutenant Richard Pasquera who has just been honorably discharged from the United States Army and gone back into civil life. He is making a business trip to Santo Domingo which may possibly be extended to Cuba.

He is a young man of excellent character and I would appreciate it if you would extend to him while in Santo Domingo any aid or courtesies that you may find convenient.

Very sincerely yours,

Governor.

Mr. John T. Vance,
Deputy Receiver of Customs,
Santo Domingo City, D. R.

January 4, 1919.

My dear Governor Knapp;

This is to introduce to you my young friend 1st Lieutenant Richard Pesquera who has just been honorably discharged from the United States Army and gone back into civil life. He is making a business trip to Santo Domingo which may possibly be extended to Cuba.

He is a young man of excellent character and I would appreciate it if you would extend to him while in Santo Domingo any aid or courtesies that you may find convenient.

Very sincerely yours,

Governor.

Admiral H. S. Knapp, U.S.N.,
Military Governor of Santo Domingo,
Santo Domingo City, D. R.

March 1, 1919.

Mr. Wolcott H. Pitkin, Jr.,
100 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Pitkin:

Your letter of the 26th reached me in due course of mail. I was very glad to hear from you.

I was very sorry not to be able to get in touch with you when I was in New York, but I went up and spent a night with Allan Richardson and neither he nor I could locate you. I think you were out of town.

I expect to return to New York about March 20th and to sail for Porto Rico on the 22nd. I shall keep your letter and call you up at your new office and hope to have a dinner with you somewhere so we can talk over all the matters that are on the minds of us both.

Mrs. Yager did not come with me, and though she probably might come up before I go back, I anticipate that I will be alone when I come to New York.

With best wishes for you always, I am,

Sincerely your friend,

86 x 11

Sab Juan, Marzo 1, 1919.

Querido Pablo:

*Sírvase enviarme a vuelta de correo
las llaves de su cuarto y las del correo,
pues Ud. sabe que estas llaves son necesarias
y no podemos permanecer sin ellas por más
tiempo.*

Sin más me retiro de Ud.,

Respetuosamente,

Actg. Sec'y to Governor.

*Mr. Pablo Pagán,
Arecibo, P.R.*

April 3, 1919.

Wolcott H. Pitkin, Jr., Esq.,
100 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Pitkin:

I arrived in Porto Rico safe and well on Sunday morning. The boat was three days late owing to delays caused by salvage work in rescuing a disabled ship.

I found all the family well except Mrs. Yager who had been sick most of the time during my absence, but she is much better.

I want to express again to you my appreciation of your kindness and courteous aid to me while I was in New York. I hope that Rodas got away in time to get back to his work in New Haven.

I should be glad to hear from you any time you find it convenient. I could wish you will find upon careful consideration that it is not to your advantage to go again so soon to the far Orient but that you may remain in New York amongst your own people and work out your future as a lawyer.

Do not forget my invitation to come to Porto Rico again whenever you find an opportunity.

With best wishes for you, I am,

Sincerely your friend,

Governor.

1189

L. TORO, PRESIDENT.
JOHN FRESE, 1ST. VICE PRES.

F. L. KENNEY, 2ND VICE-PRES.

A. H. NOBLE, SEC. & TREAS.
H. CATLIN, ASS'T SEC. & TREAS.

Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.

250 Fifth Avenue,
Cor. 28th Street,

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE
FACTORIES,
SAN JUAN, P. R.

New York, May 7, 1919.

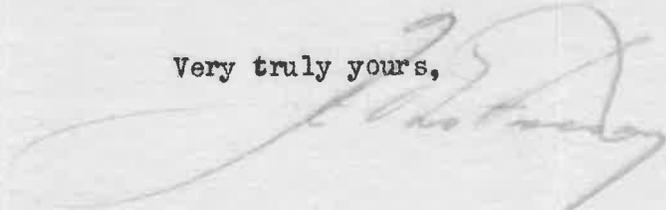
Hon. Arthur Yaeger, Governor of Porto Rico,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

Dear Sir:

Mr. F. Miranda, 2nd Vice-President of our Company in Porto Rico, advised me by cable last week that you had been kind enough to cable to Washington recommending that a permit to leave Porto Rico be granted to my sister-in-law. This morning we were advised that the permit had been issued and it is needless to say how much we appreciate your action as well as the interest taken in this matter and both Mrs. Frese and myself wish to express to you our most sincere thanks.

With best wishes and kindest regards, believe me

Very truly yours,



11X98
86X11

May 20, 1919.

Mr. Harry M. Porter,
Plaza Hotel,
Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep.

My dear Mr. Porter:

Your letter of March 18th was duly received, and I was very glad to hear from you, though I am sorry that thru some inadvertence on the part of myself or my stenographer, my letter of introduction to Mr. Stimson was mailed without signature.

I hope that if Mr. Stimson has any doubts as to the authenticity of the letter of introduction, you will be able to remove them by showing him this letter.

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

Very sincerely yours,

Governor.

11 x 28



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MANAGER · PIERRE GAVUZZI

TELEPHONE 3060 AVENIDA

TELEGRAMS PLAZOTEL

My dear Governor:-

you will doubtless recall giving me a letter of introduction to Ambassador Stinson at Buenos Aires.

Upon my arrival here I presented your letter but the Ambassador found that you had overlooked affixing your signature!

11/28

The Filson-Fletcher Society

Under the circumstances I believe
Mr Stinson may entertain some
doubt of the letter's genuineness.

Would it be asking too much
to ask you to drop Mr Stinson
a line through the mails or
through me, clearing the matter
up and authenticating same
with your signature?

We had a safe and uneventful
voyage, arriving here March 11th
and think we will like the Argentine
very much.

Mrs Porter joins me in thanking
you and Mrs Yager for your
courtesies ^{to us} while in Porto Rico and
also the hope that we may see you
again some time.

Yours sincerely

Harry M. Porter

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

Buenos Aires
Rep. Argentina
March 18th 1917

May 21, 1919.

*Publishers Adjusting Association,
Railway Exchange Building,
Kansas City, Mo.*

Gentlemen:

*Your circular letter of the 9th instant
has just reached me.*

*A week or two ago I received another
letter of the same sort.*

*I can not understand the account that
you seem to be submitting with reference to the
Western Recorder.*

*I will take up the matter with the of-
fice, and ascertain the actual facts in connection
with it.*

Yours etc.,

Governor.

June 6, 1919.

My dear Admiral:

At the request of the City of San Juan, and the Executive Committee having charge of the occasion, I am writing to invite you to attend the celebration of the Fourth of July to be had in this city next month.

In addition to the commemoration of our great American festival it happens to be the fourth centennial of the founding of the City of San Juan. On this account it is hoped to have an occasion of real importance not only to the people of Porto Rico and the City of San Juan, but also to the National Government in its relations to the Caribbean Sea.

This invitation includes not only Your Excellency, but also the officers and men under your command, and I desire to add my own most cordial invitation as Governor of Porto Rico, to that of the City and the Committee.

Should it be impossible for you to attend in person, which I sincerely hope will not be the case, we would be very glad to have yourself and your Government represented upon this occasion in any way

(6-June-19)

-2-

in which you may see fit.

With the best of good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Governor.

*Rear Admiral Joseph Oman, U.S.N.,
Military Governor of the Virgin Islands,
St. Thomas, V. I. U. S. A.*

The Filson Historical Society

July 8, 1919.

The Honorable Acting Secretary of State,
State Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Polk:

This is to introduce to you the bearer, my friend, Mr. José Silva, of San Juan, Porto Rico, who, although a native of Porto Rico, has been a citizen of the United States since 1900, when he was specially naturalized and accompanied the American Peace Commission to Paris to aid in making peace with Spain.

Mr. Silva now desires that a passport may be issued to him in order that he may proceed to Paris to bring back to Porto Rico his daughter who has been ill for sometime.

I will appreciate anything that you may find it possible to do for Mr. Silva in this connection.

Very sincerely yours,

Governor.

July 9, 1919.

Honorable Frank L. Polk,
Acting Secretary of State,
State Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Polk:

This is to introduce to you my friend,
Mr. Genaro Cautiño, a prominent citizen and business
man of Porto Rico. He is an American citizen, tho-
roughly loyal to his country, and is a good man.

He is making a trip to the United
States, and later on desires to go with his family di-
rect to Spain.

I bespeak for him your good offices in
the matter of securing a passport, if possible, for
that purpose.

Very sincerely yours,

Governor of Porto Rico.

PITKIN AND ROSENZOHN
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
100 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

WOLCOTT H. PITKIN
SAMUEL J. ROSENZOHN
TELEPHONE RECTOR 9575

March 24th, 1920.

Dear Governor:

Howard Kern tells me that you have been badly laid by the heels. I hope you are getting stronger again and will be coming this way soon. I, myself, returned to the country about a month and a half ago, and am looking forward to a visit from you. There is nothing like the northern spring, and you had better not miss it, if you can arrange to take it in.

All good wishes to you and Mrs.
Yager.

Faithfully yours,

Wolcott H. Pitkin

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

April 20, 1920.

Mr. Wolcott Pitkin
103 Broadway,
New York.

My dear Pitkin;

I received with much appreciation your kind note of the 24th ultimo and I am happy to say that I am now getting strong again and I'm planning to follow your suggestion and run up to the north soon to get a touch of the "northern spring".

Mrs. Yager, Hodes, and I will probably sail on the Brazos, April 28th; first, however, I'm going straight to Baltimore to have about me the big medical men on the subject of my serious trouble and how to prevent a recurrence. After that is finished, unless I'm finished, I hope to see something of you and my other friends in New York. However, I shall try to communicate with you after I have reached the States.

With the exception of myself, all of my family are well and all join me in the most cordial good wishes for you.

Very sincerely your friend,

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE
PORTO RICO

File

April 19, 1920.

Mr. Siaca Pacheco,
Secretary of Porto Rico

My dear Mr. Siaca:

I'm enclosing a file of papers handed to me by the Auditor, which explains itself. I considered this matter once before; but have carefully examined the enclosed file afresh, because the Auditor stated there was reason for urgency in getting a final decision for the case. I have decided to sustain the opinion of the Auditor and to dismiss this claim for refund of taxes for reasons given by the Auditor, and fully set forth in his letter to the Treasurer of Porto Rico.

It seems to me these taxes were properly collected; and the stamps were attached to the packages of cigars and cancelled upon their withdrawal from the factory for consumption or sale. The packages of cigars and of course, the stamps along with them were destroyed at sea on their way to the market in the United States. It is true also that they were destroyed in a very unusual and tragic manner: that is, - by the sinking of the ship upon which they were transported by an enemy submarine during the world war. But this circumstance, seems to me, in no way to effect the legal status of this claim for refund of taxes. The stamps had been attached and cancelled in a regular and legal manner, and therefore had become an inseparable part of the merchandise. The goods had been withdrawn from the factory for sale, and were destroyed on their way to the market. They might have been destroyed by fire or flood or storm or any marine casualty. The risk might have been insured against by the company in a war risk insurance policy which would have covered the loss of the stamps as well as of the goods. I understand that they did insure the value of the goods, but did not insure the value of the stamps which had been attached and cancelled. I do not understand why the manufacturing company followed this course.

It seems to me that if we refund the taxes in this case we should be compelled to adopt a regular rule that whenever a manufacturing company loses merchandise which have been withdrawn from the factory for sale or consumption upon which taxes have been paid and which have been destroyed in any manner on its way to the market, the value of the stamps attached and cancelled would be refunded by the government. This would make the government itself in reality an insurance company, in so far as the value of the stamps are concerned,

(19-Apr-20)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
PORTO RICO

against all risks and losses that occur to the merchandise in transit. This, I think, would be unjust and unfair to the government; and it would be unnecessary because the manufacturer could take out insurance in the regular insurance companies for the value of the merchandise plus the stamps which have been attached and cancelled.

You will note the separate opinion of the auditor hereto attached as to whether the decision of the case should be rendered by myself or Mr. Benedicto as acting Governor. He stated to me privately that in order to avoid any possibility of doubt on this question, the paper might be signed by both Mr. Benedicto and myself. You will, please, give this separate question your own consideration, and also take it up with Mr. Benedicto and determine whether there is any objection to our following this course, and then, please, prepare the paper for signature.

Very sincerely,

The Filson Historical Society

June 18, 1920.

Captain Nadal, U. S. A.,
Quartermaster's Corps,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

Sir:

This letter will introduce to you
the bearer, Mr. A. Bernatein, who is very
anxious to secure transportation to the
mainland on an Army Transport.

Any assistance which you may find
it convenient to extend to Mr. Bernatein
in securing passage for himself and Mrs.
Bernatein, will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

Acting Governor.

San Juan, Porto Rico.
January 5, 1921.

The Honorable Miles Poindexter,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator,

This is to introduce to you Mr. W. R. Bennett, the
Marshal of the United States District Court of Porto Rico.
Mr. Bennett has lived in Porto Rico fifteen or twenty years
and for the greater part of that time he has been an official
of the Insular of Federal Government; and he also has been
engaged for many years in the business of fruit growing. I
think that he knows the island as thoroughly as any American
who has ever lived here. In addition to being an excellent
official Mr. Bennett is a gentleman of fine character and ab-
solutely reliable.

I would esteem it a personal favor if you could con-
veniently give Mr. Bennett a conference in which he might have
an opportunity to discuss with you some matters of urgent im-
portance to Porto Rico. You may rely implicitly upon his dis-
cretion and trustworthiness as well as upon his complete know-
ledge of all of the facts affecting the present political and
economic conditions of the island.

Very sincerely yours,

AY/DLY

26 x 11

San Juan, Porto Rico.
January 7, 1921.

Dr. J. C. Perry,
Acting Surgeon General,
Public Health Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am informed that Dr. Pedro del Valle of the Quarantine Service San Juan, Porto Rico is under consideration for a commission in the Reserve Corps of the U. S. Public Health Service; and I am writing to add my recommendation of him to those which you may already have.

I have known Dr. Pedro del Valle personally for about seven years and regard him as a man of excellent character and as a good physician as well as an excellent official. He has been connected with the government service here in Porto Rico for twenty years and has proved himself worthy of every trust committed to him. I recommend him, therefore, without reservation as a proper and competent man for the recognition referred to.

Very respectfully yours,

Governor.

San Juan, Porto Rico.
January 20, 1921.

Admiral J. W. Oman,
Military Governor of the Virgin Islands,
St. Thomas, V. I.

My dear Admiral:

This is to introduce to you the bearer, Mr. Gabriel F. Correa of San Juan, Porto Rico. Mr. Correa is visiting the Virgin Islands upon the request of the West Indian Sugar Company for the purpose of investigating labor conditions in St. Croix. Mr. Correa was for many years in the service of the Insular Government of Porto Rico, being for a time connected with the Department of Agriculture and Labor. He is an intelligent and capable young man and would appreciate any courtesies that you may conveniently extend to him.

Very sincerely,

AY/DLY.

MILES POINDEXTER, WASH., CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS STERLING, S. DAK. CHARLES B. HENDERSON, NEV.
HOWARD SUTHERLAND, W. VA. THOMAS J. WALSH, MONT.
MEDILL MC CORMICK, ILL. HENRY F. ASHurst, ARIZ.
LAWRENCE G. PHIPPS, COLO. JAMES D. PHELAN, CALIF.
TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, MICH.
HOWARD M. RICE, CLERK.

United States Senate,
P-C
COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

January 26th, 1921.

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

My dear Governor:

I have yours of recent date delivered by
Mr. W. E. Bennett, and introducing him. I was glad to meet
Mr. Bennett and to hear from you and to learn from Mr. Bennett
of conditions on the island, generally. Will take pleasure in
giving thorough consideration to his suggestions.

Hoping you are well and that everything is going
prosperously with you, I remain, with kind regards,

Very truly yours,

Miles Poindexter

PERSONAL

San Juan, Porto Rico.
March 2, 1921.

The Honorable Miles Poindexter,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I read with great pleasure your letter of recent date and appreciate very much your kindness to Mr. Bennett in the matter of giving him a hearing with regard to the political situation here in Porto Rico. As I see it the issue that has been raised between the political parties here in Porto Rico as to the local administration is chiefly one of policy rather than of persons.

The minority party or parties here in Porto Rico are making an effort to win through the appointing power at Washington what they lost in the elections here last November. Of course, you know that the chief purpose of holding an election in a democratic country is to determine which of the opposing parties shall have control of the government for the period preceding the next election. The people of Porto Rico gave a very pronounced and unmistakable answer to this question by election a Senate consisting of 15 members of the majority party and members of both of the other parties; and in the House of Representatives 25 members of the majority party and 14 of the other two. The minority party attempted to justify their request for a reversal of this verdict by misrepresenting the majority party and making various charges of disloyalty etc.

I'm sure you will believe me when I say that if I thought these charges were true in fact I would not be willing to act as governor of Porto Rico in cooperation with a political party composed of disloyal and seditious men. The so-called Unionist party of Porto Rico has carried the island by a large majority in every election held since 1904. Ever since I

54x11

(2 Mar-21)

M.S. Pointdexter 2.

have been governor of Porto Rico, now more than seven years, I have exercised the duties of my office with this majority party, appointing most of the officials from their membership; and yet I have never appointed to an office any man whom I did not believe to be a loyal and patriotic citizen of Porto Rico and of the United States.

My chief interest in this whole question is that the democratic policy of government should be continued in Porto Rico. Whether it should be continued by the present governor or another governor is a matter of minor importance.

With every assurance of personal regard I am

Very sincerely yours,

AY/DLY.

PERSONAL

San Juan, Porto Rico.
February 14, 1921.

Mr. Robert J. Patterson, Sec.,
1182 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge the receipt of your very courteous letter of January 31th, and appreciate very much the desire of the National Association of Men's Strawhat Manufacturers of America to present me with a straw hat for personal use during the coming season. And I am herewith giving the data requested: head size — $7\frac{1}{4}$, height — 5 feet 11 inches, weight — 150 pounds. As to the style of hat, I have no decided preference except that I do not like to have a hat to be too hard and stiff.

Very truly yours,

AY/DLY.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEN'S STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA

ROBERT J. PATTERSON, SECRETARY
1182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
PHONE MADISON SQUARE 9580

January 31, 1921

Honorable Arthur Yager, Governor,

San Juan, P. R.

Dear Sir:

This Association representing in its membership 90% of the straw hat manufacturing industry of the United States would esteem it a privilege to have the opportunity of presenting to you with the compliments of its members, a becoming straw hat for your personal use during the coming season, and I have therefore been instructed to request you to grant us this opportunity by supplying me with your head size, your height and your weight, and stating your preference as to style of hat if you have any.

Yours respectfully,

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
MEN'S STRAW HAT MFRS. OF AMERICA.

Robert J. Patterson
Secretary

RJP:JD

1179

March 21, 1921.

Mr. Gavin L. Payne,
123 East Market Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Major Payne:

I appreciate very much your cordial letter of the 5th instant which I received in due course of mail. I am expecting some very real and important advantages for the island farmers under the operation of the Farm Land Bank for Porto Rico. Of course it is not yet started and I fear it will take some time to get it to going. As you know the United State's Government is a large body and moves slowly. But I hope it will not be very long before we can have it going in this matter.

As you probably know, the dredging of the harbor is in the course of its work and in connection with this we have established a new workingmen's suburb cut on a portion of the old camp Los Casas lands and are now transferring, as rapidly as possible, the poor laborers who have for many years been located on the unsanitary swamp lands along the marine Puerta de Tierra. This has proved to be a heavy, expensive, and heart-breaking job. But the dredging and filling of the swamp lands made it absolutely necessary, and we are going ahead with it. When it is done, it will be as you can understand a notable achievement and I hope will, in time, metamorphose the social conditions of the working people of San Juan.

11x28

(21 Mar 21)

2. Gavin L. Payne

I had a note of February 15 from Mr. Parry stating that he and his wife were here and had a letter of introduction from you to me. I tried to get in touch with them, but they were running about and before I could manage it they had left the island. I regret this very much.

I think I have completely recovered my health since my last dreadful illness and the surgical operation which followed. I've been extremely busy for the last few months with the local election and its results, the meeting of the Legislature, and lately the bubonic plague. I'll send you a copy of my Message to the Legislature. I am sure you will be interested in it and might prefer to read it in Spanish.

With best wishes for you always I am,

Sincerely your friend,

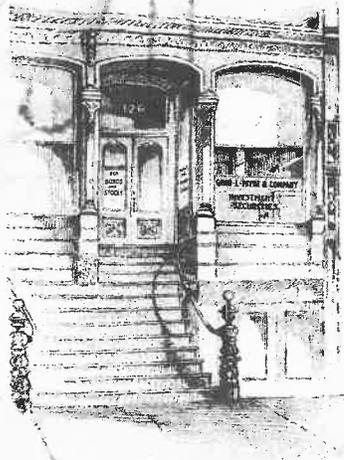
AS/DLY.

GAVIN L. PAYNE & COMPANY**GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL & CORPORATION BONDS**

126 EAST MARKET STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

March 5, 1921.

LICENSE NO. 1
UNDER INDIANA SECURITIES COMMISSION

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

My dear Governor:-

I observe where Congress has extended the Farm Land Act to Porto Rico. I remember your particular interest in securing this great advantage to the agriculturists of Porto Rico, and I wish to congratulate you on the final success of your efforts. When this Farm Land Bank for Porto Rico gets in working order, it will certainly make conditions much easier for the agricultural interests, and you deserve a great deal of credit for your earnest efforts in this direction.

Cordially yours,

Gavin L. Payne

GLP-M.

PA

Impressions of the Porto Rican Municipalities gained from recent trip.

General Impressions.-

The most vivid general impression which I now have of my hurried visit to the various towns and cities of Porto Rico is that of the cordial hospitality and kindly welcome everywhere accorded me. This was true of both officials and people and of every municipality which I visited.

I was also struck with the general appearance of prosperity and progress almost everywhere in evidence. Even in the sugar regions which would naturally feel some depression from the uncertainty overhanging their chief industry, the people were hard at work harvesting a fairly good crop of cane, and hopefully looking to the future. The coffee, fruit-growing and tobacco districts were especially striking in this respect.

Everywhere in both urban and country districts, one could not fail to be impressed at the sight of the school children -- clean, bright-faced, happy looking children, marching through the streets or strolling along the roads books in hand, or sitting at their desks cheerfully engaged upon their tasks, and giving splendid promise of the future of Porto Rico.

The municipalities, of course, varied greatly in size, in opportunities and in evidences of prosperity and progress. All of them, however, gave evidence of a sincere desire, both on the part of officials and the people for improvement in civic conditions. The officials explained to the Governor their needs and their hopes for better things in the way of roads and hospitals and school-buildings and aqueducts and sewers and asked for the aid of the Insular Government in a manner that strongly appealed to his interest. Some of them have made remarkable progress, and several instances could be cited among the larger cities and the smaller towns as well where the officials evinced a most commendable pride in the civic development of their communities. This impressed me as exceedingly hopeful.

There is evidently growing up in almost all the municipalities a persistent and effective public opinion which I shall do everything in my power to foster and encourage. This is the only stable and reliable basis upon which self-government can rest.

The Governor appreciates more than he can express the voluntary promises of cooperation and support in the administration of the affairs of the Insular Government, which were universally given to him by officials and citizens alike. Only with this cooperation on the part of the people can anything of importance be achieved for Porto Rico.

An important part of this cooperation is the bringing to the attention of the Government at all proper times and in proper ways of those important matters of administration which may improve the management of our public affairs and redound to the good of the island.

The Filson Historical Society

GAVIN L. PAYNE & COMPANY

GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL & CORPORATION BONDS

126 EAST MARKET STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

March 30, 1921.



LICENSE NO. 1
UNDER INDIANA SECURITIES COMMISSION

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

My dear Governor:-

I enjoyed very much your letter of March 21st in reply to mine. I note the interesting work you have on hand in dredging the Harbor. You certainly had a problem on your hands in disposing of that situation, and I think you are meeting it in a courageous way.

Mr. Parry has returned to Indianapolis, and regrets very much that he did not have the opportunity to meet you. I think the Bubonic Plague shortened his stay.

I am indeed glad to know that you have recovered your health. We were all very much concerned about the state of it.

I note from the Progress that the Legislature has kept you very busy. I should certainly enjoy reading your message.

During the last three months we have distributed a great many of the 1918 San Domingo loan in the Central West, and the price has advanced in consequence. I still have the fever to get down to San Domingo, and surely hope to do so next winter.

With my kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

Gavin L. Payne

GLP-M.