

Descendants Of Estill Held Sway At Woodstock And Castlewood

Both Estates Are In Madison

Beautiful Old Houses Linked With Earliest History Of Kentucky

By Elizabeth M. Simpson

(Copyright, By The Herald-Leader)

Framed by the rugged grandeur of the blue-veiled Cumberlands, Castlewood, majestic and noble, awaits the inevitable return of gallant sons and beautiful daughters.

The time will come when the glory of yesterday will be transposed into the luxury of today, and Castlewood, once the seat of an elegant country gentleman of Madison county, proudly bides her time. She has seen the rise and fall of nations, endured the vicissitudes of time, grown sweeter in the passing of the years.

The Estills were Huguenots from the province of Aden, France, who sought safety in the Netherlands for a time, afterward going to Ireland, thence to England, and finally joining the colonists in America.

Wallace Estill married Lady Mary Ann Campbell, of the Scottish clan of Argyle, and their son, Capt. James Estill, young and adventurous, accompanied Boone, the pioneer woodsman, into the unexplored regions of Kentucky. Killed in the famous Battle of Estill's Defeat, March 12, 1782, his five children came into possession of land grants amounting to 7,500 acres, only half the amount to which their father had laid claim when he arrived at Boonesborough.

Widow Envisioned Estate

It always was said that Mrs. Estill, the former Lady Mary Anne, was the one who envisioned a great estate in the wilderness, and outliving her son, Captain Estill, by 20 years, she came to Kentucky that she might be buried on the site of Fort Estill. Only a field stone marks her grave at Woodstock, where the pioneer fort once stood.

James Estill Jr., son of the heroic Indian fighter, built Castlewood in 1825, upon his 1,500-acre portion of his father's estate, living in the meantime in a commodious double log house nearby. His wife was Mary Rodes, daughter of Judge Robert

their granddaughter, Mrs. Paul Burnam, the former Jamie Caperton, is the present owner of the magnificent house, although she makes her home at Amberley, in Richmond.

Two other daughters of Castlewood were Maria, who married Archibald Goodloe, and Mary, the wife of Dr. William Holmes, both wealthy southern planters. The two sons were Col. Rodes Estill, who married Eliza Payne of Scott county, and James M. Estill III, who, in 1840, married Martha Woods of Woodstock. And from that time on the traditions of the two historic houses were closely linked.

Woodstock Built In 1792

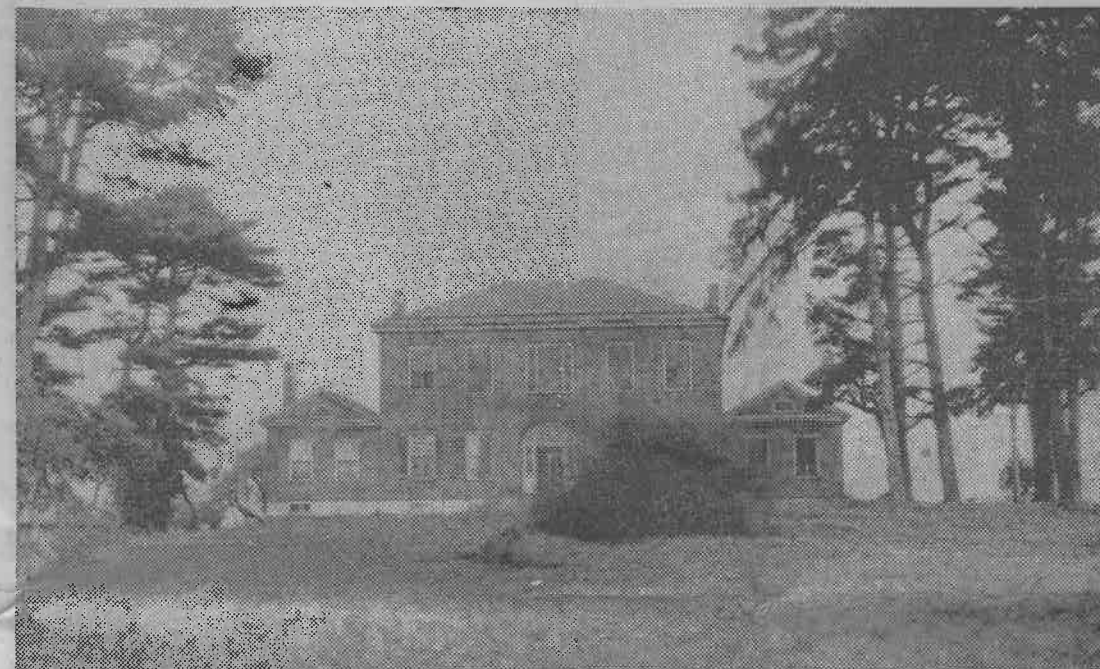
Martha Woods, only child of Archibald Woods Jr. and his wife, Elizabeth Shackelford, was married with brilliant ceremony at Woodstock, the house four miles east of Richmond, built by her grandfather, Archibald Woods Sr. in 1792. A parlour with Palladian windows, an innovation of the Revival period in Kentucky building, was added to the simple brick house with its twin doorways and primitive lines.

Here at Woodstock Archibald Woods Jr., one of Richmond's first lawyers, had his office in the yard, and having no sons with whom to share his profession, he welcomed with open arms his young nephew, William H. Caperton, when he came up from Nashville to read law under his tutelage. Gradually the burdens of practice were lifted to younger shoulders, eventually to be shared by Colonel Caperton's own son, Col. James W. Caperton, the father and son serving for 90 consecutive years at the Kentucky bar.

James Estill III was born a spendthrift. He was handsome, of proud bearing and a true Kentuckian in his love of horseflesh. When Grey Eagle raced against Wagner, the Tennessee horse, at Louisville, Oct. 5, 1840, James Estill put a bet of \$10,000 on the nose of the Kentucky thoroughbred—and lost. Moving to Missouri, where he had an estate of 2,000 acres, he remained for several years, and in the memorable year of '49 he sought the pot of gold at the rainbow's end in California. He made the trip overland, sending his wife and children by the Isthmus, attended only by Jordan, the faithful body-servant.

Once Sought Governorship

Although he failed to find the fortune of which he dreamed, James Estill became an important citizen on the western coast, being defeated



Pictures copied by Lafayette Studio
Castlewood, at top, was built in Madison county in 1825 by James Estill, son of the hero of "Estill's Defeat." It is noted for its beautiful cabinet work and traditions of hospitality. Woodstock, below, representing an early and simple type of architecture, had a room added to the left just before the marriage of the daughter

bride of Count Francis de Casteja, of Paris, and her sister, Minnie, married Count Gaston Chandon de Brailles. It was with the latter that Betty Estill Garrison made her home during the last years of her life, and in her letters to Kentucky she always asked for news of Castlewood, and invariably inquired whether the dove-cote on the tall pole remained at her beloved Woodstock.

The castle of the Count just over the Belgian border in France was completely devastated by the German troops in their invasion. The Count and Countess had left their estate in the country to spend a while at their home in Paris and bid good-bye to their only son who had been called to the colors. The boy was killed in the Battle of the Marne, and despite the pleadings of the steward left in charge of the chateau, the trees were destroyed, the furnishings torn and burned and stolen, and only a remnant remains of the once glorious and proud estate. The old Count died of a broken heart and the Countess spent the rest of her life in Paris, never viewing the ruins of the great chateau.

William R. Garrison Jr., only son of the family, married a daughter of Frederick R. Coudert Sr., of New York, founder of the international law firm which bears his name.

Lord Runciman In Family

His daughter, Katherine Garrison, was married in Paris to the son of Viscount Walter Leslie Runciman, one of the wealthiest peers of England, April 11, 1932. A most conservative statesman, the press correspondents at the World Economic Conference spoke of the Viscount as "that wonderful little man." His father's death, which gave him a seat in the House of Lords, is said to have lessened his chances of becoming England's prime minister, although he is generally conceded to be one of the Empire's most able

leaders. Neville Chamberlain named him "impartial investigator and mediator" of the German minority problem in Czechoslovakia in recent months.

The young Runcimans live in a baronial castle built on an island off the English coast, and he, a great yachtsman like his father, skips his own boats.

Estill Lewis, another granddaughter of Castlewood, as Mrs. Arthur Yager, reigned as first lady of Puerto Rico from 1912 to 1920 when her husband was governor, the appointee of President Woodrow Wilson. Living in the old Castilian palace, La Fortaleza, at San Juan, they were surrounded by all the pomp and ceremony of the courts of Europe, entertaining royal guests from various parts of the world.

Castlewood's hey-day was in the Thrilling Thirties when dashing Southern planters came courting the daughters of the house, and wedding guests by the score from Louisiana plantations came up the winding driveway by shining coach-and-four. At the time of Mary Estill's marriage to Dr. William Holmes there were days upon days of entertaining. All the old mansions of Madison were thrown open for boundless hospitality.

White Bought Estate

After the death of James Estill, builder of Castlewood, the estate passed from the Estill family and was bought by Col. R. J. White and his wife in whose possession it remained until 1905. Their daughter, Miss Elizabeth White, was a belle of her day at Castlewood. She married John M. Foster, and her home in Richmond is enriched by the rosewood furniture, portraits and silver from her girlhood home.

Mrs. John Hooe Russel, sister of Mrs. James W. Caperton, purchased Castlewood from the Whites and sold it a short time later to Colonel Caperton, grandson of James Estill.

The massive, two-story brick, set among tall pines and old japonicas, is especially impressive with its fine old doorway, small-paned windows and flanking, gabled wings. Four brick pilasters break the front facade, and the deep cornice has a carved border of acorns. The hipped roof formerly was topped by a captain's walk.

The wide entrance hall is divided in the center by a superbly carved arch that is supported on twin columns, and the bases are enhanced by sunbursts. The dart and daisy pattern is used in the finely cut chair-rails, and lovely fan doorways open into front rooms at each side of the entrance hall. Double doors, each with 25 panels graduating in size from top to bottom, slide back into the walls separating the front and back parlours. Mantels and cupboards are notably beautiful with their hand-carved motifs of acorns and eggs, ropes and sunbursts, and keystones in the apex of each arch are divided down the center by rows of small balls.

The enclosed stair ascends from the left of the hall in the far rear. Four large rooms open from the middle hall, the upstairs repeating the floor plan of the central mass below.

The old brick kitchen and mammy quarters are at the back of the house, not connected with the main structure. Here the great kettles were set to simmering for the wedding parties, and the rich fragrance of wines and spices floated out to mix with the piney perfume of the Cumberlands.

Fourth Printing of "Bluegrass Houses And Their Traditions," by Elizabeth Simpson, on sale, Transylvania Printing Co. Orders also being taken for numbered edition of new Simpson book, "The Enchanted Bluegrass," to be off the press Thanksgiving. Each \$5.00. adv.

Sightless Once, Now She Can See Through These Strange Glasses

By John F. Day

Three years ago headlines of newspapers and faces of friends were only blurs to Mrs. Ella McClanahan. Today, although she is 83

was not long ago either that she looked up and found she could tell when the traffic light turned from green to red. "Now I can go about by myself," she cried happily.

Sell-Out Predicted For Forum Series

Persons who have not yet obtained their Lexington Public Forum tickets for this season were warned Saturday by Dr. J. Farra Van Meter, forum president, to place their orders immediately, since only a small number of tickets remain. Dr. Van Meter predicted the sell-out.

Arthur Yager
 Argus Pressclipping Bureau
 OTTO SPENGLER, DIRECTOR
 352 Third Ave., New York
 CLIPPING FROM
 Washington Star
 OCT 18 1913

Arthur Yager
 Argus Pressclipping Bureau
 OTTO SPENGLER, DIRECTOR
 352 Third Ave., New York
 CLIPPING FROM
 SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
 OCT 18 1913
 ARTHUR YAGER TO
 RULE PORTO RICO
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Arthur Yager of Kentucky was today nominated by President Wilson for governor of Porto Rico.
 Burton K. Wheeler was named for the position of United States attorney for Montana.
 MR. AND MRS. BACON ARE NOW RESIDING AT MADISON

Arthur Yager
 Argus Pressclipping Bureau
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 CLIPPING FROM
 Boston Post
 13 October 1913
 A PROSPEROUS ISLAND
 The returning Governor of Porto Rico, George R. Colton, brings word that conditions on that island possession of the United States are "better than ever." This, too, in the face of the protested menace of the sugar tariff under the new schedule.
 Some large planters there have issued the declaration that free sugar will kill two-thirds of that industry in Porto Rico. Governor Colton, who cannot be accused of prejudice and whose information should be of the best, declares that there will be "no appreciable effect" in consequence. Indeed, the conditions under which sugar is produced on that island are such as to warrant competition with any quarter of the world upon equal terms.
 A point which Governor Colton makes with great force is that "intensive" farming, truck gardening, is a department of industry in which Porto Rico has wonderful possibilities of wealth.

POSTAL SAVINGS FOR PORTO RICO

O. Department Learns It Affords Special Field for Effort.

HAWAII ALONE WILL BE WITHOUT THE SERVICE

Philippines Have Had It Since 1906, and Hawaiian Banks Will Open January 2.

As part of a general movement on the part of Postmaster General Bursleson to develop and expand the postal savings system, the system is to be introduced into Porto Rico at the post offices at Aguadilla, Arecibo, Bayamon, Caguas, Mayaguez, Ponce, Rio Piedras, San German, San Juan and Yauco January 2, 1914. All the arrangements looking to this end are being pushed as rapidly as careful administration will permit by Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery and Director Carter B. Keene of the postal savings system.
 As far back as 1910, the house of delegates of Porto Rico requested that any legislation looking to the establishment of postal savings banks in the United States be made applicable to Porto Rico as well. Mr. Keene, then inspector in charge at Washington and now the director of the system, January 30, 1912, after an investigation of the conditions in the island, reported as follows:
 "I find that there is a growing demand among the Porto Ricans for postal savings depositories, especially at points on the island where there are no banking facilities. Inspector Hathaway informs me that on his tours among the post offices where he finds many instances of the purchase of money orders for savings purposes.
 "One Porto Rican letter carrier converts his savings into money orders, frequently having orders to the value of several hundred dollars on hand. Large numbers of immigrants from European countries which have postal savings systems are coming to the island, and they are particularly interested in the installation of the service here."

Will Benefit Two Classes.

From other sources, it is said, the department learned that there is a special field for the encouragement of thrift and economy not only among the working people, but even in the middle classes in Porto Rico, many of whom have never appreciated the value of the habit of saving. They have had no places conveniently situated, no banks or other institutions where small savings could be deposited, interest, properly secured and guaranteed by law.
 The need of a stimulus along these lines, it is said, is particularly noticeable with the younger generation. Several years ago the educational department of the island government initiated a system of "savings" in connection with the schools as an experiment. The scholars, it is said, took hold of it with rare enthusiasm, and to such an extent that the deposits increased with remarkable rapidity to an aggregate amount so large as to cause apprehension lest some irregularity might develop in the absence of a bonded responsibility on the part of those having custody of the funds. The lack of such responsibility and of the governmental guaranty prompted the discontinuance of the enterprise, notwithstanding it promised great benefits to the students and school children, as well as to the teachers who were availing themselves of it.
 It has been learned by the department that the supervising authorities of the public school in Porto Rico are much interested in the introduction of the postal savings system, with its guaranty of absolute safety by the national government, and that they will lend enthusiastic support to the department in making it a success.
 In February of the current year the department sent a representative to the island with a view to perfecting arrangements for the introduction of the system, but nothing definite followed his visit until this time.

Three Big Subjects in Hand.

Arthur Yager
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 San Francisco Chronicle
 OCT 20 1913
 Dr. Arthur Yager, president emeritus of Georgetown College, Kentucky, who has been selected as Governor of Porto Rico, is a regular contributor of articles on history and economics to the leading periodicals.
 Thomas L. James, 22 who was born

Arthur Yager
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 Waterbury Sentinel
 OCT 29 1913
 Congratulations to:
 Crown Princess Marie of Roumania 38 years old today.
 Rose Stahl, popular American actress, 38 years old today.
 Arthur Yager, the new governor of Porto Rico, 55 years old today.
 Charles H. Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn baseball club, 54 years old today.

Appreciated in Hawaii.

The Postmaster General recently directed the installation of postal savings banks in Hawaii effective January 2, 1914. No section of the United States was more in need of the service, it is said, or will appreciate it more highly. Hawaii had postal savings banks of her own from 1886 to 1900, and when annexation to the United States compelled the discontinuance of them, 7,494 persons had \$730,356 on deposit. The population of the islands has almost doubled since then and the outflow of money to foreign countries has kept pace with the tide of immigration. Last year \$1,000,000 went out from Hawaii in foreign money orders, while only \$15,000 came in through the same channel.
 One of the most important pieces of legislation being looked for now by the department is the passage of a bill removing the restriction placed upon the amount that can be received from any one depositor in the local postal savings system and limiting the amount of money upon which interest will be paid to any one depositor to \$1,000.
 This will not, however, interfere with the bond issues, one of the features of the system whereby deposits may be converted into interest bearing bonds, of which depositors may own as many and for as large an amount as their postal savings will purchase.

Arthur Yager
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 Boston Post
 November 1913
 A NEW GOVERNOR
 In choice of the head of the government in our dependency of Porto Rico, President Wilson has made another draft upon our academic resources. Dr. Arnold Yaeger, late president of Georgetown College, Kentucky, is his selection. Dr. Yaeger has taken the oath of office and will take passage for Porto Rico next week.
 This position has acquired, through recent administrative changes, more practical importance than heretofore. The weight of local influence has been recognized in the insular council and the conditions under which the development of the island are to be carried on have been modified thereby.
 It is a responsible position in which Dr. Yaeger has been placed.

Porto Rico at the post office...
 Madrid, Arecibo, Bayamon, Caguas,
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 San Juan, Mayaguez, Ponce, Rio Piedras,
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Three Big Subjects in Hand.

Postmaster General Burleson, it is said,
 has now uppermost for consideration
 three big subjects for the general well-
 fare—the development and extension of
 the postal savings system, the perfection
 and extension of the parcel post system,
 including the greater safeguarding and
 protection of parcels from injury and
 loss while in transit, and the removal of
 hampering conditions in the money order
 service, including the proposition to make
 money orders payable at any money or-
 der post office instead of restricting such
 payment to the offices whereon they are
 drawn, thus giving them the character of
 government drafts and making them of
 greater utility in the business world as
 well as of greater convenience to the
 general public. His plans are said to
 contemplate still wider improvement in
 these and other branches of the service.

With the introduction of the postal sav-
 ings system into Porto Rico, the opera-
 tions of that system will embrace every
 foot of territory in the American Union
 or under its control, except alone Alaska.

Bank System in Philippines.

The postal savings bank system of the
 Philippine Islands was established by the
 Philippine commission under act of May
 24, 1906. Under authority of this act the
 Philippine Postal Savings Bank was
 opened at Manila, for the receipt of de-
 posits October 1, 1906, and branch offices
 were subsequently opened in the provin-
 ces. June 30, 1912, the last date for
 which figures are available, there were
 35,802 depositors with \$1,177,435 on de-
 posit, or an average of \$32.89 per de-
 positor.

The banks are divided into three classes.
 Those of the first class may receive de-
 posits to any amount. Those of the sec-
 ond class are limited as to the amount
 of a single depositor and the amount
 which may be credited to an account in
 any one month. Offices of the third class
 receive deposits only by means of stamps.
 Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per
 annum is allowed on deposits of 1 peso
 up to 1,000 pesos for individuals and up to
 2,000 pesos for charitable and benevolent
 societies. Any resident of the islands
 six years of age or over may open an
 account. Deposits are free from taxation
 and deposit books are not recognized as
 a proper security for a debt or other
 obligations.

Established in Canal Zone.

Under an executive order dated Sep-
 tember 8, 1911, which became effective
 November 8, 1911, a postal savings sys-
 tem was established in the post offices of
 the Canal Zone, to be operated without
 the payment of interest on the deposits,
 under such rules and regulations as
 should be adopted. This order created
 a board of trustees consisting of the col-
 lector of revenues of the Canal Zone,
 the auditor of the Canal Zone govern-
 ment, and the treasurer of the Canal
 Zone, for the control, supervision and
 administration of the postal savings de-
 pository offices.

Rules and regulations for the govern-
 ment of the system were adopted by the
 board and approved by the chairman
 and the system was inaugurated at the
 sixteen post offices in the Canal Zone

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Boston Herald

November 1913



DR. ARTHUR YAGER
 He is new Governor-General of Porto Rico.

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CLIPPING FROM

Boston Herald

20 November 1913

**TO INAUGURATE YAGER
 IN PORTO RICO CAPITAL**



Col. Arthur Yager, New Governor of Porto Rico, to Be Inaugurated Today.

**New Governor Will Be
 Represented by Secre-
 tary Carrel.**

Carrel, secretary of Porto Rico, and
 acting governor, and the oath will be
 administered by Jose C. Hernandez,
 chief justice of the supreme court.

Col. Yager, who was formerly presi-
 dent of Georgetown College at George-
 town, Ky., will sail from New York in
 a few days to take up his new duties of
 Governor of Porto Rico. He was ap-
 pointed to the office by President Wilson
 on Oct. 23. He is in favor of conferring
 American citizenship on all persons in
 Porto Rico desiring it.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Arrange-
 ments have been completed for the in-
 auguration of Arthur Yager as governor
 of Porto Rico, at San Juan tomorrow.
 Mr. Yager will be represented by M. Drew

18 A Yager
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 352 Third Ave., New York

CLIPPING FROM

Baltimore Md American

7 November 1913

Governor Yager Qualifies.

Georgetown, Ky., November 6.—Dr.
 Arthur Yager, former president of
 Georgetown College of Kentucky, today
 was sworn in before a notary public as
 governor of Porto Rico.
 Yager will be the first Porto Rico next
 representative was sworn when Yager
 was sworn in but a large number of the
 governor's friends witnessed the cere-
 mony.

A. A. Yager
Argus Pressclipping Bureau
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352 Third Ave., New York
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NOV 6 - 1913

11X98
alienation suit.
Governor of Porto Rico.
Georgetown, Ky., Nov. 6.—Dr. Arthur Yager, former president of Georgetown College of Kentucky, today was sworn in before a notary public as governor of Porto Rico. He will leave for Porto Rico next Tuesday.

Classified Advertising

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N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

11X98
13 November 1913

PORTO RICO FEARS FREE SUGAR.

Garrison Confers With Governor and Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (Special).—Secretary of War Garrison to-day had a long conference with Arthur C. Yager of Kentucky, newly appointed Governor of Porto Rico and a delegation of business men from Porto Rico over the sugar situation in the island. The delegates told the Secretary that the sugar industry is facing destruction in view of the new Underwood tariff act, which will permit the free entry of sugar into the United States. Heretofore sugar from Porto Rico has been admitted free into the United States, whereas from all other islands in this group sugar carried a duty, a concession being granted to Cuba. Under the stimulus of this arrangement the sugar industry in Porto Rico has increased more than three times. The delegates said that many of the larger concerns would face bankruptcy if they were compelled to compete with Cuba and the other islands.

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AS GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

Dr. Arthur Yager of Georgetown, Ky., Sworn in by Notary Public.

(By Associated Press.)
GEORGETOWN, Ky., Nov. 6.—Dr. Arthur Yager, former president of Georgetown college of Kentucky, today was sworn in before a notary public as governor of Porto Rico. No government representative was present.

MES BRYCE IS

A. A. Yager
Argus Pressclipping Bureau
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CLIPPING FROM

Boston, Mass., Transcript

GOVERNOR OVER PORTO RICO

President of Georgetown College Kentucky Is Sworn in as Governor of Porto Rico

86X11
Georgetown, Ky., Nov. 6.—Dr. Arthur Yager, former president of Georgetown college of Kentucky, today was sworn in before a notary public as governor of Porto Rico. A large number of the governor's friends witnessed the ceremony. He will leave for Porto Rico Nov. 12.

A. A. Yager
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Brooklyn Standard Union

November 1913

11X98
YAGER SWORN IN.
Dr. Arthur Yager was yesterday sworn in as Governor of Porto Rico.

A. A. Yager
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CLIPPING FROM

Philadelphia, Pa. Inquirer

21 November 1913

U. S. TO STAY IN PORTO RICO

11X98
SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 20.—Dr. Arthur Yager, of Georgetown, Ky., was inaugurated Governor of Porto Rico today. The inaugural ceremonies took place in the Municipal Theatre, the chief justice, Jose C. Hernandez, administering the oath in the presence of a large gathering. Governor Yager delivered a brief address in which he expressed the belief that the national administration would grant the natives of Porto Rico a larger portion of self-government than heretofore. "The American flag will never be lowered here in Porto Rico. Here it has been raised and here it will continue to wave indefinitely."

A. A. Yager
Argus Pressclipping Bureau
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352 Third Ave., New York
CLIPPING FROM

New York Tribune

1 November 1913

GARRISON ISLAND'S FRIEND

86X11
Favors Granting Citizenship to Porto Ricans.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 12.—In discussing conditions in Porto Rico the Secretary of War said to-day that he, personally, was in favor of granting citizenship to the Porto Ricans. He would not, he said, simply make every one in Porto Rico an American citizen by an act of law, but he would make it possible for any Porto Rican who desired to do so to become an American. Secretary Garrison merely mentioned this as a personal opinion and in no sense as reflecting the views of the administration. Colonel Colton, the retiring Governor of Porto Rico; Arthur Yager, of Kentucky, the new Governor, and business men of the island called on Mr. Garrison to-day. Grave concern over the operation of the new tariff law having to do with sugar, which is to go on the free list after three years, was expressed. It was pointed out that this would cause an economic crisis of grave character, particularly as the tax on rice, the principal article of food in Porto Rico, has not been removed. It was suggested by the Secretary that if the Porto Ricans could show that their position is unique, they might obtain some relief from Congress.

A. A. Yager
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11X98
Nov 7 - 1913

86X11
NEW GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.
Georgetown, Ky., Nov. 6.—Dr. Arthur Yager, former president of Georgetown College, of Kentucky, today was sworn in before a notary public as governor of Porto Rico. Dr. Yager will leave for Porto Rico next Tuesday. No United States government representative was present when Dr. Yager was sworn in, but a large number of the governor's friends witnessed the ceremony.
THROUGH MAGELLAN STRAITS

A. A. Yager
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New York Globe

November 1913

YAGER SWORN IN AS PORTO RICAN CHIEF

86X11
GEORGETOWN, Ky., Nov. 6.—Dr. Arthur Yager, former president of Georgetown College of Kentucky, was sworn in to-day before a notary public as governor of Porto Rico. Yager will leave for Porto Rico next Tuesday. No United States government representative was present when Yager was sworn in, but a large number of the governor's friends witnessed the ceremony.

A. Yager
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Milwaukee Wisconsin Sentinel
 NOV 18 1913

190 Yager
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 Boston Globe
 28 October 1913
 Now Governor of Porto Rico.
 WASHINGTON, Oct 22—The Senate tonight confirmed the nomination of
 Arthur Yeager of Kentucky to be Governor of Porto Rico.
 FUNERAL ON 88TH BIRTHDAY.

A. Yager
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Dones Index
 OCT 31 1913

Dr. A. Yager Is to Rule Porto Rico



Col. Yager.
 NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Dr. Arthur Yager of Georgetown, Ky., will sail from here in a few days for Porto Rico to fill the office of governor of the island. He was recently appointed to this position by President Wilson. Dr. Yager is a student of political economy.

30th Nov Yager
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 St Louis Mo Post Dispatch
 OCT 18 1913
 PORTO RICO GOVERNOR
 President Wilson Names Arthur Yager of Kentucky.
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President Wilson today nominated Arthur Yeager of Kentucky to be Governor of Porto Rico.

News of the Week
 Concerning the Important Happenings From All Over the Globe.

To date the Panama Canal has cost \$330,774,643.

A. J. Kramer, 21 years old, of Kankakee, Ill., is dead as a result of injuries received playing football.

President Wilson has appointed Arthur Yager, of Kentucky, as Governor of Porto Rico.

The lumber yard of R. B. Ruby, at Oneida, N. Y., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$200,000.

The tug Bohio passed through Gatun Lake, the first vessel to navigate the Culebra Cut of the Panama Canal.

William Schryer, an Adirondack guide, was shot and killed in mistake for a deer by a party of New York hunters at Raquette Falls, N. Y.

Chinese, numbering 153, the largest consignment ever brought to San Francisco for deportation, were sent back to China.

Henry Lane Wilson's letter of resignation as Ambassador to Mexico was made public and proved to be a bitter attack on Secretary Bryan.

Dr. Sol Fischel, of Brooklyn, who introduced the baby incubator into this country, died suddenly on his bridal night.

Fines of \$50 were imposed on S. Barsa and Carl Lazarowitz, factory owners of New York, for having doors locked where employees were at work.

Governor Glynn flatly refused Democratic State Committee Chairman George M. Palmer's request for an up-State Public Service Commission.

Physicians of the Lancaster, Pa., Hospital, state that Raymond Shaub, of Quarryville, is suffering from pellagra. This is the first case of pellagra to come under observation.

E. C. Thompson and G. W. Wiley, linemen, of Brownsville, Pa., were instantly killed when telephone lines they were connecting came in contact with a highly charged electric wire.

The Rev. James Haslop, a Holy Roller preacher, of Gadsden, Ala., allowed a rattlesnake to bite him five times to show he was immune from harm. He was buried two days later.

The race track at Havre de Grace, Md., owned by the Hartford County Agricultural Association, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$50,000. It will be rebuilt.

Because his boat touched bottom in the Army and Navy war game in Long Island Sound, Lieutenant G. P. Brown of the destroyer Terry, was court-martialled and lost five numbers.

Samuel Lax, a milkman of New York, was sentenced to 20 days in Tombs Prison. Health inspectors testified he took bottles from his wagon and washed them in a watering trough.

By sending Armand Fauchon to Sing Sing for ten years and inflicting other punishments on his family and some friends, Judge Tierney on Staten Island struck heavily at the Skunk's Misery colony of criminals.

Judge Malone, at the request of Charles F. Murphy, instructed the New York grand jury to inquire into John Purroy Mitchel's charge that the Tammany boss is planning to use an array of repeaters in the coming election.

A. Yager
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 CLIPPING FROM
 Washington Star
 18 November 1913

11 A Yager
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 ENTERPRISE
Birmingham
 23 October 1913
 Yeager Confirmed.
 Washington, Oct. 22.—The senate tonight confirmed the nomination of Arthur Yeager of Kentucky, to be governor of Porto Rico.

WOULD MAKE CITIZENS OF THE PORTO RICANS
 Secretary Garrison Confers With Dr. Yager, the Newly-Appointed Governor.

Secretary Garrison conferred yesterday with Dr. Arthur Yager, the new governor of Porto Rico; George H. Colton, the retiring governor, and Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs. Secretary Garrison told Gov. Yager that he is in favor of granting citizenship to the Porto Ricans, within limitations which he has not yet determined. It was pointed out that the question of citizenship for the Porto Ricans is a large one, involving, among other things, taxation in the island uniform with the system maintained throughout continental United States. That would include the covering into the United States Treasury of the Porto Rican customs, which at present are expended in internal

Improvements after the cost of collection has been deducted.
 A delegation of representatives of Porto Rican sugar interests has informed Secretary Garrison that grave injury will be worked upon the sugar industry by the provision regulating the tariff on sugar in the new tariff act which President Wilson signed last month. Mr. Garrison told his callers he was without authority to act on their appeal, but promised to forward their protest to Congress.

CLIPPING FROM
 Nashville, Tennessee.
 23 October 1913
SENATE CONFIRMS YEAGER NOMINATION
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The senate tonight confirmed the nomination of Arthur Yeager of Kentucky to be governor of Porto Rico.

A Yager
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 352 Third Ave., New York

CLIPPING FROM
 SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

OCT 19 1913

KENTUCKIAN TO PORTO RICO
 Will Be Governor—Wheeler Gets Montana Place.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Arthur Yager of Kentucky was today nominated by President Wilson for governor of Porto Rico. Wheeler was named for the position of United States attorney for Montana.

GENERAL ADVERTISING

38 A Yager
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CLIPPING FROM
 New York Sun

13 November 1913

CONFER ON SUGAR SITUATION.
 Porto Rican Growers Felt Hurt Because of New Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary of War Garrison to-day held a long conference with retiring Gov. Colton of Porto Rico and the new Governor, Arthur T. Yager, recently confirmed by the Senate and about to sail for San Juan.

The principal subject under discussion was the new relation under which Porto Rico finds herself by reason of the enactment of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law. There was developed in Porto Rico since the American occupation a large sugar producing business. This business has increased more than 350 per cent. in the fifteen years since Porto Rico came under the stars and stripes. The sugar producers on the island feel that they have been badly treated under the terms of the new tariff law. They argue that free sugar in 1916 spells disaster for their industry.

The Secretary of War assured Governors Colton and Yager that the situation of the Porto Rican sugar industry was a matter of deep concern to him.

The Secretary of War was unwilling to say whether or not his recommendations would go to the length of urging a bounty for the Porto Rican industry.

A Yager
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CLIPPING FROM
 MONTPELIER, Vt. Journal

OCT 23 1913

NEW GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

Washington, Oct. 22.—The Senate tonight confirmed the nomination of Arthur Yager of Kentucky to be governor of Porto Rico.

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CLIPPING FROM
 Youngstown, Ohio, VINDICATOR

NOV 14 1913

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CLIPPING FROM
 San Francisco Chronicle

19 October 1913

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CLIPPING FROM
 NASHVILLE, TENN. DEMOCRAT

19 October 1913

ARTHUR YAGER OF KY. GOES TO PORTO RICO

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President Wilson today made these nominations: Governor of Porto Rico—Arthur Yager of Kentucky. Solicitor of Internal Revenue—Ellis C. Johnson of Washington. Jacob A. Herring, United States Marshal Southern District of Texas.

11x98

Inaugurated President.
 Lexington, Ky., Nov. 14.—Dr. M. B. Adams was inaugurated president of Georgetown (Ky.) college today succeeding Arthur Yager, who recently was appointed governor of Porto Rico. The inaugural exercises were under the auspices of the general Baptist association of Kentucky and among those who attended were state and government officials and special delegates from numerous educational institutions.

11x98

FAT JOBS FOR THE FAITHFUL.
 WASHINGTON, October 18.—President Wilson today made these nominations: Governor of Porto Rico, Arthur Yager of Kentucky. Collector of Internal Revenue, Ellis C. Johnson of Washington. Burton K. Wheeler, United States Attorney for Montana. Jacob A. Herring, United States Marshal, southern district of Texas.

Sent to San Quentin.—John W. Roberts, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to San Quentin.

W. B. Yager
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 Nashville, Tennesseean.

19 October 1913

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CLIPPING FROM
 Baltimore, Md. News.

OCT 18 1913

10 Yager
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CLIPPING FROM
 New York Eve. Journal

21 November 1913

11x98

KENTUCKY MAN TO RULE PORTO RICO

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President Wilson today made these nominations: Governor of Porto Rico, Arthur Yager of Kentucky; solicitor of internal revenue, Ellis C. Johnson of Washington; Jacob A. Herring, United States marshal southern district of Texas. Erskine Ramsay of Birmingham, Ala., was one of the ten delegates to represent the government at the American Mining congress in Philadelphia next week, named by President Wilson today.

11x98

Wilson Nominations

Washington, Oct. 18.—President Wilson today made these nominations:

Francis X. Quigley of Massachusetts, assistant appraiser of merchandise, district of Massachusetts.

John F. Malley, collector of internal revenue, Third district of Massachusetts.

John B. Nash of New Hampshire, naval officer of customs, district of Massachusetts.

Joseph A. Maynard of Massachusetts, surveyor of customs, district of Massachusetts.

Governor of Porto Rico, Arthur Yager of Kentucky.

Solicitor of internal revenue, Ellis C. Johnson of Washington.

Burton K. Wheeler, United States Attorney for Montana.

Jacob A. Herring, United States Marshal, Southern district of Texas.

Eleet At Practice

11x98

Offers Porto Ricans Share of Home Rule

San Juan Porto Rico, Nov. 21.—Dr. Arthur Yager, of Georgetown, Ky., was inaugurated as Governor of Porto Rico in the Municipal Theatre, Chief Justice Hernandez administering the oath in the presence of a large gathering.

Governor Yager's brief address expressed the belief that the National Administration would grant the natives of Porto Rico a larger share of self-government.

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CLIPPING FROM
Bridgeport, Conn.

TELEGRAM

NOV 21 1913

KENTUCKIAN NOW THE PORTO RICAN GOVERNOR

Dr. Arthur Yager Inaugurated at San Juan With Much Ceremony.

San Juan, P. R., Nov. 20.—Dr. Arthur Yager, of Georgetown, Ky., was inaugurated governor of Porto Rico to-day. The inaugural ceremonies took place in the municipal theatre, the chief justice, Jose C. Hernandez, administering the oath in the presence of a large gathering.

Governor Yager delivered a brief address, in which he expressed the belief that the national administration would grant the natives of Porto Rico a larger share of self-government than heretofore. He declared that party affiliations would not be considered in appointment to office, and that efficiency would be the sole criterion. He discouraged the talk of independence and said:

"The American flag will never be lowered here in Porto Rico. Here it has been raised and here it will continue to wave indefinitely."

The government reviewed the Porto Rico regiment and insular police. An informal reception was held at the executive mansion after the ceremonies which was followed by a ball to-night at the theatre.

On his arrival here last night aboard the steamship Brazos, Governor Yager was greeted by the Acting Governor M. Drew Carrel and the mayor of San Juan, Robert H. Todd.

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CLIPPING FROM

New York Herald

21 November 1913

PUERTO RICO IS OURS INDEFINITELY

Newly Inaugurated Governor Depre- cates Talk of Independence for Island.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Thursday.—Dr. Arthur Yager, of Georgetown, Ky., was inaugurated Governor of Puerto Rico to-day. The inaugural ceremonies took place in the Municipal Theatre, Chief Justice José C. Hernandez administering the oath in the presence of a large crowd.

Governor Yager delivered a brief address in which he expressed the belief that the national administration would grant the natives of Puerto Rico a larger share of self-government than heretofore. He declared that party affiliations would not be considered in appointment to office and that efficiency would be the sole criterion. He discouraged the talk of independence and said:

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CLIPPING FROM

Baltimore, Md. News

19 November 1913

Inauguration Plans For Governor Of Porto Rico

Washington, Nov. 19.—Arrangements have been completed for the inauguration tomorrow of Arthur Yager as Governor of Porto Rico at San Juan. Mr. Yager will be presented by M. Drew Carrel, Secretary of Porto Rico and acting Governor, and the oath will be administered by Jose C. Hernandez, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

After Governor Yager has delivered his address he will review the inaugural parade. The festivities will close with a ball in the evening.

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CLIPPING FROM

New York Commercial

20 November 1913

YAGER GOVERNOR TODAY

Porto Rico's Chief Executive Will Be Inaugurated in San Juan.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Arrangements have been completed for the inauguration to-morrow of Arthur Yager as Governor of Porto Rico. The ceremony will take place at San Juan. Mr. Yager will be presented by M. Drew Carrel, secretary and Acting Governor. Jose C. Hernandez, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

After Gov. Yager has delivered his address, he will review the inaugural parade. The festivities will close with a ball in the evening.

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CLIPPING FROM
Knoxville, Tenn.

SENTINEL

NOV 17 1913

PORTO RICAN CITIZENS

After a final conference with Professor Arthur Yager, of Kentucky, the newly appointed governor of Porto Rico, Secretary of War Garrison let it be known that he favors granting citizenship to the residents of the island, within limitations which he has not yet determined. Retiring Governor Colton and Brigadier General McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, were present at the conference. Secretary Garrison wished it to be understood, however, that he was speaking for himself only, as he did not know President Wilson's views. It is regrettable that this should be true. The concentration of the president's attention upon the currency question and the absence of cabinet meetings may have embarrassing results.

Secretary Garrison has reached a conclusion that is shared with many others who have given heed to the complaints of Porto Ricans. They are men without a country. Under one theory of government we have no right to keep Porto Rico as a dependency. Their capacity for self-government is not disputed. We deny them American citizenship, after taking from them their Spanish citizenship, for our own convenience, to avoid difficult social and political questions. But we have no moral right to do that than Roumania has to deny citizenship to the Jews of Roumania. The islanders have been patient. We should not try their patience to the utmost.

Tennessee is not the only state that

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CLIPPING FROM

New York Eve. Sun

22 November 1913

Porto Rico's Future.

Sound sense characterized the inaugural utterances of Dr. ARTHUR YAGER, the new Governor of Porto Rico, who told the inhabitants that they might look forward to seeing the American flag flying from the flagstuffs of the island for the rest of their days. The announcement may have failed wholly to satisfy the entirety of the population, for there is some idea of a future *Puerto Rico Libre*. For that matter it is difficult to see how Dr. YAGER derives his authority for the assurance of perpetual or even of indefinite American sovereignty, since he may be reversed by a future administration even as the United States is being reversed by the present administration in the Philippines. None the less, an announcement that tends to replace with settled ideas the protracted uncertainties of our West Indian island is based on sense.

In the rest of this country we are permitted to look ahead not for years but for generations. It is only the insular possessions whose future is left indeterminate to the serious handicapping of all long term enterprises. As we presumably extend to Porto Rico the right of development, we are bound as soon as practicable to grant that which is implied in that right—the guarantee of a definite future status.

More assurance of retention by this country is in itself less than what Porto Rico is entitled to expect. If the assurance of Dr. YAGER is to stand, then it must be completed by action. A definite form of government in the island must be founded to make our possession definitive. Whether or not eventual statehood is to come for Porto Rico, some form of solid political upbuilding must be undertaken.

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CLIPPING FROM

Detroit, Mich.

FREE PRESS

WILL INAUGURATE PORTO RICAN GOVERNOR TODAY

Festivities at San Juan to In- clude Parade and Ball in Evening.

Washington, November 19.—Arrangements have been completed for the inauguration tomorrow of Arthur Yager as governor of Porto Rico, at San Juan. Mr. Yager will be presented by M. Drew Carrel, secretary of Porto Rico, and acting governor, and the oath will be administered by Jose C. Hernandez, chief justice of the supreme court. After Governor Yager has delivered his address, he will review the inaugural parade. The festivities will close with a ball in the evening.

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CLIPPING FROM

Long Beach
Record
5 Nov 1913

Sculptor Receives Decoration.
Albert Jaegers, the sculptor of the Baron von Steuben statue, which was recently presented by the United States to Germany, has been decorated with the Order of the Eagle, fourth class, in recognition of his merit. He was born in Elberfeld, Germany, in 1868, obtaining his education in the public schools. Without wealth or influential friends he worked away in the face of many discouraging features until, self-taught in art, he arrived at the point where his creations commanded recognition. He came to this country several years ago to make his home, and he has an attractive place at Suffern, New York.

Basuto Idea of Future Life

86x11

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CLIPPING FROM

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

21 November 1913

DR. YAGER INAUGURATED GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

Declares American Flag Will Never Be Lowered on Island.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 20.—Dr. Arthur Yager of Georgetown, Ky., was inaugurated Governor of Porto Rico to-day. The inaugural ceremonies took place in the Municipal Theatre, the Chief Justice, Jose C. Hernandez, administering the oath in the presence of a large gathering.

Governor Yager delivered a brief address, in which he expressed the belief that the national administration would grant the natives of Porto Rico a larger share of self-government than heretofore. He declared that party affiliations would not be considered in appointment to office, and that efficiency would be the sole criterion. He discouraged the talk of independence, and said:

"The American flag will never be lowered here in Porto Rico. Here it has been raised and here it will continue to wave indefinitely."

86x11

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CLIPPING FROM

Chicago Tribune

9 November 1913

BIG WELCOME FOR LITERARY LIGHTS

Entertainment Planned for National Institute and American Academy.

BANQUET ON THURSDAY.

Chicago Patrons of Arts and Letters Will Be Hosts to the Visitors.

Arrangements have been completed for the entertainment of the members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the American Academy of Arts and Letters during their three days' visit to Chicago beginning next Thursday, Nov. 13.

The special train carrying forty-four of the visitors will arrive here about 3 p. m. and will be met at the station by the dozen or more local members.

The city's guests will be driven to their various places of sojourn, several of them being provided with accommodations at the Chicago and University clubs.

The annual meeting will begin at 7 o'clock Thursday night with a banquet in Blackstone hall of the Art institute, the hosts being forty local patrons of the arts and letters. In addition to the visitors the official representatives of seventeen Chicago organizations will be present, and it is expected that between 200 and 300 will sit down to the table after a brief reception, in which they will have an opportunity to meet the visitors.

These Will Be Present.

The following is a list of those of the institute who have signified their intention of being present, including both visiting and local members:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| George Ade, | Robert U. Johnson, |
| Louis Beus, | Edgar S. Kelley, |
| John Burroughs, | Roger Marcus Lovett, |
| Richard Burton, | Thomas R. Lounsbury, |
| Madison Cawein, | Hamilton Wright Maule, |
| Francis E. Chadwick, | Percy Mackaye, |
| George W. Chadwick, | John Bacon M. Marter, |
| William Merritt Chase, | Herman A. MacNeil, |
| H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, | Brander Matthews, |
| Ralph Clarkson, | Harrison S. Morris, |
| Frederick S. Corvaise, | Meredith Nicholson, |
| W. L. Cross, | Leonard Orshman, |
| Samuel Marchand Crothers, | Will Payne, |
| Reginald de Koven, | William Morton Payne, |
| Arthur Foote, | William Lyon Phelps, |
| Ben Foster, | Arthur Starwood Pier, |
| Daniel C. French, | Irving K. Pond, |
| Hamlin Garland, | Ella Pratt, |
| William Gillette, | Edward W. Redfield, |
| William Elliot Griffis, | James Ford Rhodes, |
| Clayton Hamilton, | Henry D. Sedgwick, |
| Blige Harrison, | Paul Shorey, |
| Thomas Hastings, | William M. Sloane, |
| Ripley Hitchcock, | Frederick A. Stock, |
| William H. Howe, | Lorado Taft, |
| Samuel Isham, | Augustus Thomas, |
| Albert Jaegers, | Edgely I. Trince, |
| Owen Johnson, | Henry Oliver Walker, |
| | William Allen White. |

Chatfield-Taylor to Preside.

H. C. Chatfield-Taylor will preside at the dinner and will introduce the toastmaster of the evening, Charles L. Hutchinson. The National Institute is divided into the three departments of literature, music, and the arts, this last including painters, sculptors, and architects.

Owing to the absence of the mayor, the guests will be welcomed by William H. Sexton, corporation counsel. Toasts will be proposed first to the academy, will be responded to by William M. Sloane, its chancellor, in the absence of the president, William Dean Howells, and to the institute, to which its president, Brander Matthews, will reply.

To the toast of literature, Dr. William Lyon Phelps of Yale university will make answer, to that of music, Edgar Stillman Kelley of New York, and to that of the arts, William M. Chase, also of New York, but a native of Indiana. Walter L. Fisher, president of the University and Literary clubs, will respond for "The Hosts."

The decorations of Blackstone hall, under the direction of Frank A. Werner, will be specially designed for the occasion by the members of the Chicago Society of Artists.

Papers on the Arts.

At 11 o'clock on the mornings of both Friday, Nov. 14, and Saturday, Nov. 15, the members of the academy and of the institute, four from each, will read twenty minute papers on artistic, musical, dramatic, or literary topics in Fullerton hall at the Art institute.

The order of delivery on the two days has not been definitely agreed upon, but for the academy Thomas Hastings, New York architect, will speak upon "The Influence of Literature Upon the Arts."

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CLIPPING FROM

Philadelphia Star

19 November 1913

REGO RELICIOUS VOWS IN MARRIAGE

The woman promised to "have, hold, love, and be faithful to" her husband. The man agreed to "be faithful, to protect, love, and devote my life" to the wife. The mother of the woman cemented the union by clasping the hands of the pair and pronouncing: "May all the good and truth of the universe combine to keep your hearts bright."

Carpenter, who was divorced in Illinois only six months ago, said his former wife had remarried in New York, so he did not feel bound by the order of the court which customarily prohibits the remarriage of a divorcee within a year after the divorce.

A jury in Indianapolis awarded Miss Hassler \$50,000 on February 3 last. She settled for \$25,000 cash last March. Her friends were surprised at this, because Miss Hassler had alleged that Fisher won his wealth, estimated at more than \$2,000,000, mainly through her aid, and that he had agreed to pay her \$5,000 on the day of their wedding and to settle on her \$100 a month for life.

During the trial women wept when Miss Hassler told of conversations she had with Fisher in regard to their future. Miss Hassler also wept and testified that she never drank anything but gin fizzes and never switched drinks, "because Carl wouldn't allow me to." She said that Carl went to her home in the spring of 1909 and burned "a bushel of love letters."

According to Miss Hassler's complaint, she became acquainted with Fisher in 1902, when he was an automobile salesman and was a poor man. She alleged that he immediately begged her for one of her velvet slippers. She said that it was because of her ideas that he became head of a lighting device company.

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152 Third Ave., New York

CLIPPING FROM

Philadelphia, Pa.
TELEGRAPH

19 November 1913

To Govern Porto Rico



PROFESSOR ARTHUR YAGER
Resigning the presidency of Georgetown University of Kentucky, to take the appointment of Governor of Porto Rico. Dr. Yager will be installed tomorrow with imposing ceremonies.

TO INSTALL GOVERNOR YAGER

Retired College President Will Take Porto Rican Office Tomorrow.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Arrangements have been completed for the inauguration tomorrow of Professor Arthur Yager as Governor of Porto Rico, at San Juan. Dr. Yager will be presented by Juan Carrel, secretary of Porto Rico, and Acting Governor, and the oath will be administered by Jose C. Hernandez, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. After Governor Yager has taken the oath, he will address the people.

REGO RELICIOUS VOWS IN MARRIAGE



RUDE HASSLER CARPENTER

ago, Nov. 19.—Frederick A. Carpenter, member of a Chicago hardware store, returned to Chicago with his wife, who was the former Miss Gertrude Hassler, so-called "velvet slipper" singer, who won \$25,000 in a divorce suit against Carl Fisher, a millionaire Indianapolis automobile man. They were married in Chicago, Wis., and the interesting part about the ceremony was that the bride's "honor and obey" were omitted from the marriage contract.

Bettie Estill Pittman

Received of Mrs. Elizabeth Rodes Lewis \$25.00, in full

for the portrait of Mrs. Robert Rodes, wife of Judge Robt. Rodes both deceased.

Given under my hand this the 31st day of October 1903.

Bettie E. Pittman

Witnessed.

[Handwritten signature]

The city's guests will be driven to their various places of sojourn, several of them being provided with accommodations at the Chicago and University clubs.

The annual meeting will begin at 7 o'clock Thursday night with a banquet in Blackstone hall of the Art institute, the hosts being forty local patrons of the arts and letters. In addition to the visitors the official representatives of seventeen Chicago organizations will be present, and it is expected that between 200 and 300 will sit down to the table after a brief reception, in which they will have an opportunity to meet the visitors.

These Will Be Present.

The following is a list of those of the institute who have signified their intention of being present, including both visiting and local members:

- George Ade, Louis Beets, John Burroughs, Richard Euron, Madison Cawein, French E. Chadwick, George W. Chadwick, William Merritt Chase, H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Ralph Clarkson, Frederick E. Converse, Walter L. Cross, Samuel McChord Crothers, Reginald de Koven, Arthur Foote, Ben Foster, Eames C. French, Edwin Garand, William Gillette, William Elliot Griffis, Clayton Hamilton, Elgie Harrison, Thomas Hastings, Ripley Hitchcock, William H. Howe, Albert Jaeger, Owen Johnson, Robert U. Johnson, Edgar S. Kelley, Robert Morris Lovett, Thomas R. Lounsbury, Hamilton Wright Maile, Percy Mackaye, John Bacon McMaster, Hermon A. MacNeil, Brander Matthews, Harrison S. Morris, Meredith Nicholson, Leonard Ochtman, Will Payne, William Morton Payne, Arthur Stanwood Pier, Irving K. Pond, Edia Pratt, Edward W. Redfield, James Ford Rhodes, Henry D. Sedgwick, Paul Shorey, William M. Sloane, Frederick A. Stock, Lorado Taft, Augustus Thomas, Ridgeley Torrance, Henry Oliver Walker, William Allen White.

Chatfield-Taylor to Preside.

H. C. Chatfield-Taylor will preside at the dinner and will introduce the toastmaster of the evening, Charles L. Hutchinson. The National Institute is divided into the three departments of literature, music, and the arts, this last including painters, sculptors, and architects.

Owing to the absence of the mayor, the guests will be welcomed by William H. Sexton, corporation counsel. Toasts will be proposed first to the academy, will be responded to by William M. Sloane, its chancellor, in the absence of the president, William Dean Howells, and to the institute, to which its president, Brander Matthews, will reply.

To the toast of literature, Dr. William Lyon Phelps of Yale university will make answer, to that of music, Edgar Stillman Kelley of New York, and to that of the arts, William M. Chase, also of New York, but a native of Indiana. Walter L. Fisher, president of the University and Literary clubs, will respond for "The Hosts."

The decorations of Blackstone hall, under the direction of Frank A. Werner, will be specially designed for the occasion by the members of the Chicago Society of Artists.

Papers on the Arts.

At 11 o'clock on the mornings of both Friday, Nov. 14, and Saturday, Nov. 15, the members of the academy and of the institute, four from each, will read twenty minute papers on artistic, musical, dramatic, or literary topics in Fullerton hall at the Art institute.

The order of delivery on the two days has not been definitely agreed upon, but for the academy Thomas Hastings, New York architect, will speak upon "The Influence of Literature Upon the Modern Arts"; John Burroughs, poet and naturalist, upon "Science and Literature"; Dr. Lounsbury of Yale university upon "Robert Southey," and George Whitfield Chadwick, New York composer, upon "A Plea for Choral Singing."

The institute will be represented by Reginald De Koven, operatic composer, with a discussion of "Opera in English"; Meredith Nicholson, novelist, with a paper on "The Sunny Slopes of Forty"; William Gillette, the dramatist, on "The Illusion of the First Time in Drama," and the Rev. Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge, Mass., on "Free Trade vs. Protection in Literature from the Standpoint of the Ultimate Consumer." Dr. W. M. Sloane will preside over the proceedings of the academy and Dr. Brander Matthews over those of the institute.

Will Lunch with Cliff Dwellers.

After the morning exercises on Friday, Nov. 14, luncheon will be served to the visitors at the Cliff Dwellers, 220 South Michigan avenue, after which they will adjourn to the Orchestra hall below to listen to a special program directed by their colleague, Frederick A. Stock, at which the works of members of the two bodies will be played by the Chicago Symphony orchestra.

This will be followed at 4:30 by a reception at the Art institute to meet the guests.

At 8 o'clock all the members of both the American academy and the National Institute will be guests of H. C. Chatfield-Taylor at dinner in the Chicago club, to be followed by a business meeting.

Who Gets the Medal?

The gold medal annually awarded by the institute "for the entire work of the recipient, without limit of time in which it shall have been done," on which the members have been balloting during the year, will have its destination settled during the evening.

Under the terms of the award this medal goes in successive years for work in sculpture, history or biography, music, poetry, architecture, drama, painting, fiction, and essays or belles lettres; this being the fifth year since its institution, the recipient will be a dramatist. It was given last year to James Whitcomb Riley for poetry.

On Saturday, Nov. 15, after the conclusion of the reading of the papers in Fullerton hall this medal will be bestowed upon some American writer of plays. This done, luncheon will be served the visitors at the Caxton club in the Fine Arts building, to be followed in all probability by a drive around the parks and boulevards of Chicago.

The return east will be made on a special train thereafter Saturday afternoon.

Recorte del "Evening Star" correspondiente al 31 de Octubre de 1918.

LABORERS' MOBILIZATION IN PORTO RICO IMPEDED

Federal Recruiting Agent Finds Opposition to War Industry Efforts. I. W. W. Suspected.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, October 15 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—An attempt to prevent or impede the mobilization of Porto Rican laborers for transportation to the mainland for work in war industries has been discovered by the United States employment office in San Juan. Special Agent Roberts declares such action is directly against the vital interest of the nation and that if the persons responsible are found out they will be severely dealt with by the federal authorities.

The fact that 3,000 Porto Rican workmen have already left the island and that many more may leave has aroused resentment and opposition, and an effort to discourage men from joining the outgoing army of workers has been going on for at least a couple of weeks.

In one large town where two weeks ago last Sunday it was arranged to hold a mass meeting to explain to the laborers the purpose for which they were sent north and the treatment they would receive it is said that the agents employed by the sugar men of the vicinity were out offering all the cane workers \$1.50 to continue work during the entire day. Recently the assistant examiners in Guayama stated that the work of filling the quota was being held back by the discouraging reports and accounts of the war work disseminated among the men.

"It is the kind of thing that the I. W. W. has been charged with doing in the mainland," says Mr. Roberts.

ESTADISTICA AZUCARERA

PRODUCCION AZUCARERA DE PUERTO RICO, DURANTE LAS ZAFRAS DE 1917-18, 1918-19 Y 1919-20.

(Toneladas de 2,000 Lbs.)

CENTRAL	LOCALIDAD	Producción de 1917-18	Producción de 1918-19	Producción de 1919-20	DUEÑOS	NACIONALIDAD
Distrito Norte:—						
ALIANZA	Camuy	2,344	1,243	2,690	Central Alianza, Inc.	Esp. y Americana
LOS CAÑOS	Arecibo	5,129	4,375	5,429	Central Los Caños, Inc.	Americana
BAYANEY	"	1,019	1,437	2,225	Central Bayaney, Inc.	Esp. y Americana
CAMBALACHE	"	15,197	11,020	16,928	Central Cambalache	Esp. y Americana
PLAZUELA	Barceloneta	14,488	11,749	17,242	Plazuela Sugar Company	Americana
MONSERRATE	Manatí	6,606	5,276	8,928	Federico Calaf	Americana
SAN VICENTE	Vega Baja	11,400	10,338	14,917	Rubert Hermanos	Española
CARMEN	Vega Alta	10,059	8,400	12,500	Carmen Centrale	Ing. y Americana
CONSTANCIA	Toa Baja	8,574	6,912	8,034	Compañía Azucarera del Toa	Esp. y Americana
JUANITA	Bayamón	7,510	7,095	9,290	Central Juanita, Inc.	Americana
VANNINA	Río Piedras	12,122	11,727	12,921	Central Vannina	Esp. Am. y Francesa
PROGRESO	Carolina	5,705	5,485	7,805	Central Victoria, Inc.	Esp. y Americana
CANOVANAS	Loíza	15,430	15,184	16,875	Loiza Sugar Company	Esp. y Americana
	TOTAL ..	115,583	100,241	135,785		
Distrito Sur:—						
GUANICA	Guánica	90,560	65,685	60,097	South Porto Rico Sugar Company	Americana
FORTUNA (cerrada)	Ponce	"	Americana
SAN FRANCISCO	Guayanilla	2,667	2,740	3,503	Arturo Lluberas y Sobrinos	Americana
RUFINA	"	7,012	6,438	8,020	Mario Mercado e Hijos	Americana
MERCEDITA	Ponce	9,523	9,593	10,832	Sucesores de J. Serallés	Americana
CONSTANCIA	"	373	1,239	2,495	Saurí y Subirá	Española
BOCA CHICA	Juana Díaz	7,214	5,638	6,544	Central Boca Chica, Inc.	Americana
CORTADA	Sta. Isabel	11,175	8,874	11,072	Santa Isabel Sugar Company	Ame. y Española
AGUIRRE	Salinas	47,200	44,632	50,482	Central Aguirre Company	Americana
MACHETE	Guayama	10,287	9,845	12,150	Central Machete Co.	Americana
LAFAYETTE	Arroyo	7,827	13,093	15,334	Sucesores C. y J. Fantauzzi	Francesa
PROVINCIA (Destruída)	Patillas	4,602		
	TOTAL ..	198,390	167,777	180,529		
Distrito Oriental:—						
FAJARDO	Fajardo	35,600	31,395	43,000	Fajardo Sugar Company	Americana
TRIUNFO	Naguabo	3,203	3,254	3,029	Garzot y Fuertes	Esp. y Americana
PASTO VIEJO	Humacao	10,703	9,673	10,231	Central Pasto Viejo, Inc.	Esp. y Americana

PLAYA GRANDE	Mauabato	5,073	5,189	5,997	Compañía Azucarera El Ejemplo	Esp. y Americana
PUERTO REAL	Vieques	2,964	5,908	6,559	Yabucoa Sugar Company	Americana
SANTA MARIA	"	312	958	1,300	Fantauzzi, Verges y Riefkohl	Esp. y Americana
	TOTAL	84,079	82,185	100,451	Benítez Sugar Company	Americana y Francesa
Distrito Occidental:—						
BELVEDERE (Destruída)	Cabo Rojo	525			Sucesores de Bianchi	Americana
COLOSO	Aguada	12,690	10,666	11,108	New Córscica Centrale, Inc.	Americana
CORSICA	Rincón	7,581	7,392	7,229	Ana María Sugar Company, Inc.	Americana
ANA MARIA	Añasco	5,135	3,970	4,250	Mayaguez Sugar Company.	Americana
ROCHELAISE	Mayaguez	5,290	4,770	4,937	Central Eureka, Inc.	Americana
EUREKA	Hormigueros	3,981	3,527	5,045		
	TOTAL	35,202	30,325	32,569		
Distrito Interior:—						
JULIANA	Villalba			200	Central Juliana, Inc.	Americana
PLATA	S. Sebastián	1,854	1,462	1,527	Plata Sugar Company	Esp. y Americana
SOLLER	Camuy	842	458	900	Soller Sugar Company	Esp. y Americana
UTUADO (destruida)	Utua	499				
PELLEJAS	Adjuntas	235	254	250	Pellejas Sugar & Coffee Company	Francesa y Americana
SANTA BARBARA	Jayuya	794	585	576	Jayuya Dev. Company	Americana
CAYEY	Cayey	2,771	2,636	4,125	Cayey Sugar Company	Esp. y Americana
SANTA JUANA	Caguas	7,187	7,031	11,975	S. A. de Sucrieries de St. Jean	Belga
JUNCOS	Juncos	16,197	13,179	17,000	The Juncos Central Company	Esp. y Americana
	TOTAL	30,379	25,605	36,553		

RESUMEN

	Producción de 1917-18	Producción de 1918-19	Producción de 1919-20
DISTRITO NORTE	115,583	100,241	135,785
DISTRITO SUR	198,390	167,777	180,529
DISTRITO ORIENTAL	84,079	82,185	100,451
DISTRITO OCCIDENTAL	35,202	30,325	32,569
DISTRITO INTERIOR	30,379	25,605	36,553
Gran Total	463,633	406,133	485,887

San Juan, P. R., 27 de Agosto de 1920.

J. RUIZ SOLER.

86X/1

The Gaelic American.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRISH INDEPENDENCE, IRISH LITERATURE AND THE INTERESTS OF THE IRISH RACE.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Pushing the War Against Ireland on the Hudson Front

Temporary Lull In Ireland, Only Minor Operations Being Carried Out By The Peelers On Unarmed Men In The Galway And Clare Sectors---Lloyd George's Humanity And Tenderness Of Heart Moves Him To Forbid All Communication Between The Women Prisoners And Their Children---The Gurkhas Not Yet Called Into Action, But Their Trusty Knives Are Ready---In New York Hostilities Are Transferred To The Federal Courts, Where Irish Citizens Are Barred From The Jury, While Some Are Suggestively Branded As Criminals---The Kaiser's Chief Spy Given The Job Of Framing Up The Irish Which Flynn Botched---Teutonic Efficiency Expected To Succeed Where A Thick-Witted Irish-American Failed---Anti-Irish Propaganda Now Carried On From Washington---Arrested Men Promised Immunity If They Will Testify That Certain Irish Citizens Against Whom There Is No Evidence Are Traitors---America, By A Wiser Policy, Could Speedily Settle The Irish Question And Send 250,000 More British Troops To The Front, But The Anglomaniacs Bar The Way.

The war against Ireland and the Irish people here still goes on, but the chief activities of the past week have been on this side of the Atlantic.

On the Liffey Front there is a lull in the British Offensive, and operations on a minor scale only are going on in the Galway and Clare sectors, where detachments of Peelers have won some notable little triumphs with the bayonet over unarmed civilians. Lord French, the hero of the Pig-Sticking at Elandslaagte, has not yet had occasion to bring his 10,000 gallant Gurkhas into action, but their knives are sharpened and ready to cut the throats of the Sinn Feiners at a moment's notice.

Lloyd George, by his sudden midnight raids, having captured De Valera and over eighty of his most trusted subordinates, as well as Arthur Griffith—who fights entirely with his pen—having brought them safely to England on a warship, locked them up incommunicado in English jails, and blackguarded them all over the world in the most set of lies ever given out by a British

the purpose of slandering and discrediting the Irish people and destroying the standing of all Irish citizens who sympathize with the movement for the liberty of the Small Nation which is the cradle of their race, on the false pretence that helping England to keep her grip on Ireland's throat is necessary to enable America to win the war. For, that help to England to do this is what these Anglomaniacs mean by every word they utter and every act they perform in regard to these Irish citizens, against whom they are now using the all powerful machinery of two Departments of the United States Government with the apparent consent and approval of all the other Departments.

ENGLAND INJURING THE ALLIED CAUSE.

Real work to win the war would be done on wholly different lines. The war will not be won by throttling liberty in Ireland, sending Irish citizens to

they are not fit to be trusted on a jury when a case involving, even indirectly the question of Irish Nationality, is involved.

There was one Irish-American Catholic, but whose name is not Irish, temporarily put in the jury box, but he was later dropped. Was this a mere accident? It will be very hard to convince the ordinary Irishman that it was. That jury may be all right, but the list will stand as incontrovertible evidence of the anti-Irish bias of the prosecution.

HINDERING, NOT HELPING AMERICA.

This kind of work is not "helping America to win the war." It is very evidently intended to supersede the alternative policy of getting those 250,000 British troops out of Ireland and over to the Western Front. That would undoubtedly be helping America in the war. It would arouse at once a feeling of gratitude to America among the Irish race all over the world and fill people

Communication Between The Women Prisoners And Their Children===The Gurkhas Not Yet Called Into Action, But Their Trusty Knives Are Ready===In New York Hostilities Are Transferred To The Federal Courts, Where Irish Citizens Are Barred From The Jury, While Some Are Suggestively Branded As Criminals===The Kaiser's Chief Spy Given The Job Of Framing Up The Irish Which Flynn Botched===Teutonic Efficiency Expected To Succeed Where A Thick-Witted Irish-American Failed===Anti-Irish Propaganda Now Carried On From Washington===Arrested Men Promised Immunity If They Will Testify That Certain Irish Citizens Against Whom There Is No Evidence Are Traitors===America, By A Wiser Policy, Could Speedily Settle The Irish Question And Send 250,000 More British Troops To The Front, But The Anglomaniacs Bar The Way.

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HUMANITY TO WOMEN PRISONERS.

The most dangerous of Lloyd George's captives are three women, Countess Markievicz, Mrs. Kate Clarke, widow of the man whom Butcher Maxwell had shot after the Easter Week Rebellion, and Maude Gonne McBride. The great champion of Civilization, Democracy and Small Nationalities exemplifies his humanitarian principles and gives proof that he has a tender heart by preventing all communication between these desperate female enemies of the Empire on which the sun never sets and their children and other near relatives. The pillars of the Empire might crumble to bits if John Daly Clarke, fifteen, and his two little brothers, several years younger, now in care of their maternal aunts in Limerick, were allowed to get a few lines from their mother, who is in poor health, to say that she is still alive; or if the little son of John MacBride, who was also shot, were allowed to have a moment's talk with his mother when he called at the jail without a permit; or if the terrible Countess Markievicz were allowed to get a few lines to comfort her from her gentle poet sister, Eva Gore Booth.

IRELAND TO GET NOTHING BUT KICKS.

The Belgians, the Servians, the Jugo-Slavs, and the Czecho-Slavs must all be given their freedom, but any man or woman who dares to say that Ireland is entitled to any share in the liberty for which we are all fighting must be locked up in an English cell and feel that they are treated with extreme humanity when they are not put in front of a firing squad with their backs to a stone wall.

So the 250,000 British troops recently poured into Ireland, and the artillery, the machine guns, the tanks, the aeroplanes, and the Gurka knives, which the French foolishly think ought to be concentrated on the Western Front to help to keep the Boches from Paris and the Channel Ports, are still standing on the Liffey Front, while Americans (including several hundred thousand Irish) take their places in France. The oracles of Park Row and Times and Herald Squares proclaim to the world in the name of the United States, that all this has the warm approval of the whole American people, and, as our Government in Washington, so far as is known, says nothing to the contrary; the world is justified in believing that these Reptiles really speak for America. It is a splendid endorsement of President Wilson's Declaration that all peoples are entitled to Self-Government and Self-Determination.

HAMMERING THE IRISH ON THE HUDSON FRONT.

On the Hudson Front the operations against Ireland during the past week have been most vigorous and successful, largely owing to the valuable assistance given to the cause of the Small Nationalities by the Kaiser's agents and representatives. These agents were sent here after Bernstorff had been bundled out. Their purpose was to impede America's work in the war and they are charged with doing a lot of damage. But when they are caught and the Secret Service glorifies its magnificent work in capturing them, to the entire satisfaction of a Kaiser-eating press, they are given immunity from punishment on condition that they will frame up a plausible case against some Irish citizens whom the Department of Justice has been trying to "get" for

the purpose of slandering and discrediting the Irish people and destroying the standing of all Irish citizens who sympathize with the movement for the liberty of the Small Nation which is the cradle of their race, on the false pretence that helping England to keep her grip on Ireland's throat is necessary to enable America to win the war. For, that help to England to do this is what these Anglomaniacs mean by every word they utter and every act they perform in regard to these Irish citizens, against whom they are now using the all powerful machinery of two Departments of the United States Government with the apparent consent and approval of all the other Departments.

ENGLAND INJURING THE ALLIED CAUSE.

Real work to win the war would be done on wholly different lines. The war will not be won by throttling liberty in Ireland, sending Irish citizens to prison in America, and thereby antagonizing the whole Irish race. The war can only be won by successful fighting, and anything that keeps large bodies of trained soldiers away from the battlefronts ought to be remedied by removing the cause of the trouble, instead of intensifying it. A large English army which, in justice to France and to the United States, ought to be on the Western Front is kept in Ireland, not through the fault of the Irish people, but because England stubbornly refuses to accede to Ireland's just demands—demands which the whole civilized world admits to be just, and with which the great majority of the American people strongly sympathize.

The fact that the keeping of this big army in Ireland is an injury to the Allies makes it essentially a military question, on which all the Allies ought to act. As they cannot by any chance win the war without American help, all of them must heed the reasonable wishes of the United States, and nothing can be more reasonable than the request to remove the cause which keeps those 250,000 troops, with artillery, machine guns, tanks, and aeroplanes, in Ireland and at certain points in England, so that they may be sent to France, where they are sorely needed. All England has to do is to give Ireland entire control of her own affairs, and that army of 250,000 men can be sent to the front in one week.

England keeps them in Ireland ready to slaughter the Irish people not alone because the United States does not take any action to apply to Ireland President Wilson's Declaration about Self-Government and Self-Determination, but because she interprets that inaction as approval of her course in Ireland. She would not be able to take that course but for the presence of the American army in France and she would be obliged to give it up at once if America said the word.

The plea that the United States cannot interfere in the internal affairs of a friendly country is rendered futile by this state of affairs. America's action enables England to hold Ireland down and England ought to be told in plain terms that America does not approve her course in Ireland and that it is a serious injury to the Allied Cause.

AN ANTI-IRISH COMBINATION IN AMERICA.

It is the same on this side of the Atlantic. Reactionaries from the South, bred in the tradition of human slavery, have made an alliance with sordid and soulless Plutocrats in the North who call themselves Republicans, but who are false to the old principles and have forgotten the traditions of the Republican Party, and both have resolved to help England to destroy the Irish people. If they had either statesmanship or sense they would see that one of the best ways to win the war is to conciliate the Irish, who constitute a most important part of the population of the United States, Canada and Australia. Instead of doing that, they try to crush the Irish, using the old, time-worn English methods which have utterly failed in Ireland and will even more certainly fail here. They begin with a press campaign against the Irish, accusing every man who demands liberty for Ireland of being disloyal to the United States. Every act in this direction that an Irish citizen does, every word he utters about Ireland's cause is misrepresented; he is abused, vilified, accused of being actuated by dishonorable or mercenary motives; and then statements credited to Federal officials are given out about numbers of Irishmen being engaged in "German plots" who will be rounded up in a few days and brought to trial. Then when the public mind has been poisoned, indictments are found against a small number of individuals and the indictments are

they are not fit to be trusted on a jury when a case involving, even indirectly the question of Irish Nationality, is involved.

There was one Irish-American Catholic, but whose name is not Irish, temporarily put in the jury box, but he was later dropped. Was this a mere accident? It will be very hard to convince the ordinary Irishman that it was. That jury may be all right, but the list will stand as incontrovertible evidence of the anti-Irish bias of the prosecution.

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Why was the policy of conciliation and justice that would evoke gratitude and enthusiasm rejected, and the English one of repression and persecution adopted in its stead? There is no use attempting to deny that a policy of repression and persecution against Irish citizens who want Ireland free is now started well on its way in America. Why? Because undoubtedly the men in charge of it are bitterly anti-Irish, are opposed to Irish freedom, and want Ireland to remain under the heel of England.

The men who are doing this are the same narrow, intolerant kind who in England have prevented any settlement of the Irish Question, and they are just as incapable of bringing their anti-Irish campaign to success as are their English prototypes. They are sowing the same seeds of trouble in America as the Englishmen have sown in Ireland, and they will fail just as badly in breaking the spirit of the Irish.

For the moment these American Reactionaries have succeeded, but their triumph will be fleeting. It is their encouragement that has caused Lloyd George to make a fool of himself and to throw away the greatest chance that ever came to a British statesman.

TRANSPLANTED BRITISH TORIES.

These men here are simply transplanted British Tories. They make a great pretence of hunting disloyalty and bringing disloyal men to trial and punishment. What they are really doing is a very different thing. They create a new brand of disloyalty, which consists of advocacy of Ireland's freedom; then they make out a list of known leaders of the Irish movement, decide to "get" them, and spend their time in trying to procure evidence that will enable them to convict. They bring men before Grand Juries and question them in a way that shows their anxiety to get evidence against certain Irishmen; they arrest others and have the Secret Service men subject them to the Third Degree, to browbeat them into testifying against men who have committed no crime, and they resort to methods which are infinitely more unfair and unjustifiable than anything that occurs in England. Just as the pro-British American press is more unfair and unscrupulous than the English and is, with the exception of the *New York Evening Post*, without any such high class journals as the *Manchester Guardian*, the *London Daily News*, the *Chronicle* or the *Nation*, so the English police cannot hold a candle to the American Secret Service for unfairness and brutal treatment of prisoners. It is a hard admission for an Irishman who knows both sides of the Atlantic, and who has fought England all his life, to make, but it is the unadulterated truth.

THE ANTI-IRISH PROPAGANDA CONTINUES.

The public is never allowed to forget that there are a number of "disloyal" Irishmen in America and the impudent falsehood that they are constantly plotting to bring about "another rebellion in Ireland" is repeated almost every day. They have not a scrap of evidence to prove that there is any such plot, but the falsehood is constantly repeated for the purpose of exciting prejudice against Ireland and Irish citizens. They frankly admit that they are trying to get some of the arrested men to give evidence against others who have not been arrested. That is, they assume the guilt of these men, assure the public that there is no doubt of their guilt, yet tactlessly admit that they have no evidence to convict them, but hope to get it by tempting men who are

Empire on which the sun never sets and their children must live. The pillars of the Empire might crumble to bits if John Daly Clarke, fifteen, and his two little brothers, several years younger, now in care of their maternal aunts in Limerick, were allowed to get a few lines from their mother, who is in poor health, to say that she is still alive; or if the little son of John MacBride, who was also shot, were allowed to have a moment's talk with his mother when he called at the jail without a permit; or if the terrible Countess Markievicz were allowed to get a few lines to comfort her from her gentle poet sister, Eva Gore Booth.

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The Belgians, the Servians, the Jugo-Slavs, and the Czecho-Slavs must all be given their freedom, but any man or woman who dares to say that Ireland is entitled to any share in the liberty for which we are all fighting must be locked up in an English cell and feel that they are treated with extreme humanity when they are not put in front of a firing squad with their backs to a stone wall.

So the 250,000 British troops recently poured into Ireland, and the artillery, the machine guns, the tanks, the aeroplanes, and the Ghurka knives, which the French foolishly think ought to be concentrated on the Western Front to help to keep the Boches from Paris and the Channel Ports, are still standing on the Liffey Front, while Americans (including several hundred thousand Irish) take their places in France. The oracles of Park Row and Times and Herald Squares proclaim to the world in the name of the United States, that all this has the warm approval of the whole American people, and, as our Government in Washington, so far as is known, says nothing to the contrary, the world is justified in believing that these Reptiles really speak for America. It is a splendid endorsement of President Wilson's Declaration that all peoples are entitled to Self-Government and Self-Determination.

HAMMERING THE IRISH ON THE HUDSON FRONT.

On the Hudson Front the operations against Ireland during the past week have been most vigorous and successful, largely owing to the valuable assistance given to the cause of the Small Nationalities by the Kaiser's agents and representatives. These agents were sent here after Bernstorff had been bundled out. Their purpose was to impede America's work in the war and they are charged with doing a lot of damage. But when they are caught and the Secret Service glorifies its magnificent work in capturing them, to the entire satisfaction of a Kaiser-eating press, they are given immunity from punishment on condition that they will frame up a plausible case against some Irish citizens whom the Department of Justice has been trying to "get" for the last fourteen months.

Chief Flynn had framed up the Irish last year and manufactured a "plot" to start another Rebellion in Ireland last Easter. But the job was too clumsily done and the whole "plot" went up in the clouds, in spite of Flynn's big expense account and his reams of bogus "evidence." So the great plot manufacturer had to transfer his activities to the movies and his auxiliary army of six Turks have vanished into the harem or been dropped in a sack into New York Bay. Wherever they have gone, Flynn guarded them so successfully that nobody else has ever laid an eye on them, either before or since his powerful, but rather clumsy imagination concocted the "Sinn Fein plot." But anyhow the insurrection did not come off in Ireland last Easter, probably because Flynn had lost his job.

GERMAN GENIUS MAKES A BETTER PLOT.

But more alert and inventive minds have been set to work and another most promising "plot" has been evolved. Where a thick-witted Irish-American failed a real German genius has made a success of it and the Federal District Attorneys have taken under their protection the Baroness Kretchman, alias Marie de Victorica, alias the Countess von Sauerkraut und Kleinewurst, alias Groetchen Dunderweder, alias Frau Dunner und Blitzen, Kaiser Wilhelm's Chief Spy in America, and hope, with her help, to send a batch of Irish citizens before a firing squad and a number of other Irish citizens to prison for long terms.

This time German efficiency is trusted to make a clean job of it. The new British-American-German Alliance is expected to prove the most effective machinery for railroading to death or imprisonment some noisy and troublesome Irish citizens who have the impudence to insist that Ireland ought to get her fair share out of this war for liberty and that the 300,000 men of Irish blood in the fighting forces of the Republic are entitled to some consideration.

And while Irish citizens are to be railroaded and given the full penalty for crimes they have not committed, the Kaiser's agents who admit they have been plotting the defeat of America in the war and the destruction of American lives are to go scot free or be given a sham penalty, with the assurance of a speedy release. Their fairy tales, stimulated by drugs, are woven into indictments for propaganda purposes and published broadcast in the press for

ought to act. As they cannot by any chance win the war without American help, all of them must heed the reasonable wishes of the United States, and nothing can be more reasonable than the request to remove the cause which keeps those 250,000 troops, with artillery, machine guns, tanks, and aeroplanes, in Ireland and at certain points in England, so that they may be sent to France, where they are sorely needed. All England has to do is to give Ireland entire control of her own affairs, and that army of 250,000 men can be sent to the front in one week.

England keeps them in Ireland ready to slaughter the Irish people not alone because the United States does not take any action to apply to Ireland President Wilson's Declaration about Self-Government and Self-Determination, but because she interprets that inaction as approval of her course in Ireland. She would not be able to take that course but for the presence of the American army in France and she would be obliged to give it up at once if America said the word.

The plea that the United States cannot interfere in the internal affairs of a friendly country is rendered futile by this state of affairs. America's action enables England to hold Ireland down and England ought to be told in plain terms that America does not approve her course in Ireland and that it is a serious injury to the Allied Cause.

AN ANTI-IRISH COMBINATION IN AMERICA.

It is the same on this side of the Atlantic. Reactionaries from the South, bred in the tradition of human slavery, have made an alliance with sordid and soulless Plutocrats in the North who call themselves Republicans, but who are false to the old principles and have forgotten the traditions of the Republican Party, and both have resolved to help England to destroy the Irish people. If they had either statesmanship or sense they would see that one of the best ways to win the war is to conciliate the Irish, who constitute a most important part of the population of the United States, Canada and Australia. Instead of doing that, they try to crush the Irish, using the old, time-worn English methods which have utterly failed in Ireland and will even more certainly fail here. They begin with a press campaign against the Irish, accusing every man who demands liberty for Ireland of being disloyal to the United States. Every act in this direction that an Irish citizen does, every word he utters about Ireland's cause is misrepresented; he is abused, vilified, accused of being actuated by dishonorable or mercenary motives; and then statements credited to Federal officials are given out about numbers of Irishmen being engaged in "German plots" who will be rounded up in a few days and brought to trial. Then when the public mind has been poisoned, indictments are found against a small number of individuals and the indictments are infinitely more vicious propaganda against the Irish than all the abusive newspaper stuff that preceded them. Specific acts are not only charged against individuals, but general charges of lawbreaking in the interests of Germany, which are wholly unsupported by evidence and which are manifestly false, are made against unnamed Irishmen and published broadcast over the land. So that when the trial comes off the minds of the prospective jurymen will be filled with prejudice and a fair trial is rendered practically impossible.

IRISHMEN ON TRIAL UNFAIRLY TREATED.

In court the procedure of the prosecution is equally unfair. In the trial proceeding as this article is written the most extraordinary unfairness has already been shown. A man charged with an offence which is punishable by a maximum penalty of imprisonment for two years and a fine, is first brought before the Grand Jury to testify, is then indicted and held in bail of \$100,000, which, of course, is prohibitive and without precedent in the history of the United States. This is persecution, not prosecution. It ensures that, whether the trial proves the man guilty or innocent, he shall have severe punishment inflicted on him before he faces trial.

When the trial begins precautions against desperate attempts at rescue which the prosecutors know full well are entirely out of the question in New York are taken and the newspapers, or some of them, tell the people that "all Bolsheviki and Sinn Feiners are rigidly excluded from the court." Every talesman is asked whether he is acquainted with certain Irish citizens whose names are mentioned as if they were notorious lawbreakers, and an atmosphere of hostility to the defendant is created. All this can have no other object than to inflame the public mind against him and all who may follow him.

When counsel for the defendant asks similar questions on behalf of his client the prosecuting attorney protests, the Judge sustains the protest and informs the public that "the Irish are not on trial in that court" and that he would not permit them to be put on trial there. But the disclaimer of the Judge does not prevent the average Irishman from believing that the prosecution is actually carrying on a campaign of that kind. When he reads the list of the jury and finds not one Irish name in it what conclusion can he arrive at than that this did not happen by accident, but was done deliberately. If this is not making war on the Irish people it is certainly proclaiming that

just as incapable of bringing them any good as the English prototypes. They are sowing the same seeds of trouble in America as the Englishmen have sown in Ireland, and they will fail just as badly in breaking the spirit of the Irish.

For the moment these American Reactionaries have succeeded, but their triumph will be fleeting. It is their encouragement that has caused Lloyd George to make a fool of himself and to throw away the greatest chance that ever came to a British statesman.

TRANSPLANTED BRITISH TORIES.

These men here are simply transplanted British Tories. They make a great pretence of hunting disloyalty and bringing disloyal men to trial and punishment. What they are really doing is a very different thing. They create a new brand of disloyalty, which consists of advocacy of Ireland's freedom; then they make out a list of known leaders of the Irish movement, decide to "get" them, and spend their time in trying to procure evidence that will enable them to convict. They bring men before Grand Juries and question them in a way that shows their anxiety to get evidence against certain Irishmen; they arrest others and have the Secret Service men subject them to the Third Degree, to browbeat them into testifying against men who have committed no crime, and they resort to methods which are infinitely more unfair and unjustifiable than anything that occurs in England. Just as the pro-British American press is more unfair and unscrupulous than the English and is, with the exception of the New York *Evening Post*, without any such high class journals as the *Manchester Guardian*, the *London Daily News*, the *Chronicle* or the *Nation*, so the English police cannot hold a candle to the American Secret Service for unfairness and brutal treatment of prisoners. It is a hard admission for an Irishman who knows both sides of the Atlantic, and who has fought England all his life, to make, but it is the unadulterated truth.

THE ANTI-IRISH PROPAGANDA CONTINUES.

The public is never allowed to forget that there are a number of "disloyal" Irishmen in America and the impudent falsehood that they are constantly plotting to bring about "another rebellion in Ireland" is repeated almost every day. They have not a scrap of evidence to prove that there is any such plot, but the falsehood is constantly repeated for the purpose of exciting prejudice against Ireland and Irish citizens. They frankly admit that they are trying to get some of the arrested men to give evidence against others who have not been arrested. That is, they assume the guilt of these men, assure the public that there is no doubt of their guilt, yet tactlessly admit that they have no evidence to convict them, but hope to get it by tempting men who are facing trial, admitting that the informers will be given a fair trial. It is a wonder that the belief is spreading all over the country that an Irish citizen charged with the crime of sympathizing with Ireland's efforts for freedom cannot get a fair trial in the Federal courts in the United States?

OFFERING IMMUNITY FOR EVIDENCE.

A fair specimen of this anti-Irish propaganda is the following despatch from Washington which appeared in the evening papers last Monday:

"WASHINGTON, June 17.—The capture of Jeremiah O'Leary, Irish-American leader under indictment in New York in a mountain cabin in Washington, will be followed soon by the arrest of a number of other Irish agitators in the United States on charges of Treason or espionage.

"The Government has considerable undisclosed evidence against O'Leary and his companions, it was learned to-day, and arrest of his co-workers has been deferred only pending his apprehension.

"Officials intimated to-day that the Government might not press its charges against some known conspirators if they disclose what they knew of past relations between a group of Irish radicals in this country and agents working in the interest of Germany to promote rebellion in Ireland."

The *Tribune* of Tuesday last added to this the following statement:

"The promised arrests will not be confined to the New York district, but will be nation-wide."

Of course, this is mere propaganda, intended to inflame the American people against the Irish and to frighten men who may think they will be among those arrested. The statement amounts to an invitation to commit perjury and a promise of reward.

In face of this confession that they are offering immunity to prisoners for evidence, they expect us to believe that they made no bargain or offer of immunity to the German woman spy if she would help to convict some Irishmen. For many months this story has been coming privately from Washington; "They are trying hard to 'get' So and So and will stop at nothing in order to succeed."

Now their only hope of "getting" these Irish citizens is by bargaining with men and women standing under the shadow of the gallows or facing long terms of imprisonment to convict them by false testimony.

86 x 11

THE TIMES

PRICE, THREE CENTS

VOL. VII NUM. 273

SAN JUAN, P. R. THURSDAY EVENING NOVEMBER 20 1933.

Arthur Yager Becomes Governor

The Sixth American to Hold the Chief Executiveship of Porto Rico Was Inducted into Office This Morning—Reads an Address that Made a Deep Impression Upon an Audience that Filled the Municipal Theater—Members of His Family Present—The Inaugural Address in Full

By SAM B. TRISSEL

With a positive, unqualified statement that no matter what the ultimate relation of the island of Porto Rico to the United States of America ought to be—“whether statehood, or independence, or some sort of autonomy or home rule, two things are reasonably sure—first, that the American flag will never be lowered in Porto Rico, and second that the flag will never cease to wave over any but free men—that it can never become a symbol of oppression, and real freedom is the sure possession of all those who loyally abide under it,” and with a final statement that “the benign folds of the flag have shed its blessings over this island for fifteen years, and here it will

Dr. Yager read the oath in a clear, unwavering and positive voice, and then sat down to a table on the stage and signed the document.

Before the administering of the oath of office, Hon. M. Drew Carrerel, Acting Governor of Porto Rico, read a brief address in which he reviewed the work of the administration of Governor Colton, and extended to the incoming governor his best wishes for a successful administration.

Governor Yager made a splendid impression and it was apparent to every one in the audience that he has come to Porto Rico with an unbiased mind, and a determination, as he himself expressed it in his address, to be the governor of the

ulate workers need more than any other class the protection and help of their government. The more fortunate classes are usually able to make themselves heard, and, in a way, to take care of themselves. As McCauley said: “No man is fit to govern great societies who hesitates about disobliging the few who have access to him, for the sake of the man whom he will never see.”

There, in a nutshell you have Arthur Yager. He has a heart. He is a friend of mankind.

The following is the inaugural address:

In undertaking to comply on this occasion with the usual and fitting custom of presenting an inaugural address, I am confronted with more than the usual difficulties.

The President of the United States, who has asked me to say to you watch with sympathy all those movements and developments in your beautiful island which make for the welfare of the people, and for good citizenship and patriotic responsibility. For myself, I come to you first of all to carefully study and at first hand, all of your affairs—economic, political and social—to enter into and become a part, as far as possible, of everything that will aid in the uplift of Porto Rico.

Though a stranger to the physical aspect of this beautiful island, I am no stranger to your history and your civilization, especially no stranger to the splendid progress that you have made in the last fif-

te years. Their recurrence—in fine and in short—we must strive to bring about in Porto Rico good, honest and efficient government, with all that these words imply. To the accomplishment of these ends I pledge all of my personal energies and all the powers of the office in which I have just been installed. For these ends I ask the co-operation and support of every patriotic Porto Rican and of every American resident.

Every sensible suggestion looking to the good of Porto Rico, from whatever source it may come, shall receive fair consideration. To serve the people of Porto Rico, to plan and work for their interests alone, is the ideal I have set before me, and which I mean to follow out as long as I remain your gov-

ernor. In that they will find compensations that are not now expected. The sugar business in Porto Rico needs readjustment, and that readjustment will now be imperative. It would have had to come anyway, regardless of the tariff changes, but it will come more quickly and more thoroughly because of those changes.

Personally, I do not believe the situation to be as bad as it looks: that some good will come out of it and in the completed result there will be less of injury to the industry and to the island than now seems probable. Meanwhile, I am sure, the producers of sugar will study afresh every detail affecting the cost and the profits of their business, striving to place it upon an absolutely sound basis and, hav-

ing no prejudice, freedom from public disorder, from oppression of any sort, either of public officials or privileged classes—in short equality of opportunity guaranteed by law to all alike. Independence does not always bring with it this sort of freedom. We have only to look at poor distracted Mexico, and, perhaps, at some of our neighbors closer by, to realize that independence, however romantic and sentimentally attractive to certain temperaments, is sometimes very disappointing when actually realized. In this connection, however, two things seem reasonably sure, as far as any future event may ever be sure. First: The American flag will never be lowered in Porto Rico. It has been raised, and its benign folds have shed blessings and

MADRES, OBSERVEN LA LENGUA DE SUS NIÑOS

Si está de mal humor, febril, constipado, dele Sirop de Higos de California

Un laxante tomado hoy evita una enfermedad mañana. Los niños cuando están jugando, no se ocupan de descargar su vientre, y de ahí proviene que se cargue con materias que han debido desalojarse, se entorpece el hígado y estómago se agria. Mírese la lengua del niño, si está sucia, si está perezoso, de mal humor, febril, mal aliento, no come bien, o tiene frío, le duele la garganta o cualquiera otra indisposición de los niños, dele a tomar un copacardita de sirop de higos.

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SOCIEDAD DE SOCORROS MUTUOS "Los Amigos del Bien Público"

SECRETARÍA

A LOS SRES. MEDICOS Vacante la plaza de Médico Auxiliar de esta Sociedad, con residencia en el poblado de Santurce, por renuncia del que la venia desempeñando la Junta Directiva en sesión celebrada anoche, acordó proveer e referido cargo, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el Art. 5o. del Reglamento, esto es, convocando a todos los médicos de la Isla; para lo cual los señores que aspiren a esta plaza, presentarán sus solicitudes respectivas en la oficina del Presidente de la Sociedad, calle del Santo Cristo No. 12 (altos) o apartado de correo No. 384, hasta el día primero de diciembre próximo a las seis de la tarde; para en su oportunidad proceder al nombramiento.

Los señores Médicos que aspiren al referido cargo, deberán acompañar a la petición, su título, así como el oficio que ejerzan.

In the center balcony box which was known as the "governor's box," were Mrs. Yager, her mother, Mrs. Lewis, and the daughter and two sons of Governor Yager, who were very interested spectators of the ceremonies that made the husband and father the head of the government of Porto Rico. The oath of office was administered by the Hon. Jose C. Hernandez of Porto Rico. In the center balcony box which was known as the "governor's box," were Mrs. Yager, her mother, Mrs. Lewis, and the daughter and two sons of Governor Yager, who were very interested spectators of the ceremonies that made the husband and father the head of the government of Porto Rico. The oath of office was administered by the Hon. Jose C. Hernandez of Porto Rico.

possible for me to concentrate my attention upon the preparation of the legislation enacted by your people of Porto Rico. For my part I am determined to be the governing body during the past year. The enactment of these laws required courage and legislative ability and will always be a credit to those who took part in it.

the second place, I am convinced that I have but one answer to the question of Kentucky, was inducted into office as the sixth governor of Porto Rico since American occupation. The address of the new governor was listened to by an audience that filled every box and seat in the municipal theater, and many people stood in the rear of the parquet floor. It was well received and frequently interrupted by loud applause, which came from both the aged to gain concerning the island, and often during brief talks I had with him, I was almost started with the information he has regarding the responsible duties which I am now undertaking. I hope, therefore, that you will pardon the use of the personal pronoun which the statement that "the first care of these circumstances compel me to resort to more frequently than self-supporting members of society.

to become useful citizens and try to do our best for the whole nation, to the end that all the people may at least have an opportunity to become useful citizens and try to do our best for the whole nation. We must persistently and continuously devote our resources to the work of public education, both academic and vocational, to improve the harbors, to maintain roads and other public utilities, to improve the health both of the people and to all stamping out diseases and preventing them from the shackles of ignorance.

16 KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

New York, Nov. 19.—Sixteen men were killed and many are missing as the result of a mine explosion yesterday in the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company's mine at Acton, Alabama.

Madame Teberan appearing as Zerlina. The first performance of Fra Diavolo will be given this evening, at the Borinquen Building, in the White House November 25, was selected yesterday.

The Municipal Theater will be engaged this evening for the inaugural ball, the Gatini-Angelini House of Representatives to Miss Fessie Wilson, daughter of the President, who is to be married at the White House November 25, was selected yesterday. It consists of a silver dinner service of fifteen pieces. Trademen's carts and delivery wagons constantly arriving at the White House betoken the busy hours devoted by Mrs. Wilson and her daughter to preparations for the wedding. The arrival of members of the wedding party will be the next event of moment at the capital.

WEDDING GIFT FOR WHITE HOUSE BRIDE

Washington, Nov. 19.—The wedding gift of the members of the House of Representatives to Miss Fessie Wilson, daughter of the President, who is to be married at the White House November 25, was selected yesterday. It consists of a silver dinner service of fifteen pieces. Trademen's carts and delivery wagons constantly arriving at the White House betoken the busy hours devoted by Mrs. Wilson and her daughter to preparations for the wedding. The arrival of members of the wedding party will be the next event of moment at the capital.

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P.F.

La emancipación de los
trabajadores debe ser
obra de ellos mismos

JUSTICIA

Nuestro campo de luche
es el mundo, nuestro
ideal la humanidad

Published and distributed under permit (No. 121) authorized by the Act of October 6, 1917. on file at the Post Office of San Juan, Porto Rico.—By order of the President, A. S. BURLESON Postmaster General.

AÑO V No. 171

SAN JUAN P. R., SABADO 25 DE MAYO 1918

PRECIO 3 CTVS.

CARGOS PRESENTADOS CONTRA ARTHUR YAGER, GOBERNADOR DE PUERTO RICO.

Charges Presented Against Arthur Yager, Governor of Porto Rico

El Presidente Gompers, de la American Federation of Labor, escribe al Presidente Wilson presentándole los cargos formulados contra Arthur Yager, Gobernador de Pto. Rico, en la siguiente forma:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C., Mayo 6, 1918.

Señor:—

Considero que es mi ineludible deber presentar a usted ciertos hechos con respecto a las condiciones de Puerto Rico en forma de cargos contra Arthur Yager, Gobernador de Puerto Rico. Estos cargos, firmados y especificados por Santiago Iglesias, Presidente de la Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico, demuestran que el Gobernador Yager ha sido negligente en cooperar de acuerdo con la política nacional sobre la guerra; que no ha ejecutado sus deberes como un administrador con imparcialidad y equidad para todos; que con conocimiento o ignorándolo ha utilizado el alto poder de su cargo para intervenir con los esfuerzos constructivos de los trabajadores de P. R. para mejorar sus condiciones de vida y trabajo, y que su política y actos ha estado en completo desacuerdo con los altos ideales y condiciones del valor y bienestar humano que son atributos consiguientes de las instituciones democráticas. Se ha preparado una exposición que acompaña estos cargos, describiendo las condiciones en Puerto Rico y comprendiendo evidencia documental que prueban los cargos.

Los trabajadores agrícolas que están ahora en huelga en las plantaciones de azúcar de Puerto Rico han sido privados de la justicia política, legal e industrial. El gobierno de los Estados Unidos que está actualmente en guerra contra los principios de la autocracia y negación del derecho humano, no puede aparecer por más tiempo responsable de una condición en un territorio sobre el cual tiene jurisdicción, que está totalmente en desacuerdo con los ideales e instituciones por los cuales nuestro gobierno y nación se han declarado.

La situación de Puerto Rico, que está induciendo y dirigiendo al pueblo trabajador a los linderos de una revolución, se está utilizando para el descrédito de nuestra república en los países de habla española. La historia de la injusticia en Puerto Rico ha sido ya conducida al pueblo de habla española de la América del Norte y del Sur, y aun hasta Europa. El pueblo de esos países amerita las declaraciones de nuestro gobierno y nuestro pueblo por los resultados que sean capaces de obtener.

Siento vivamente que tal condición no podría por más tiempo subsistir, que le aseguro, y a todos los ciudadanos de pensamiento recto, no aprobarían ni tolerarían si fueran conocidos los hechos. Por tanto, traigo a vuestra atención los siguientes cargos e información suplemental a fin de que se tomen los pasos para remediar una situación que está totalmente en desacuerdo con los deseos de nuestro pueblo y que se está utilizando para desacreditar los altos fines y deseos de nuestra República.

Las condiciones en Puerto Rico han sido presentadas durante los últimos años a usted personalmente y a las diferentes agencias gubernamentales, especialmente a la Comisión de Relaciones industriales Federal. Es mi propósito en este tiempo no solo presentar cargos contra el Gobernador Yager, sino sugerir que una comisión debe ser enviada a la isla para que haga una investigación y un informe con recomendaciones. El mal que existe allí es principalmente económico. Durante años, los trabajadores de Puerto Rico han estado mal alimentados, prácticamente hambrientos. Algo práctico debe hacerse para mejorar tal condición entre los trabajadores en una isla rica en muchos productos de valor. Un esfuerzo práctico debe realizarse para dar a este pueblo de Puerto Rico la verdadera oportunidad que representa la democracia, y con el cual sé que tiene la más sincera y práctica simpatía.

Respectuosamente,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

Presidente, American Federation of Labor.

Honorable Woodrow Wilson,
Presidente de los Estados Unidos,
Washington, D. C.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, writes to President Wilson accompanying charges against Arthur Yager Governor of Porto Rico as follow:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C. May 6, 1918.

Sir:

I feel it my unescapable duty to present to you certain facts in regard to conditions in Porto Rico in the form of charges against Arthur Yager, Governor of Porto Rico. These charges, signed and specified by Santiago Iglesias, President of the Free Federation of Workers of Porto Rico, show that Governor Yager has been derelict in cooperating with national war policies; that he has not performed his duties as an administrator with impartiality and equity to all; that he has knowingly used the high power of his office to interfere with constructive efforts of Porto Rico's workers to better their conditions of life and work, and that his policies and acts have been at complete variance with those high ideals and standards of human welfare and value that are essential to democratic institutions. A statement has been made out to accompany these charges describing conditions in Porto Rico and embodying documentary evidence proving the charges.

The agricultural workers who are now on strikes in the sugar plantations of Porto Rico have been denied political, legal, and industrial justice. The United States government, which is now in a war against the principles of autocracy and denial of human right, cannot longer remain responsible for a condition in territory over which it has jurisdiction, which is totally at variance with the ideals and institutions for which our government and nation have declared.

The situation in Porto Rico, which is inducing and leading the working people to the verge of a revolution, is being used to the discredit of our Republic in Spanish Speaking countries. The story of injustice in Porto Rico has already been carried to the Spanish speaking people of North and South America, and even to Europe. The people of those countries value the declarations of our government and our people by the results they are able to achieve.

I feel very keenly that a condition ought not longer to remain which I am sure you, and all other right thinking citizens, would not approve or sanction if the facts were known. I therefore, am bringing to your attention the following charges and supplementary information in order that steps may be taken to remedy a situation which is totally at variance with the desires of our people and which is being used to discredit the high aims and desires of our Republic.

Conditions in Porto Rico have in years past been presented to you personally and to various governmental agencies, especially to the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. It is my purpose at this time not only to make charges against Governor Yager, but to suggest that a commission ought to be sent to the Island to make an investigation and a report with recommendations. The evil that exists there is in the main economic. For years, the workers of Porto Rico have been underfed, practically starving. Something practical ought to be done to better such a condition among workers in an Island rich in many valuable products. A practical effort ought to be made to give these people of Porto Rico the real opportunity which democracy implies, and with which I know you have the most sincere and practical sympathy.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL GOMPERS

President, American Federation of Labor

Honorable Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

CARGOS

Washington, D. C., Abril 30, 1918.

El abajo firmado respetuosamente somete a usted los cargos y especificaciones de los mismos contra Arthur Yager, Gobernador de la isla de Puerto Rico. Los cargos se especifican de la manera siguiente:

1. Que el dicho Arthur Yager voluntariamente y a sabiendas ha dado ayuda y confort al enemigo durante el período de tiempo en el cual el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha estado en guerra con el Gobierno Imperial de Alemania, en la forma de haber rehusado públicamente en varias épocas durante este período, de ayndar o en alguna forma alentar reuniones para el arreglo de las dificultades entre los 26,000 trabajadores en huelga y sus patronos en la industria del azúcar en la isla de Puerto Rico, siendo una gran cantidad de dicha industria dominada por los extranjeros enemigos, por lo tanto, causando una grande y grave pérdida en la producción del azúcar que se necesita para el sostenimiento de nuestro pueblo, nuestros aliados y nuestros soldados en las trincheras.

2. Que el dicho Arthur Yager voluntariamente y a sabiendas ha rehusado regirse por las declaraciones del Presidente de los Estados Unidos convocando conferencias entre patronos y trabajadores en los casos de huelgas en las industrias que producen materiales necesarios para conducir con éxito la guerra, como se describen en sus instrucciones a su Comisión de Mediación, en un memorandum dirigido al Secretario del Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, con fecha Septiembre 18, 1917.

3. Que el dicho Arthur Yager voluntariamente y a sabiendas ha reducido a la nada las instrucciones del Presidente de los Estados Unidos como han sido ampliadas por su Comisión de Mediación, hablando a nombre del Presidente, en los dichos términos de arreglos, de las huelgas en las industrias metalúrgicas de Arizona, publicados por la Comisión, expresando que:

"Nuestro primer deber como ciudadanos patriotas Americanos llevando en el corazón el bienestar y libertad para el porvenir de nuestro pueblo, es arreglar nuestras dificultades personales e industriales que nos ponga en condiciones de utilizar la más alta eficiencia de nuestro poder para la defensa nacional. Toda libra de metal que se produzca es necesaria para la preparación de la contienda. Todo impedimento que se coloque en el camino de su producción dá ayuda y confort al enemigo."

4. Que el dicho Arthur Yager voluntariamente y a sabiendas y en desafío de las expresadas instrucciones y declaraciones que arriba insertamos del Presidente, del Secretario del Trabajo y de la Comisión de Mediación nombrada por el Presidente, en una carta oficial dada en la Casa del Gobierno de Puerto Rico, de Marzo 27, 1918, rehusó convocar o ayudar en una conferencia general entre los 26,000 huelguistas y sus patronos, manifestando que:

"Es mi juicio que ninguna conferencia general de patronos y trabajadores es posible en este tiempo para arreglar las huelgas por la obvia razón de que no existe un movimiento de huelga general visible en muchas partes de la isla."

5. Que el dicho Arthur Yager voluntariamente y a sabiendas rehusó prestar ayuda oportuna y necesaria para la organización de una rama de la Cruz Roja Americana en Puerto Rico, rehusó por un considerable tiempo nombrar un Comité de Defensa Nacional para Puerto Rico, rehusó por un considerable tiempo nombrar un Comité para el Primer Empréstito de la Libertad para Puerto Rico, rehusó por un considerable tiempo nombrar un Comité para el Segundo Empréstito de la Libertad para Puerto Rico, prestando en tal forma ayuda y confort al enemigo como se demuestra en detalle en las siguientes castas:

"San Juan, P. R., Abril 15, 1918.

Hon. F. C. Roberts,
Agente Especial, Departamento del
Trabajo de los Estados Unidos.
San Juan, P. R.

Señor:—

Al contestar su verbal requerimiento con referencia a su carta de Abril 11 que me fuera dirigida como Presidente del Capítulo de la Cruz Roja Americana de Puerto Rico, tengo que manifestarle que no es muy placentera tarea el replicar a su pregunta.

Creo, sin embargo, que como un ciudadano Americano, interesado en toda forma posible en que los Estados Unidos ganen la guerra, tiene derecho a una declaración oficial hasta donde tenga conocimiento con respecto a las cuestiones que me pregunta en dicha carta de Abril 11. Los hechos, hasta donde me es posible conocer, son como sigue:

PRIMERO. Durante Enero o Febrero, 1917, sugerí al Gobernador de Puerto Rico que nombrase un comité o alguna organización de Defensa Nacional. No rehusó de plano el hacerlo, pero consideró que era innecesario y poco sabio de acuerdo con las manifestaciones que le hiciera al suscribiente. Algún tiempo después de entrar en la guerra, los Estados Unidos, otra vez recomendé al Gobernador que nombrase un Consejo de Defensa Nacional. No lo hizo, y después un patriota Americano aquí, y un caballero muy prominente habló con el Gobernador y le pidió que nombrase un comité de Defensa Nacional, pero el Gobernador rehusó hacerlo.

SEGUNDO. Como Presidente de la Cruz Roja Americana en Puerto Rico le he escrito sobre los hechos desde que se organizó aquí

CHARGES

Washington, D. C. April 30, 1918

The undersigned respectfully submit to you charges and specifications against Arthur Yager, Governor of the Island of Porto Rico. The charges are herein specifically set forth:—

1. That the said Arthur Yager has wilfully and beknowinly given aid and comfort to the enemy during the period of time in which the Government of the United States has been at war with the Imperial Government of Germany, insomuch as he has publicly refused at various times during this period, to assist or in any manner encourage meetings for the composing of differences between the 26,000 striking workers and their employers in the sugar industry upon the Island of Porto Rico, a large portion of said industry being owned by alien enemies, thereby, causing a great and serious loss in the production of sugar needed for the sustance of our people, our allies and our soldiers fighting in the trenches abroad.

2. That the said Arthur Yager has wilfully and beknowingly refused to abide by the declarations of the President of the United States calling for conferences between employes and employers in cases of strikes in industries producing materials necessary for the successful carrying on of the war, as set forth in his instructions to his Mediation Commission, in a memorandum to the United States Secretary of Labor dated September 18, 1918.

3. That the said Arthur Yager has wilfully and beknowingly set at naught the instructions of the President of the United States as amplified by his Mediation Commission, speaking for the President, in the said Commission's published terms of settlement of the strikes in the copper industries in Arizona wherein it is set forth that

"Our first duty as patriotic American citizens having the future welfare and freedom of our people at heart, is to compose our personal and industrial differences so as to enable us to use the highest efficiency of our man-power for the national defense. Every pound of copper that is produced is necessary for the preparation for the contest. Every impediment that is placed in the way of its production gives aid and comfort to the enemy."

4. That the said Arthur Yager wilfully and beknowingly and in defiance of the above set forth public instructions and declarations by the President, the Secretary of Labor and the President's Mediation Commission did, in an official letter issued from the Government House, Porto Rico, on March 27, 1918, refuse to call or assist in a general conference between 26,000 strikers and their employers, stating that:

"It is my judgment that no general conference of employers and employes to settle strikes is possible at this time for the obvious reason that there is no general strike movement visible in most parts of the Island."

5. That the said Arthur Yager wilfully and beknowingly refused to give timely and necessary assistance to the organization of a branch of the American Red Cross in Porto Rico, refused for a considerable time to name a committee of National Defense for Porto Rico, refused for a considerable time to appoint a committee for the First Liberty Loan for Porto Rico, refused for a considerable time to appoint a committee for the Second Liberty Loan for Porto Rico, thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemy as is set forth in detail in the following letters:

"San Juan, P. R., April 15, 1918.

Hon. F. C. Roberts,
Special Agent, U. S. Department of Labor,
San Juan, P. R.

Sir:—

In reply to your verbal request in reference to your letter of April 11th to me, as Chairman of the Porto Rico Chapter of the American Red Cross, I beg to say that it is not a very pleasant task to reply to your question.

I feel, however, that as an American citizen, interested in every possible way in the United States winning the War, that you officially are entitled to a statement so far as my knowledge goes regarding the questions you ask in said letter of April 11th. The facts, so far as I know them to be, are as follows:—

First,—in either January or February, 1917, I suggested to the Governor of Porto Rico that he name a committee or some organization of National Defense. He did not refuse point blank to do so, but he felt that it was unnecessary and unwise according to the statements he made to the writer. Later on, shortly after the United States went into the war, I again recommended the Governor that he appoint a Council of National Defense. He did not do so, and later on a patriotic American here, and a very prominent gentleman talked with the Governor, and asked him to name a committee of National Defense, but the Governor refused to do so.

Second,—As Chairman of the American Red Cross in Porto Rico I have written you the facts since the Chapter was organized here. At

(Continuación de la página 4)

ner una conferencia general de los patronos y trabajadores del azúcar. ENTERAMENTE EL 90 POR CIENTO DE LOS TRABAJADORES NO HAN HECHO DEMANDA A SUS PATRONOS Y ESTAN TRABAJANDO COMO DE COSTUMBRÉ. MUCHAS FACTORÍAS HAN AUMENTADO MÁS O MENOS LOS SALARIOS ESTE AÑO. Los trabajadores del azúcar están prácticamente desorganizados y la Federación tiene muy pocos miembros entre ellos, y LOS PATRONOS NO QUIEREN REUNIRSE Y CONFERENCIAR CON COMITÉS COMPUESTOS ENTERAMENTE DE OBREROS QUE NO ESTÉN SUS TRABAJADORES. Al presente no hay huelgas en alguna parte de la isla que intervenga con la operación de las fábricas excepto en Fajardo, que estuvo trabajando el pasado sábado en un 75 por ciento de su movimiento. ALGUNAS FACTORÍAS HAN CERRADO ESTA SEMANA DEBIDO A SER SEMANA SANTA. Una factoría está cerrada en Carolina debido al rompimiento de su maquinaria. Estoy cooperando con Mr. Roberts hasta donde me es posible. Arthur Yager, Gobernador de Puerto Rico.

Muy sinceramente,

(Firmado): FRANK McINTYRE,
Jefe del Negociado

considerando que los hechos son bien conocidos a dicho Arthur Yager, a saber, que miles de trabajadores estaban en este tiempo en huelga en Vega Baja, Patillas, Arroyo, Guayama, Barceloneta, Carolina, Peñuelas, Río Grande, Arecibo, Vega Alta y Bayamón y que la policía estaba previniendo a los trabajadores de celebrar meetings, manifestaciones, o hablar en público o la reunión en los caminos públicos de más de dos personas, usando la más brutal violencia en la dispersión de los trabajadores, amenazándoles con las carabinas, macaneándoles, rompiendo sus hogares, destrozando las siembras de los trabajadores, y aun forzando a los trabajadores a volver al trabajo contra su voluntad, y trayendo entre los diferentes distritos en huelga conducciones de rompe-huelgas por el mandato y bajo las instrucciones de los patronos que son los que pagan la policía demostrándose todo en los siguientes telegramas:

(En la próxima edición publicaremos los telegramas.)

Los TRABAJADORES PORTORRIQUEÑOS No Pueden Enviar Telegramas

(Del "Weekly News Letter" de la A. F. of L.)

Washington, Mayo 11.—Evidencia documental en poder de Santiago Iglesias, organizador de la American Federation of Labor en Puerto Rico, que está ahora en esta ciudad, demuestra que a los trabajadores organizados de Puerto Rico se les ha cohibido el uso de las líneas telegráficas. La censura se extiende entre Washington y Puerto Rico. Para probar que la isla está dominada por los TRUITS del azúcar y del tabaco, mas bien que por la ley, Iglesias muestra un recibo de \$4.25 por el pago de un cable enviado a Puerto Rico en Abril 24 último. Este mensaje no fué entregado. En Abril 22 el Secretario Alonso, de la Federación Obrera de Puerto Rico envió a Iglesias un cable a esta ciudad a cargo del "Federationist", oficina de la American Federation of Labor, pero éste no ha sido entregado.

De acuerdo con la ley, Iglesias, que es un senador en Puerto Rico tiene derecho a enviar gratis telegramas de interés público o legislativo. En sus esfuerzos para ajustar las diferencias en salarios entre el trust del azúcar y los 30,000 trabajadores en huelga, le ha sido prohibido el uso de las líneas del telégrafo insular que están dominadas por el gobierno. El comisionado le ha notificado que esta acción está "de acuerdo con las instrucciones del honorable gobernador Yager."

Los trabajadores agrícolas en los campos de azúcar de Puerto Rico están demandando aumento en los salarios. Actualmente reciben 60 y 65 centavos por diez horas diarias, y en el esfuerzo de destruir la huelga toda forma de cohesión ha sido utilizada por el gobierno quien trata de ignorar los derechos garantizados por la ley orgánica de Pto. Rico.

El gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha fracasado en ajustar estas diferencias, como se demuestra por esta declaración del Conciliador F. C. Roberts en su informe al departamento del trabajo.

"Con una excepción, hasta donde he podido conocer, los patronos no han aceptado cualquier esfuerzo, que viniera del gobernador o de las organizaciones del trabajo, para mediación—mientras por otra parte los trabajadores han demostrado sus buenos deseos de aceptar la mediación en cada caso."

Salarios Devueltcs

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Mayo 11.—El informe financiero del Secretario Alonso, de la Federación Obrera de Puerto Rico, incluye el salario de senador del Organizador Iglesias, de la American Federation of Labor.

De acuerdo con la ley a los senadores de Puerto Rico se les paga la suma de \$7.00 por día durante los 60 días de la legislatura, cada dos años. Iglesias es el primer obrero organizado electo directamente por los trabajadores de esta isla. A él se le paga un salario semanalmente por la American Federation of Labor y toma el puesto que ocupa en el cuerpo legislativo por elección de los trabajadores, simplemente como un instrumento para mejorar las condiciones generales y que cualquier salario que perciba mientras sea un oficial pagado debe entregarse a los trabajadores para fines de organización y educación.

(Continuation from page 4)

THEIR EMPLOYERS AND ARE WORKING AS USUAL. MANY FACTORIES HAVE INCREASED WAGES MORE OR LESS THIS YEAR. The sugar workers are practically unorganized the Federation having very few members among them, AND EMPLOYERS ARE UNWILLING TO MEET AND CONFER WITH COMMITTEES COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF MEN NOT AMONG THEIR EMPLOYEES. At present there are no strikes anywhere in the island that interfere with the running of the mills except Fajardo, which was running last Saturday at 75% of full capacity. SOME MILLS HAVE CLOSED THIS WEEK AS IT IS HOLY WEEK. One mill at Carolina is closed on account of broken machinery. I am cooperating with Mr. Roberts as far as possible. Arthur Yager, Governor of Porto Rico.

Very Sincerely,

(signed) FRANK McINTYRE
Chief of Bureau.

whereas the facts are well known to said Arthur Yager, to wit, that thousands of workers were at this time on strike in Vega Baja, Patillas, Arroyo, Guayama, Barceloneta, Carolina, Peñuelas, Río Grande, Arecibo, Vega Alta and Bayamon and that the police were preventing the workers from holding meetings, parades, or public speaking or the collecting on public highways of more than two persons, using the most brutal violence in dispersing the workers, threatening them with guns, beating them, wrecking their houses, destroying the workers crops, and even forcing the workers to return to work against their will, and bring into the various strike districts strike breakers at the behest and under the instructions of the employers in whose pay the police are, all of which is shown in the following telegrams.

(TELEGRAMS WILL BE PUBLISHED IN NEXT ISSUE.)

PORTO RICAN WORKERS CAN'T Send Telegrams.

(From "Weekly News Letter, A. F. of L.")

Washington, May 11.—Documentary evidence in possession of Santiago Iglesias, A. F. of L. organizer in Porto Rico, now in this city, shows that Porto Rico trade unionists have been denied the use of the telegraph lines. The censorship extends between Washington and Porto Rico. To prove that the island is controlled by the sugar and tobacco trusts, rather than by law, Iglesias shows a receipt for \$4.25 in payment for a cable to Porto Rico on April 24 last. This message was not delivered. On April 22 Secretary Alonso of the Porto Rico federation of labor forwarded Iglesias a cable to this city, care of "Federationist" A. F. of L. building, but this has not been delivered.

Under the law Iglesias, who is a senator in Porto Rico, has the right to frank telegrams of public or legislative interest. In his effort to adjust wage differences between the sugar trust and 30,000 striking employees, he has been refused the use of the insular telegraph lines, which are controlled by the government. The commissioner had notified him that this action is "in accordance with instructions from the honorable governor (Yager)."

The Porto Rico sugar cane workers are demanding wage increases. They now receive 60 and 65 cents for a 10 hour day, and in an effort to break the strike every form of coercion has been used by the government, which is ignoring rights guaranteed by the Porto Rico organic law.

The United States government has failed to adjust these differences as is shown by this statement by Conciliator F. C. Roberts in his report to the department of labor:

"With one exception, as far as I was able to learn the employers have not accepted any offer, whether coming from the governor or labor organizations, for mediation—while on the other hand the workers have shown their willingness to accept mediation in every instance."

Returns salary

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 11.—The financial report of Secretary Alonso of the Porto Rico Federation of Labor includes the salary as senator of A. F. of L. Organizer Iglesias.

Under the law Porto Rico senators are allowed \$7 a day for 60 days every two years. Iglesias is the first trade unionist elected by the workers of this island. He is paid a weekly salary by the A. F. of L. and takes the position that in his election by the workers to the lawmaking body he is only an instrument used by them to benefit general conditions and that any salary received while being paid by them should be returned to the workers for organizing and educational purposes.

Lo que tengo que manifestarle, por tanto, es que puede hacer el uso en cualquier forma oficial que piense recta y propia, y me será grato ahora o en cualquier otra época, darle toda la información que esté en mi poder en el interés de la mejor dirección de esta isla. Rehusó absolutamente, sin embargo, unirme con alguno de nuestros amigos aquí, que podrían tomar la oportunidad de estas cosas, para desenvolver ataques personales parciales contra el Gobernador de Puerto Rico. Sin duda alguna, sin embargo, él no es el "Hombre de la Hora."

Muy sinceramente vuestro,

(Firmado): HENRY W. DOOLEY.

6. Que el dicho Arthur Yager voluntariamente y a sabiendas ha establecido diferencias y ha sido injusto hacia los trabajadores de la isla de Puerto Rico, particularmente hacia los trabajadores empleados en la labor agrícola cuyos salarios son tan bajos, en algunos casos, como veinticinco centavos diarios para los adultos, hasta el punto de haber permitido a los oficiales de la isla, la violación de los derechos fundamentales de libre reunión, libertad de palabra y libre tránsito por los caminos públicos, amenazando con la fuerza armada a la libre y pacífica organización del trabajo en la isla de Puerto Rico, para el mejoramiento legal de sus condiciones de vida necesario a fin de conservar la paz con el enorme crecimiento del costo de la vida en la isla, que ha aumentado más de un 100 por 100 en los últimos dos años.

7. Que el dicho Arthur Yager voluntariamente y a sabiendas ha hecho en exposiciones oficiales engañosas declaraciones, a saber, en un telegrama oficial de fecha Marzo 12, 1918, dirigido a Epifanio Fiz, el representante de 10,000 trabajadores agrícolas entonces en huelga, declara:

"Es anti-patriótico y desgraciado para los trabajadores de Fajardo declararse en huelga sin haber sometido primero sus demandas a los patronos y habiendo tratado de obtener un justo arreglo con la ayuda de Mr. Roberts."

siendo los hechos tan conocidos a dicho Arthur Yager, a saber, que las demandas y peticiones de los trabajadores fueron públicamente entregadas a sus patronos por los representantes de los trabajadores envueltos, con cinco meses de anterioridad a la huelga.

8. Que el dicho Arthur Yager voluntariamente y a sabiendas en exposiciones oficiales, ha hecho declaraciones engañosas, a saber, en una carta oficial de Marzo 27, 1918, dirigida al Comité Ejecutivo de la Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico, después de haber recibido el siguiente cable:

Washington, D. C., Marzo 20, 1918.

"Santiago Iglesias, Box 270.

San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Demando que un comité visite al Gobernador Yager a quien acabo de enviar el siguiente cable: "Miles de Trabajadores agrícolas en huelga, provocada por los bajos salarios e injusticias patronales me expresan por cable que le demande convoque un comité para la preparación de una conferencia entre ellos y los patronos de manera que puedan concederse mejores condiciones en esta época de crisis de nuestro país y la vida de las democracias. Los patronos deben voluntariamente hacer o hacerles comprender que no puede permitírsele negar un justo tratamiento y justicia hácia los trabajadores y vigorosamente demando que ejerza todos sus poderes a fin de lograr el propósito deseado.

SAMUEL GOMPERS."

EXTRACTO DE LA CARTA DEL GOBERNADOR YAGER DE MARZO 27, 1918.

"Después de la más cuidadosa consideración de todo el asunto, es mi juicio que no es posible una conferencia de patronos y trabajadores para arreglar la huelga en este tiempo por la obvia razón de que no existe una huelga general NI EXISTE ALGUN MOVIMIENTO DE HUELGA VISIBLE EN MUCHAS PARTES DE LA ISLA; pero donde pueda haber desafección entre los trabajadores en algun distrito deben celebrarse conferencias locales entre los comités de los trabajadores y sus patronos."

y otra vez donde el dicho Arthur Yager manifiesta, en el siguiente cable:

Departamento de la Guerra,
Negociado de Asuntos Insulares,
"Washington, Marzo 27, 1918.

Honorable Samuel Gompers,
Presidente, American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Mi querido Mr. Gompers:—

Vengo en incluirle más abajo un cable dirigido a usted que acaba de recibirse del Gobernador de Puerto Rico, portando la fecha del 25 del corriente:

"Samuel Gompers: Contestando a su cable de Marzo 20, he visto un comité de la Federación Libre. Parece imposible obte-

(Continúa en la página 9)

What I have to say, therefore, may be used in any manner that you officially may think right and proper, and I shall be glad now or at any other time, to give any information at my command in the interest of better leadership in this Island. I refuse absolutely, however, to join with some of our friends here, that would take advantage of this things, in personal partisan attacks against the Governor of Porto Rico. Without question, however, he is not the "Man of the Hour".

Very truly yours,

(Signed) HENRY W. DOOLEY,

6. That the said Arthur Yager has wilfully and knowingly been discriminatory and unfair toward the wage workers of the Island of Porto, particularly toward the workers engaged in agricultural labor whose wages are as low, in some instances, as twenty five cents, a day for adults, insomuch as he has permitted the violation by officials of the Island of fundamental rights of free assemblage, free speech and free locomotion upon the highways, menacing with armed force the free and peaceful organization of labor upon the Island of Porto Rico, for the lawful improvement of its standard of living necessary in order to keep pace with the enormous increased cost of living on the Island, and increase of over 100% in the last two years.

7. That the said Arthur Yager has wilfully and knowingly in official utterances made misleading statements, to wit, in an official telegram dated March 12, 1918 to Mr. Epifanio Fiz, the representative of 10,000 agricultural workers then on strike, declaring:

"It is unpatriotic and unfortunate for the workers at Fajardo to make a strike without first having submitted their demands to their employers and having tried to secure a just settlement through the aid of Mr. Roberts."

whereas the facts are well known to said Arthur Yager, to wit, that the demands and petitions of the workers were publicly delivered to their employers by representatives of the workers involved five months previous to the strike.

8. That the said Arthur Yager has wilfully and knowingly in official utterances made misleading statements, to wit, in an official letter of March 27, 1918, to the Executive Committee of the Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico, after having received the following cablegram:

Washington, D. C., March 20 1918.

Santiago Iglesias, Box Box No. 270,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

Urge committee wait upon Governor Yager whom I have just sent the following cablegram: "Thousands agricultural workers on strike provoked by low wages and injustice of employers am cabling that committee call upon you for arrangement of conference for them and their employers so that some better conditions shall be conceded in this crucial time of our countrys and democracys life the employers must be willing or made to understand that they cannot be permitted to deny fair dealing and justice to workers and I strongly urge you exercise your fullest powers in order to accomplish purpose mentioned.

SAMUEL GOMPERS."

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR YAGER'S LETTER OF MARCH 27, 1918.

"After the most careful consideration of the entire subject, it is my judgment that no general conference of employers and employees to settle strike is possible at this time for the obvious reason that there is no general strike NOR IS THERE ANY STRIKE MOVEMENT VISIBLE IN MOST PARTS OF THE ISLAND: But, wherever there is dissatisfaction among the workers in any district there should be local conferences between committees of the workers and their employers."

and again where the said Arthur Yager says, in the following cablegram:

War Department,
Bureau of Insular Affairs,
Washington, March 27, 1918.

Honorable Samuel Gompers,
President, American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Gompers:—

I beg to quote below a cablegram addressed to you which has just been received from the Governor of Porto Rico, bearing date of the 25th instant:

"Samuel Gompers: Replying to your telegram of March 20th, I have seen committee of Federación Libre. It seems impossible to secure general conference of sugar employers and workers. FULLY 90 PER CENT OF THE WORKERS HAVE MADE NO DEMANDS UPON

(Continued on page 9.)

(Continuación de la página 4)

ner una conferencia general de los patronos y trabajadores del azúcar. ENTERAMENTE EL 90 POR CIENTO DE LOS TRABAJADORES NO HAN HECHO DEMANDA A SUS PATRONOS Y ESTAN TRABAJANDO COMO DE COSTUMBRE. MUCHAS FACTORÍAS HAN AUMENTADO MAS O MENOS LOS SALARIOS ESTE AÑO. Los trabajadores del azúcar están prácticamente desorganizados y la Federación tiene muy pocos miembros entre ellos, y LOS PATRONOS NO QUIEREN REUNIRSE Y CONFERENCIAR CON COMITÉS COMPUESTOS, ENTERAMENTE DE OBREROS QUE NO ESTÉN SUS TRABAJADORES. Al presente no hay huelgas en alguna parte de la isla que intervenga con la operación de las fábricas excepto en Fajardo, que estuvo trabajando el pasado sábado en un 75 por ciento de su movimiento. ALGUNAS FACTORÍAS HAN CERRADO ESTA SEMANA DEBIDO A SER SEMANA SANTA. Una factoría está cerrada en Carolina debido al rompimiento de su maquinaria. Estoy cooperando con Mr. Roberts hasta donde me es posible. Arthur Yager, Gobernador de Puerto Rico.

Muy sinceramente,

(Firmado): FRANK McINTYRE,
Jefe del Negociado

considerando que los hechos son bien conocidos a dicho Arthur Yager, a saber, que miles de trabajadores estaban en este tiempo en huelga en Vega Baja, Patillas, Arroyo, Guayama, Barceloneta, Carolina, Peñuelas, Río Grande, Arecibo, Vega Alta y Bayamón y que la policía estaba previniendo a los trabajadores de celebrar meetings, manifestaciones, o hablar en público o la reunión en los caminos públicos de más de dos personas, usando la más brutal violencia en la dispersión de los trabajadores, amenazándoles con las carabinas, macaneándoles, rompiendo sus hogares, destrozando las siembras de los trabajadores, y aun forzando a los trabajadores a volver al trabajo contra su voluntad, y trayendo entre los diferentes distritos en huelga conducciones de rompe-huelgas por el mandato y bajo las instrucciones de los patronos que son los que pagan la policía demostrándose todo en los siguientes telegramas:

(En la próxima edición publicaremos los telegramas.)

LOS TRABAJADORES PORTORRIQUEÑOS No Pueden Enviar Telegramas

(Del "Weekly News Letter" de la A. F. of L.)

Washington, Mayo 11.—Evidencia documental en poder de Santiago Iglesias, Organizador de la American Federation of Labor en Puerto Rico, que está ahora en esta ciudad, demuestra que a los trabajadores organizados de Puerto Rico se les ha cohibido el uso de las líneas telegráficas. La censura se extiende entre Washington y Puerto Rico. Para probar que la isla está dominada por los trusts del azúcar y del tabaco, mas bien que por la ley, Iglesias muestra un recibo de \$4.25 por el pago de un cable enviado a Puerto Rico en Abril 24 último. Este mensaje no fué entregado. En Abril 22 el Secretario Alonso, de la Federación Obrera de Puerto Rico envió a Iglesias un cable a esta ciudad a cargo del "Federationist", oficina de la American Federation of Labor, pero éste no ha sido entregado.

De acuerdo con la ley, Iglesias, que es un senador en Puerto Rico tiene derecho a enviar gratis telegramas de interés público o legislativo. En sus esfuerzos para ajustar las diferencias en salarios entre el trust del azúcar y los 30,000 trabajadores en huelga, le ha sido prohibido el uso de las líneas del telégrafo insular que están dominadas por el gobierno. El comisionado le ha notificado que esta acción está "de acuerdo con las instrucciones del honorable gobernador Yager."

Los trabajadores agrícolas en los campos de azúcar de Puerto Rico están demandando aumento en los salarios. Actualmente reciben 60 y 65 centavos por diez horas diarias, y en el esfuerzo de destruir la huelga toda forma de cohesión ha sido utilizada por el gobierno quien trata de ignorar los derechos garantizados por la ley orgánica de Pto. Rico.

El gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha fracasado en ajustar estas diferencias, como se demuestra por esta declaración del Conciliador F. C. Roberts en su informe al departamento del trabajo.

"Con una excepción, hasta donde he podido conocer, los patronos no han aceptado cualquier esfuerzo, que viniera del gobernador o de las organizaciones del trabajo, para mediación—mientras por otra parte los trabajadores han demostrado sus buenos deseos de aceptar la mediación en cada caso."

Salarios Devueltos

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Mayo 11.—El informe financiero del Secretario Alonso, de la Federación Obrera de Puerto Rico, incluye el salario de senador del Organizador Iglesias, de la American Federation of Labor.

De acuerdo con la ley a los senadores de Puerto Rico se les paga la suma de \$7.00 por día durante los 60 días de la legislatura, cada dos años. Iglesias es el primer obrero organizado electo directamente por los trabajadores de esta isla. A él se le paga un salario semanalmente por la American Federation of Labor y toma el puesto que ocupa en el cuerpo legislativo por elección de los trabajadores, simplemente como un instrumento para mejorar las condiciones generales y que cualquier salario que perciba mientras sea un oficial pagado debe entregarse a los trabajadores para fines de organización y educación.

(Continuation from page 4)

THEIR EMPLOYERS AND ARE WORKING AS USUAL. MANY FACTORIES HAVE INCREASED WAGES MORE OR LESS THIS YEAR. The sugar workers are practically unorganized the Federation having very few members among them, AND EMPLOYERS ARE UNWILLING TO MEET AND CONFER WITH COMMITTEES COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF MEN NOT AMONG THEIR EMPLOYEES. At present there are no strikes anywhere in the island that interfere with the running of the mills except Fajardo, which was running last Saturday at 75% of full capacity. SOME MILLS HAVE CLOSED THIS WEEK AS IT IS HOLY WEEK. One mill at Carolina is closed on account of broken machinery. I am cooperating with Mr. Roberts as far as possible.

Arthur Yager, Governor of Porto Rico.

Very Sincerely,

(signed) FRANK McINTYRE
Chief of Bureau.

whereas the facts are well known to said Arthur Yager, to wit, that thousands of workers were at this time on strike in Vega Baja, Patillas, Arroyo, Guayama, Barceloneta, Carolina, Peñuelas, Río Grande, Arecibo, Vega Alta and Bayamon and that the police were preventing the workers from holding meetings, parades, or public speaking or the collecting on public highways of more than two persons, using the most brutal violence in dispersing the workers, threatening them with guns, beating them, wrecking their houses, destroying the workers crops, and even forcing the workers to return to work against their will, and bring into the various strike districts strike breakers at the behest and under the instructions of the employers in whose pay the police are, all of which is shown in the following telegrams.

(TELEGRAMS WILL BE PUBLISHED IN NEXT ISSUE.)

PORTO RICAN WORKERS CAN'T Send Telegrams.

(From "Weekly News Letter, A. F. of L.")

Washington, May 11.—Documentary evidence in possession of Santiago Iglesias, A. F. of L. organizer in Porto Rico, now in this city, shows that Porto Rico trade unionists have been denied the use of the telegraph lines. The censorship extends between Washington and Porto Rico. To prove that the island is controlled by the sugar and tobacco trusts, rather than by law, Iglesias shows a receipt for \$4.25 in payment for a cable to Porto Rico on April 24 last. This message was not delivered. On April 22 Secretary Alonso of the Porto Rico federation of labor forwarded Iglesias a cable to this city, care of "Federationist" A. F. of L. building, but this has not been delivered.

Under the law Iglesias, who is a senator in Porto Rico, has the right to frank telegrams of public or legislative interest. In his effort to adjust wage differences between the sugar trust and 30,000 striking employees, he has been refused the use of the insular telegraph lines, which are controlled by the government. The commissioner had notified him that this action is "in accordance with instructions from the honorable governor (Yager)."

The Porto Rico sugar cane workers are demanding wage increases. They now receive 60 and 65 cents for a 10 hour day, and in an effort to break the strike every form of coercion has been used by the government, which is ignoring rights guaranteed by the Porto Rico organic law.

The United States government has failed to adjust these differences as is shown by this statement by Conciliator F. C. Roberts in his report to the department of labor:

"With one exception, as far as I was able to learn the employers have not accepted any offer, whether coming from the governor or labor organizations, for mediation—while on the other hand the workers have shown their willingness to accept mediation in every instance."

Returns salary

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 11.—The financial report of Secretary Alonso of the Porto Rico Federation of Labor includes the salary as senator of A. F. of L. Organizer Iglesias.

Under the law Porto Rico senators are allowed \$7 a day for 60 days every two years. Iglesias is the first trade unionist elected by the workers of this island. He is paid a weekly salary by the A. F. of L. and takes the position that in his election by the workers to the lawmaking body he is only an instrument used by them to benefit general conditions and that any salary received while being paid by them should be returned to the workers for organizing and educational purposes.

Proclama Nacional para el Trabajo de la Guerra.

La siguiente proclama, fué lanzada por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América:

La siguiente proclama fué lanzada por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América:

PROCLAMA

Por cuanto en Enero, mil novecientos diez y ocho, el Secretario del Trabajo, por nominación del presidente de la American Federation of Labor y el presidente de la Junta de Conferencia Nacional Industrial, nombró una Junta de Conferencia sobre el Trabajo de la Guerra con el fin de preparar para el período de la guerra un método de ajustes obreros que fuese aceptable tanto para los patronos como para los trabajadores; y

Por cuanto dicha junta ha preparado un informe recomendando la creación de una Junta Nacional Obrera de Guerra, para el período de la guerra, con el mismo número de miembros como puedan seleccionarse por las mismas agencias que se creen, por la Junta de Conferencia del Trabajo de la Guerra, cuyo deber será, ajustar todas las dificultades obreras en la forma especificada, y de acuerdo con ciertas condiciones establecidos en dicho informe; y

Por cuanto el Secretario del Trabajo, de acuerdo con las recomendaciones que contiene el informe de dicha Junta de Conferencia del Trabajo de la Guerra que tiene fecha de Marzo 29, 1918, ha nombrado como miembros de la Junta Nacional del Trabajo de la Guerra al Hon. William Howard Taft y al Hon. Frank P. Walsh, como representantes del público en general de los Estados Unidos; a los Sres. Loyall A. Osborne, L. F. Loree, W. H. Van Dervort, C. E. Michael, y B. L. Worden, como representantes de los patronos de los Estados Unidos; y a los Sres. Frank J. Hayes, William L. Hutcheson, William H. Johnston, Victor A. Olander y T. A. Rickert como representantes de los trabajadores de los Estados Unidos;

Por tanto, por la presente, Yo, Woodrow Wilson, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, apruebo y confirmo los dichos nombramientos y hago la debida proclamación de los mismos y de lo que sigue a continuación para la información y guía de todas las partes a quienes concierne;

Los poderes, funciones y deberes de la Junta Nacional Obrera de Guerra será arreglar por mediación y conciliación las dificultades que surjan entre los patronos y los trabajadores en los campos de la producción necesaria para el efectivo desenvolvimiento de la guerra, o en otros campos de la actividad nacional, que demore y obstruya, y que en la opinión de la Junta Nacional, pudiese afectar perjudicialmente tal producción; para disponer, por nombramiento directo, o de otra forma, la creación de comités y Juntas con asiento en las diferentes partes del país donde puedan surgir dificultades y asegurar el arreglo por mediación y conciliación local; y hacer comparecer a las partes envueltas en las dificultades para audiencia y acción por la Junta Nacional en el caso de fracasar en obtener un arreglo por la mediación y conciliación.

Los principios que deben observarse y los métodos que deben seguirse por la Junta Nacional al ejercer tales poderes y funciones y desempeñar tales deberes, serán los especificados en el dicho informe de la Junta de Conferencia del Trabajo de la Guerra de fecha Marzo 29, 1918, agregándose una exacta copia como apéndice a esta proclama.

La Junta Nacional rehusará tomar conocimiento de una dificultad entre un patrono y los trabajadores en cualquier dificultad industrial u otra actividad donde exista por convenio o por ley Federal un medio de arreglo que no haya sido invocado.

Y por la presente demando de todos los patronos y los trabajadores dentro de los Estados Unidos la necesidad de utilizar los medios y métodos en tal forma dispuestos para el arreglo de todas las dificultades industriales, y requiero que durante la tramitación de la mediación y arbitraje por los dichos medios o métodos, no haya suspensión de las operaciones industriales que pudiesen resultar en reducción de la producción de los artículos necesarios para la guerra.

En testimonio de lo cual, firmo de mi puño y letra y hago estampar aquí el sello de los Estados Unidos.

Dada en el Distrito de Columbia, a los ocho días de Abril, en el año de nuestro Señor mil novecientos diez y ocho, y de la independencia de los Estados Unidos el ciento cuarenta y dos.

(Aquí un sello).

WOODROW WILSON

Por el Presidente: ROBERT LANSING

Secretario de Estado.

INFORME OFICIAL DE LA JUNTA DE CONFERENCIA DEL TRABAJO DE LA GUERRA A QUE SE REFIERE LA ANTERIOR PROCLAMA DEL PRESIDENTE

Washington, D. C., Marzo 29, 1918

HON. WILLIAM B. WILSON,
Secretario del Trabajo.

Señor: La comisión de representantes de los patronos y los trabajadores seleccionados de acuerdo con la sugerencia de su carta,

Enero 28, 1918, para ayudar en la formación en la presente crisis, de un programa nacional obrero, presenta a usted como un resultado de sus conferencias lo siguiente:

(a) Que se creará para el período de la guerra, una Junta Nacional Obrera de Guerra del mismo número y serán seleccionados en la misma forma y por las mismas agencias como propone esta recomendación de la comisión.

(b) Que las funciones y poderes de la Junta Nacional serán como sigue:

1. Procurar llegar a un arreglo, por mediación y conciliación, de toda dificultad que surja entre los patronos y los trabajadores en el campo de la producción necesaria para el efectivo desenvolvimiento de la guerra

2. Realizar la misma labor en dificultades similares en otros campos de la actividad nacional, que su demora u obstrucción, en la opinión de la Junta Nacional, pudiese afectar perjudicialmente tal producción.

3. Proveer la maquinaria, por nombramiento directo o en otra forma, para la selección de comités o juntas con asiento en diferentes partes del país donde surjan dificultades, para obtener su arreglo por mediación o conciliación local.

4. Para hacer comparecer a las partes en cualquier dificultad para ser oídas y tomarse acción por la Junta Nacional en caso de fracasar en obtener un arreglo por mediación y conciliación local.

(c) Si el esfuerzo sincero y determinado de la Junta Nacional fracasase en llegar a un arreglo voluntario y los miembros de la junta no pueden unánimemente convenir en una decisión, entonces y en ese caso y como último recurso se nombrará un árbitro en la forma que se dispone en el siguiente párrafo quien oír y finalmente decidirá la controversia bajo simples reglas de procedimiento que se prescribirán por la Junta Nacional.

(d) Dos miembros de la Junta Nacional elegirán al árbitro por el voto unánime. Si fracasasen en tal elección, el nombre del árbitro será elegido por la suerte de una lista de 10 personas propias y desinteresadas que serán nominadas para tal fin por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos.

(e) La Junta Nacional celebrará sus sesiones ordinarias en la ciudad de Washington, y tendrá poder para reunirse en cualquier otro lugar que crea conveniente la junta y los asuntos a resolver.

(f) La Junta Nacional podrá alterar sus métodos y prácticas en el arreglo de las dificultades bajo este plan de tiempo en tiempo como la experiencia pueda sugerir.

(g) La Junta Nacional rehusará tomar conocimiento de una dificultad entre un patrono y los trabajadores en cualquier campo de la industria u otra actividad donde exista por convenio o ley Federal un medio de arreglo que no haya sido invocado.

(h) En el caso de que cualquier miembro de la Junta Nacional se viese imposibilitado inevitablemente de asistir a una o más de sus sesiones podrá cubrirse su puesto por un sustituto que será designado como el sustituto regular de dicho miembro. El sustituto tendrá el mismo carácter representativo como su poseedor.

(i) La Junta Nacional tendrá poder para nombrar un secretario y crear aquella organización de oficiales de secretaría bajo las condiciones que pueda ser en su juicio necesaria para el desempeño de sus deberes.

(j) La Junta Nacional podrá solicitar del Secretario del Trabajo la autoridad para utilizar la maquinaria del Departamento en su trabajo de conciliación y mediación.

(k) La acción de la Junta Nacional puede ser invocada, con respecto a las controversias dentro de su jurisdicción, por el Secretario del Trabajo o por cualquier lado en una controversia o su representante debidamente autorizado. La junta, después de sumaria consideración, podrá rehusar además audiencia si el caso no es de tal carácter o importancia que lo justifique.

(l) En el nombramiento de los comités de sus propios miembros para actuar por la Junta en general o en asuntos locales y en la creación de los comités locales, los patronos y los trabajadores estarán igualmente representados.

(m) Los representantes del público en la Junta presidirán alternativamente en sucesivas sesiones de la Junta o como se convenga.

(n) La Junta en su acción mediadora o conciliatoria, y el árbitro en su consideración de una dificultad, se regirá por los siguientes principios:

DERECHO A ORGANIZARSE.

1. El derecho de los trabajadores a organizarse en uniones de oficios y contratar colectivamente por sus representantes debidamente elegidos es reconocido y afirmado. Este derecho no será negado, anulado o intervenido por los patronos en cualquier forma.

2. El derecho de los patronos a organizarse en asociaciones de grupos y contratar colectivamente por sus representantes debidamente elegidos es reconocido y afirmado. Este derecho no será negado, anulado o intervenido por los trabajadores en cualquier forma.

3. Los patronos no despedirán a los trabajadores por ser miembros

de las uniones obreras, ni por sus legítimas actividades como trabajadores organizados.

4. Los trabajadores, en el ejercicio de su derecho a organizarse, no usarán medios coercitivos de alguna clase para inducir a las personas a formar parte de sus organizaciones ni inducir a los patronos a contratar o tratar con ellos.

LAS CONDICIONES EXISTENTES.

1. En los establecimientos donde exista el UNION SHOP. (talleres que emplean exclusivamente trabajadores organizados), continuará dicha condición, y las escalas de la unión con respecto a salarios, horas de trabajo, y otras condiciones de empleo serán mantenidas.

2. En los establecimientos donde hombres y mujeres unionados y no unionados están trabajando unidos y el patrono se reúne con los trabajadores o representantes exclusivamente empleados en dichos establecimientos, la continuación de tales condiciones no se considerará como un perjuicio. Esta declaración, sin embargo, no se entenderá en alguna forma para negar el derecho o frustrar la práctica de la formación de uniones obreras o el formar parte de las mismas los trabajadores en dichos establecimientos, como se reconoce en el último párrafo, ni prevenir a la Junta Obrera de Guerra de demandar o cualquier árbitro conceder, de acuerdo con la maquinaria que aquí se dispone, de mejorar su situación en el asunto de salarios, horas de trabajo, u otras condiciones como pudieran encontrarse conveniente de tiempo en tiempo.

3. Las reglas y disposiciones establecidas para la protección de la salud y seguridad de los trabajadores no mermadas.

LAS MUJERES EN LA INDUSTRIA.

Si llegase a ser necesario el emplear mujeres en aquellos trabajos ejecutados ordinariamente por hombres, debe concederse igual salario por igual trabajo y no deben asignarse a labores desproporcionales a su vigor.

HORAS DE TRABAJO.

El día básico de ocho horas es reconocido como sea aplicable en todos los casos en que exista una ley que lo requiera. En todos los demás casos la cuestión de horas de trabajo serán arregladas teniendo en cuenta las necesidades del gobierno y el bienestar, salud, y propis comodidad de los trabajadores.

MAXIMUM DE PRODUCCIÓN.

El máximo de producción de todas las industrias de guerra será mantenido y los métodos de trabajo y operación por parte de los patronos o por los trabajadores que tienda a demorar o limitar la producción, o que tengan la tendencia a aumentar artificialmente el costo de la misma, debe ser suprimida.

MOVILIZACIÓN DEL TRABAJO.

Con el fin de movilizar el suplo de trabajo con el fin de su rápida y efectiva distribución, una lista permanente del número de trabajadores eficiente y otros disponibles en diferentes partes de la Nación que conservarán registrados por el Departamento del Trabajo, que constantemente pueda proveerse:

1. Por las uniones obreras.
2. Por los negociados de empleo de los Estados y agencias Federales de cualquier carácter.
3. Por los administradores y encargados de los establecimientos industriales por el país.

A estas agencias se le dará la oportunidad de ayudar en la distribución del trabajo como la necesidad lo demande.

COSTUMBRE DE LAS LOCALIDADES.

Al fijar salarios, horas o condiciones de trabajo, se tendrá siempre en cuenta las condiciones de trabajo, escalas de salarios y otras disposiciones que prevalezcan en las localidades afectadas.

EL SALARIO DE VIDA.

1. El derecho de todos los trabajadores, incluyendo a los trabajadores auxiliares, a un salario de vida se reconoce por la presente.
2. Al fijar los salarios, precios de pago minimum se establecerá bajo la base de asegurar la subsistencia del trabajador y su familia, salud y comodidad razonable.

MIEMBROS DE LA JUNTA NACIONAL OBRERA DE GUERRA.

REPRESENTANTES DE LOS PATRONOS.

- L. F. Loree, presidente de la Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co., Hudson Coal Co., Northern Iron & Coal Co., Schuylkill Coal & Iron Co., etc.; chairman de la junta y comité ejecutivo de la Kansas City Southern Railroad Co. (Compañías Ferroviarias, de Carbón y Hierro.)
- C. Edwin Michael, Presidente de la Virginia Bridge & Iron Co. (Compañía constructora de puentes de hierro y acero.)
- Loyal A. Osborne, Vice-presidente de la Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. (Compañía constructora de abanicos eléctricos.)
- W. H. Van Dervoort, Presidente de la Root & Van Dervoort

Engineering Co. (Compañía de Ingenieros.)
B. L. Worden, Presidente Lackawanna Bridge Co. (Constructora de Puentes.)

REPRESENTANTES DE LOS TRABAJADORES.

Frank J. Hayes, presidente de la Unión de Mineros Unidos de América.

William L. Hutcheson, Presidente de la Hermandad Unida de Carpinteros y Ebanistas de América.

Thomas Savage, miembro de la junta ejecutiva de la Asociación Internacional de Mecánicos.

Victor Olander, representante de la Unión Internacional de Marineros de América.

T. A. Rickert, presidente de los Trabajadores Unidos de Prendas de Vestir de América.

REPRESENTANTES DEL PUBLICO

William H. Taft, ex-Presidente de los Estados Unidos.

Frank P. Walsh, anterior presidente de la Comisión de Relaciones Industriales.

DECLARACION DEL EX-PRESIDENTE WILLIAM H. TAFT REPRESENTANDO AL PUBLICO.

Estoy profundamente satisfecho de que la conferencia nombrada bajo la dirección del Secretario Wilson ha llegado a un convenio sobre el plan de una Junta Nacional Obrera de Guerra para mantener la producción máxima por el arreglo de las controversias obstructivas entre patronos y trabajadores. Ciertamente no es bastante manifestar que se debió al dominio propio, tacto y deseo patriótico sincero de los representantes de los patronos y de los trabajadores el llegar a una conclusión.—Fué una de las mas gratas experiencias de mi vida. Me puso en contacto con los directores de la industria y los directores del trabajo, y mi experiencia me dá un alto respeto para ambos. Estoy obligado personalmente a todos los miembros de la junta, pero especialmente a Mr. Walsh, que siendo al otro abogado en la junta, me vi precisado a conferenciar frecuentemente con él.

DECLARACION DE FRANK P. WALSH, REPRESENTANDO AL PUBLICO.

El plan sometido representa el mejor pensamiento del capital y el trabajo como a lo que debe ser la política de nuestro Gobierno durante la guerra con respecto a las relaciones industriales. Representando al capital estaban cinco de los mayores patronos dela Nación—mas uno que habia ya tratao con los trabajadores organizados—como su conro y consultor el ex-Presidente Taft, uno de los mas grandes administradores del mundo, y del más alto tipo de hermandad Americano. Los representantes de las uniones en la junta eran oficiales de uniones nacionales empleadas en la producción de la guerra y comprenden en sus filas cerca de un millón de hombres y mujeres.

Dos principios declarados pueden ser llamados una carta industrial para el Gobierno, asegurando al patrono una producción máxima y al trabajador la mas vigorosa garantía de su derecho a la organización y el saludable crecimiento de los principios de la democracia como deben aplicarse a la industria, así también como la mas alta protección de su bienestar económico.—El ejército industrial, compuesto de directores y laborantes, que no es más que otro nombre para los patronos y los trabajadores, ocupa el segundo lugar en importancia y necesidad para nuestras fuerzas en el teatro de la guerra. Su leal cooperación y esfuerzo entusiasta ganarán la guerra.

AMERICAN COLONIAL BANK
of Porto Rico.

OFICINA PRINCIPAL, SAN JUAN.

Capital Pagado \$ 400,000
Fondos de reserva y ganancias a repartir \$500,000

PAGAMOS INTERESES SOBRE DEPOSITOS EN NUESTRO DEPARTAMENTO DE AHORROS.
SE EXPIDEN CARTAS DE CREDITO.
SOLICITAMOS SU CUENTA:
Prestamos especial atención a las Imposiciones recibidas por Correo.

SUCURSALES EN PONCE Y ARECIBO

Convención de la American Federation of Labor.

La siguiente es la Convocatoria para la Trigésima-Octava Convención Anual de la American Federation of Labor, que se reunirá en San Pablo, Minn., comenzando con Junio 10, 1918:
A TODAS LAS UNIONES AFILIADAS, SALUD:

Por la presente se notifica, que de acuerdo con la Constitución de la American Federation of Labor, la Trigésima-Octava Convención Anual, se reunirá en el "Auditorium", San Pablo, Minn., comenzando a las diez de la mañana del lunes, Junio 10, 1918, y continuará en sesión de día en día hasta que todos los asuntos de la Convención hayan sido terminados.

REPRESENTACION.—La Representación en la Convención será bajo la siguiente base: De las Uniones Nacionales o Internacionales que tengan menos de 4,000 miembros, un delegado; que cuenten con más de 4,000 miembros, dos delegados; que se compongan de 8,000 o más miembros, tres delegados; 16,000 miembros o más, cuatro delegados; de 32,000 o mas miembros, cinco delegados; 64,000 o más miembros, seis delegados; 128,000 o más miembros, siete delegados, y así sucesivamente; y de los Cuerpos Centrales y Federaciones de Estado, y de las uniones obreras locales que no tengan una Unión Nacional o Internacional y de las Uniones Obreras Federadas, un delegado.

Las organizaciones para tener derecho a representación deben poseer CHARTER de afiliación, con un mes de anterioridad a la apertura de la Convención; y ninguna persona será reconocida como un delegado que no sea un miembro al corriente de la organización que represente.

UNICAMENTE TRABAJADORES ASALARIADOS BONA FIDE, QUE NO SEAN MIEMBROS DE, O ELEGIBLES EN OTRAS ORGANIZACIONES OBRERAS, PODRAN SER ELECTOS COMO DELEGADOS EN LAS UNIONES OBRERAS FEDERADAS.

Los delegados deben ser electos con dos semanas de anterioridad a la Convención, y sus nombres deben enviarse inmediatamente después de electos al Secretario de la American Federation of Labor.

Los Delegados no tendrán derecho a asiento en la Convención a menos que las cuotas de su organización hayan sido pagadas totalmente hasta Abril 30, 1918.

Es, por supuesto, completamente innecesario enumerar aquí todos los asuntos importantes que tendrá frente de sí la próxima Convención, pero es bueno recordar que es necesario ampliar el campo y medios para la organización de los trabajadores que permanecen todavía sin organizarse, a fin de atraer un mayor bienestar en las vidas y hogares de los trabajadores, para defender y mantener por todos los medios honorables en nuestro poder el derecho a organizarnos, para nuestra defensa común y progreso general, por el ejercicio de nuestras actividades normales y constitucionales a fin de proteger y promover los derechos e intereses de los trabajadores; para asegurar a toda costa la igualdad de derechos ante la ley con los demás ciudadanos; ayudar a nuestros compañeros contra el esfuerzo de envolver a los trabajadores en laberintos de litigios ante las cortes en los diferentes estados; para hacer mas efectivo en los días que vivimos el principio declarado en la ley de nuestra República, (la ley de Clayton), "que el trabajo de un ser humano no es un objeto o artículo de comercio," imponer a nuestros compañeros y conciudadanos del peligro que les amenaza de restricción o suspensión de sus derechos y libertad garantida por la Constitución; el tremendo conflicto del mundo que esta ahora afrontándose y en el cual está nuestra República combatiendo decididamente; para atender los nuevos problemas que surgen con motivo de la guerra y mientras prestamos nuestro concurso, luchamos con motivo de la guerra; y mientras prestamos nuestro concurso, luchamos y nos sacrificamos por la justicia y la libertad en todas partes, conservar estas invaluable herencias en nuestra propia amada tierra; el mantenimiento de condiciones de vida decentes, tanto en el trabajo como en el hogar, lo mismo en los tiempos de paz como en la guerra; ayudar a imponer una pronta paz permanente y justa; como esa paz puede lograrse con el establecimiento y mantenimiento de la justicia, la libertad y la hermandad de todos los pueblos. Estas y otras grandes cuestiones de igual importancia, y de necesidad, ocuparán la atención de la Convención de San Pablo.

POR TANTO, LA IMPORTANCIA DE NUESTRO MOVIMIENTO, EL DEBER DE LA HORA PRESENTE Y PARA EL PORVENIR DEMANDA QUE CADA ORGANIZACIÓN QUE TENGA DERECHO A REPRESENTACIÓN ENVIE EL NÚMERO DE DELEGADOS QUE LE CORRESPONDA A LA CONVENCION DE SAN PABLO QUE SE REUNIRÁ EN JUNIO 10, 1918.

CREDENCIALES.—Se han enviado Credenciales por duplicado a todas las uniones afiliadas. La Credencial Original debe ser entregada al delegado y la duplicada enviarse a la oficina de la American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

El Comité de Credenciales se reunirá en las oficinas generales de la American Federation of Labor, seis días antes a la apertura de la Convención, e informará inmediatamente después de su apertura en San Pablo sobre las mismas, en tal forma los secretarios notarán la necesidad de enviar por correo las Credenciales duplicadas de sus delegados respectivos, en la fecha más pronto posible, a Washinton, D. C.

TIEMPO LIMITADO PARA RESOLUCIONES.— De

acuerdo con la Constitución de la American Federation of Labor las resoluciones de cualquier carácter o proposiciones para cambiar cualquier provisión de la Constitución no podrán presentarse después del segundo día de sesión, sin el consentimiento unánime.

AGRAVIOS.—De acuerdo con la ley ningún agravio podrá ser considerado por la Convención que haya sido decidido por otra Convención, excepto por recomendación del Consejo Ejecutivo, ni ningún agravio será considerado a menos que las partes no hayan celebrado con anterioridad una conferencia y procurado llegar a un acuerdo.

Para acomodo y hospedaje, los delegados deben dirigirse a Geo. W. Lawson, informándole de la fecha de su llegada a San Pablo, y sobre la línea en que se viaja.

Si hubiese alguna otra información que dar con respecto a la Convención, o arreglos para conveniencia de los delegados, se hará en otra circular o por el órgano oficial, el "American Federationist".

Fraternalmente vuestros,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Presidente.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretario.
JAMES DUNCAN, Primer Vice-Presidente.
JAMES O'CONNELL, Segundo Vice-Presidente.
JOS. F. VALENTINE, Tercer Vice-Presidente.
JOHN R. ALPHINE, Cuarto Vice-Presidente.
H. B. PERHAM, Quinto Vice-Presidente.
FRANK DUFFY, Sexto Vice-Presidente.
WILLIAM GREEN, Séptimo Vice-Presidente.
W. D. MAHON, Octavo Vice-Presidente.
DANIEL J. TOBIN, Tesorero.

Los Secretarios se servirán leer esta Convocatoria en el primer meeting de su organización. La prensa obrera y reformista debe reproducirla.

Importante cable de las Uniones de Oriente al Presidente Wilson

El opresivo estado creado por las autoridades insulares en donde quiera que los obreros y campesinos fueron compelidos a lanzarse a la huelga, después de seis meses de espera, sin que los patronos ni el gobierno demostraran interés de ninguna clase para llevar a cabo conferencias encaminadas en el arbitraje, y acercara las partes hasta llegar a un mutuo entendido, ha llevado a muchos hogares los horrores de la miseria mas acentuada por medio de los atropellos, encarcelamientos y la forma y manera mas repugnante que pudiera realizarse en regiones que están justipreciadas como salvajes.

Como el principal actor en tan funesto drama ha sido el Gobernador Arthur Yager, todos los hombres e instituciones reputadas de veraces y honorables han pedido la remoción de tan funesto gobernante.

La "Cámara de Comercio", que no tiene autoridad de ninguna clase para hablar a nombre del Pueblo de Puerto Rico, y a quien no perdona la oportunidad de clavar sus garras de inícuos comercialistas, las corporaciones azucareras a quien las autoridades han facilitado todos los medios para romper las huelgas de los campesinos y obreros y facilidad para enriquecerse, y otras corporaciones y trusts del mismo talante, son quienes abogan, porque así conviene a sus rapiñosos negocios, el mantenimiento de Mr. Yager.

He aquí el cable que fué remitido al Presidente Wilson por las Uniones de Ceiba, Luquillo, Naguabo y Fajardo, en donde las fuerzas e influencias del Gobierno insular prestó todo su apoyo a los trusts.

"Fajardo, P. R., Mayo 9, 1918.

Presidente Wilson,
Washington, D. C.

En virtud suspensión garantías constituciones y atropellos cometidos contra infelices campesinos, que pronto irán a defender el honor nacional, por el solo delito de pedir más salario, uniones de Ceiba, Naguabo, Luquillo y Fajardo solicitan de usted respetuosamente la remoción del Gobernador Yager culpable tal situación.

DOMINGO SANTOS, Organizador General."

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KEY NOMINATION IS CONFIRMED BY SENATE

Mont Riley, of Kansas City, Mo., new Governor of Island

MAY QUALIFY AT ONCE

Assume Official Duties by Taking Oath of Office in Washington, if That is Possible

YAGER'S PLANS UNKNOWN

Hoped to Turn Over Office to Successor, it is Said; Will Return to Kentucky

The United States Senate on Wednesday confirmed the nomination of E. Mont Riley of Kansas City, Mo., to be governor of Porto Rico, succeeding Governor Arthur Yager, of Kentucky.

The plans of the new governor, if carried out, it is probable that he took the oath of the office in Washington yesterday. Whether the governor may assume his official duties before he arrives in Porto Rico and takes his oath of office is a question that has been discussed here and on which there is no difference of opinion.

May not Qualify at Once

It is understood to be the opinion of the Auditor, Judge Bonner, that the appointee to office here may not assume his official duties until he has actually arrived in Porto Rico and taken his oath of office.

This was the experience of Judge Arthur F. Odlin

who had to have discovered after he had taken his oath of office in Washington, that he could not properly qualify for the performance of his official duties until he had actually arrived in Porto Rico and taken the oath of office here.

The office of Governor may not be exactly like that of the Federal judgeship in the matter of qualifying for duty but at the two positions are similar.

In the event it is held that Governor Riley may qualify in Washington, it is understood that an acting governor will be designated by the President to serve until Governor Riley's arrival, which will probably be shortly after the middle of the month.

Yager to Return to Kentucky

The plans of Governor Yager have been announced. He will return to Kentucky, however.

Governor Yager's departure from Porto Rico, it is said, will depend somewhat on the developments at Washington regarding the ability of a new governor to qualify for the office.

Governor Yager recently said that it had been his desire to remain in Porto Rico until the arrival of the new governor and personally turn over his office to his successor.

Whether he will be able to carry out his desire could not be definitely stated yesterday. It was said, however, that in view of the fact that shipping conditions were so uncertain that the governor might be unable to sail by the transport ship scheduled to leave here on Monday, but it was not all certain.

The governor is reported to have expressed the opinion that it would not be possible for him to sail on that date.

New Governor Here in June?

The Times' yesterday stated that it was not believed that Governor Riley would be able to arrange his personal affairs so as to be able to sail for Porto Rico before the middle of the month.

Although there is said to have

been word received from Washington that it was not the desire of the new governor or the administration there to have the legislative session here delayed by a change of governors here at this time, there has been no indication that the legislature will change its plans to remain in session until after the arrival of Governor Riley. According to present plans it is expected that another recess will be taken when the legislature reconvenes on May 30 in the event Gov. Riley has not yet arrived.

Legislative Recess not Necessary

The decision of the legislature to remain in session until after the arrival of the new governor may not have been anticipated at Washington and it is understood that word has been received from there by officials here that there was no reason why the legislature should not complete its session and the present governor approve or disapprove bills as though no change in governors was contemplated.

Practically all important legislation which has been under consideration during the present session remains to be enacted. This includes the budget and all tax legislation amendments to the Municipal Law, including the Income Tax bill, the bill providing for extension of the railroad along the east end of the island, the new Insurance Law and other important measures.

BUSINESS

Sugar shipments for the week ending May 7 were 5,275 tons, making total shipments from the present crop of 41,938 tons. The corresponding figure for the corresponding week of last year shipments were 4,000 tons and the total shipments to that date were 187,715 tons.

Throughout last week the New York sugar market continued on a low level with little buying and there was a further decline to \$4.64, with the price reported yesterday of \$4.89, and the market somewhat firmer.

The Senate passed the tariff bill on Wednesday adding 1 cent to the present duty on sugar. Private advices yesterday stated the tariff would become operative on Monday.

The average price for Porto Rico sugars sold in New York during the latter half of April was \$5.147 while the average for the month was \$5.511.

During May of last year sugar prices ranged from \$19.60 to \$22.70.

The weather bureau reports that the abnormally dry weather of the last week has resulted in injury to growing crops.

Central Eureka is reported as having stopped grinding after making approximately 25,000 bags of sugar. The Central did not grind all of its cane, having arranged to finish its crop at Guanica.

Central Defensa, which has been erected at Caguas was reported to have started grinding during the past week.

Clearings of San Juan banks for the week ending last Saturday were \$3,389,972.14. For the corresponding week of last year the clearings were \$9,336,855.73.

The continued low price of sugar has resulted in further stocks being accumulated in the island and little selling. There has been no improvement reported in the market for coffee and so far no market had developed for the new tobacco crop. The Porto Rican American Tobacco Company reports that it is now working in eight factories with increased production, but the strike of workers is still in effect.

MERCHANTS WANT SEAPOST SERVICE REESTABLISHED

Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club Prepare Petitions to Improve Mail Service

The Insular Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club jointly have prepared petitions to the Postmaster General requesting the reestablishment of the seapost service which would provide for mail clerks on the Porto Rico ships to assort mail between Porto Rico and United States.

This service was abolished several years ago by Postmaster General Burleson at which time Porto Rico merchants and others protested that while this action might result in an apparent postal economy that it would result in a less efficient postal service between the island and the mainland, and that business interest both here and in the United States would suffer as a result.

In the petitions which have been prepared, the peculiar position in which Porto Rico is placed regarding shipping and mail service is set forth and reasons for the reestablishment of the service are elaborated. It is estimated that the reestablishment of the service would cost the Postal department approximately \$6,000 a year and the petition state that business in both United States and Porto Rico is hampered each year several times this amount because of delays resulting from the discontinuance of the service. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club has been formed to lobby for the reestablishment of the service.

EMILIO IGLESIAS

The body of Emilio Iglesias, probably the only professional strike breaker in the island, who died on last Saturday at Aguadilla as the result of gun wounds received at the hands of strikers two weeks ago, was brought to San Juan on Monday for burial. Mr. Iglesias is survived by a widow and four children.

Three cigar makers, Juan Garcia, Jose Tormes and Juan Iben are under arrest on a charge of murder for the shooting of Iglesias.

Iglesias was in the employ of the Porto Rican American Tobacco Company at the time he was shot in Aguadilla where he had gone to help in the plans of the company in opening new cigar factories.

For several years Iglesias had been a professional strike breaker and had been frequently in the employ of various sugar centrales, the steamship companies and other corporations and individuals. He is said to have amassed a comfortable fortune and it is said that his contract with the tobacco company provided for considerable compensation to his widow in the event of his injury or death while in the company's employ.

SHIPPING DELAYED BY ENGINEERS' STRIKE

The strike of marine engineers which went in effect May 1st, resulted in the sailing of the S/S. San Juan, which was scheduled for last Saturday from New York, being delayed until Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The San Juan is expected to arrive here probably Monday morning. She is bringing 925 bags of mail, passengers and 1500 tons of cargo.

The S/S. Caracas of the Red "D" Line, which has been held up in Venezuela, for a week, was due to sail for New York from this port today. The Ponce sailed for New York last Wednesday, and the Porto Rico Line will dispatch the S/S. Mariana for New York on Tuesday. The Mariana will carry 44,000 boxes of fruit and will also carry mail. She will not carry passengers.

The Porto Rico Line has not announced when the next passenger sailing for New York will be.

FIRE AT MAYAGUEZ

A fire in the establishment of Suers. de Blancs, at Mayaguez on Saturday, resulted in a loss reported to be in the neighborhood of \$60,000. The fire broke out in a new building on the corner of the street.

The fire broke out in a new building on the corner of the street. The fire broke out in a new building on the corner of the street.

JUDGE ODLIN TAKES UP FEDERAL COURT DUTIES

Peter J. Hamilton Retires From Bench After Eight Years and Becomes Member of the Bar

BOTH SPEAK OF THE COURT

Retiring Judge Tells of his Aims as Judge, While Judge Odlin Reviews History of the Court

Judge Arthur F. Odlin took the oath of office as judge of the Federal Court on Saturday morning, the oath being administered by Antonio Aguayo, clerk of the court.

Peter J. Hamilton, for the past eight years judge of the court retired from the bench with the swearing in of Judge Odlin and shortly after was admitted to practise in that court on motion of Charles Hartzell.

Both the retiring judge and Judge Odlin spoke briefly, Judge Hamilton reviewing briefly in his valedictory his aims as judge. Judge Odlin in his remarks referred chiefly to the history of the court and some of the officials who have been connected with it. He brought a message of greeting from N. B. Pettigill, now a resident of Philadelphia, who was one of the 14 1/2 judges of the Provisional Federal Court. He was the predecessor of Judge Hamilton on the bench.

Hamilton's remarks of the bar, it behooves me to make a few remarks of the last that I will make from this bench. I had no set valedictory, but I felt it was foreign to my feelings to speak in this place without a review of my thoughts and feelings for you. After I have made a few remarks the oath will be administered to the Honorable Arthur F. Odlin and he will be the judge of this court from that moment. I shall retire and possibly I will be admitted to the bar.

"When I came here, gentlemen, something over eight years ago, up in the old court house I made some remarks upon taking the bench. I remember that I said that the time would come, of course, when the lawyers present would look back instead of looking forward upon my career as a judge. I could not prognosticate what it would be. I said at that time that I expected to do justice without fear or favor. I think, gentlemen, that I can claim to have done this. The two words 'fear' and 'favor' have not been in my dictionary. I have striven to do justice and nothing but justice. I have in the method of doing this pursued this plan. A long time ago when I was a boy, I recall reading of some one who had an iron hand in a velvet glove. I have never expressed it, before, but that has been the way in which I have tried to conduct the business of the court, that is to say, to give everybody an opportunity to be heard, let him speak as long as he seemed to be in a hurry to make up my mind until I had all the facts before me, and then, to decide promptly. That has been my ideal of procedure. I have tried to do that and hope I have succeeded in doing it.

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this court as an American court, as an American institution. I think it is one of the greatest American institutions of the island. I have not meddled in politics. I have not from this bench and hardly at all individually expressed a word as to any current matter of politics. I do not think that that is the part of a judge. I have been here to decide issues between parties, that is all. The administrative policy of the government is in other hands. I have nothing to do with that, so that while I have had my convictions I have never expressed them from this bench at all. But the one thing of this being an American court, conducted from an American standpoint, has never been absent from my mind, and if I have succeeded in anything I hope I have succeeded in that.

"Gentlemen, it would be foreign to my feelings if I did not say a word of thanks to the bar. You have always treated me with the greatest courtesy. I do not remember, I think that there has been no occasion upon which there has been any difference except what comes up in the trial of a case, but if there has been any misunderstanding between me and any members of this bar,—I want to say, gentlemen, that I am addressing also the public as well as this bar,—if at any time I have seemed to be unjust, I have done anything that was not right, either during the conduct of a case or at any other time,—I do not know that I have,—I want to say the error has been of the head, not of the heart. I do not know of any such error, but if I have erred that I be pardoned. My doubt has erred. Eye makes errors. I venture my successor will make errors are remedied in courts. The question for every man is as to his heart. If his heart is right, the head will take care of itself.

"In thanking you, I wish to say to you my best wishes for the future. I will join your ranks, and to ask your consideration as a lawyer that you have given me as a judge. I wish to make living, of course, but I do not wish it by taking away anybody's business or doing the slightest injustice. I would ask your consideration to me, ask that you give me some assistance. If as a lawyer I forget and act like a judge, as if I had the authority of a judge, it would be unintentional and I hope you will pardon me. I do not think I will. I recall when Admiral Semmes became city Attorney at Mobile, they used to say that in conducting a case in court he always

thought he was on the quarterdeck and gave orders accordingly. I am to be a member of the bar and ask you to treat me as a full member of the bar of Porto Rico.

"I think, gentlemen, there is nothing else I should say. I know that you will extend to my successor the same courtesy that you have extend to me, and I am quite sure he will merit it at least as much as I have".

Judge Odlin Speaks

"His Honor, Judge Hamilton, will shortly return to the Court room and during that interim it may not be out of place for me to speak to you briefly. This court is the constitutional and legal successor of the first American court created in the Island of Porto Rico, while Wm. McKinley was President of the United States and while Brigadier General George W. Davis was acting as the last Military Governor of Porto Rico, just previous to the inauguration of civil government by Congress under what you all know as the Foraker Bill, that bill having been named from Senator Foraker, then living, a distinguished Senator from the State of Ohio, the same state in which Wm. McKinley was born and the same state in which it happens that the present President of the United States, Warren G. Harding, was born. On that court there sat one very distinguished American lawyer and two able and learned and level-headed military Majors as associate judges.

"Of the distinguished judges who followed Judge Pettingil upon this court, it has been my privilege to become personally acquainted with only two, in addition to Judge Pettingil himself. I knew Judge Holt well, an admirable man, a great lawyer, citizen of Kentucky. He was presiding in this court at the time that I was transferred from Porto Rico to the Philippine Islands. "You will all be interested to know that the first clerk of the United States Provisional Court was Robert Alexander. He was then a 1st Lieutenant of the United States Army and assigned to court duty by General Davis. Robert Alexander had a very distinguished military record in the great World War, serving with distinction in France and the day before I left Washington he had been selected by the present Secretary of War for recommendation to the President as well as one of the new Brigadier Generals of the United States Army

And the Interpreter of that Provisional Court was Honorable Robert H. Todd, who afterwards served for ten years, more or less, as Mayor of this City of San Juan.

"One word more. It is 36 years since I have been admitted to the bar. About eight years of that time were spent in the government service and about 28 years have been spent in the active practice of the law in various jurisdictions, and I have become convinced of two or three things, and one of these—I am not going to tell you about all of them,—but the one that I want to suggest to your minds, gentlemen, this morning is this, that I do not believe that any man, no matter who he is, can be a successful judge unless he has the confidence of the bar that practises before him, and I do not believe that any man can be a successful lawyer unless he has the confidence of the judge before whom he practices, so long as that lawyer deserves such confidence. With those two theo-

ries in mind I enter upon my ties.

"It may not be amiss to say by a very peculiar coincidence happen to be the only Federal ge, so far as the records of the partment of Justice show, that received such marked consideration the city of Washington on the day of April, 1921, when it opened that I was confirmed by Senate that afternoon, my commission was signed by the President of the United States and the Atty. General of the United States that evening, and it happened on my birthday. Therefore I prize very highly, and wish to say this same spirit of kindness consideration which I met at Washington has welcomed me here to Island of Porto Rico. I thank you, gentlemen, for your confidence."

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J. P. Bouret

ADLETS

Progress offers for service subscribers for "want", "for similar advertisement be limited to 25 to others charge of 1 cent per word minimum charge 25 cents—is made.

FOR RENT.—Comfortable room, good ventilation, cool. Carretera 144, Stop 18.

FOR RENT.—A small house in Taft avenue, moderate rent. Telephone 83 Santurce.

FOR SALE.—Baby carriage, three-burner oil stove, washing-machine and other household furniture. Also pair of Belgian hares. E. E. Barker, Telephone Río Piedras No. 4.

WILL BUY 200,000 pineapple slips, Red Spanish. Box 110 Vega Baja.

FOR SALE 2 Ford Form-a-Tractors suitable for pulling disc harrow or wagons in groves. Box 110 Vega Baja.

FURNITURE for sale.—Complete dining room set, including table, 6 chairs, buffet, china closet. Also 5 pieces wicker living room set, all absolutely new. Inquire P. M., El Tiempo.

WAIST CONTRACTOR.—Handmade Porto Rican Blouses exclusively. All facilities for cutting, etc. Contracts with Manufacturers only. Inspection invited. Factory: 6 Sagrado Corazón St. Stop 27, Martín Peña. Tel: Santurce, 670.

FOR SALE.—A good family residence with 915 meters of land located in Santurce, near Park, for sale at a very reasonable figure. A bargain. Address P. O. Box 24, San Juan, P. R.

FOR SALE.—Tennis racket with cover, almost new. John Kerr, Phone 145, San Juan.

FOR SALE.—Child's white iron bed and mattress, \$10. Address inquiries to "Phi", Box 1001, San Juan, P. R.

FOR RENT.—Several nice rooms opposite Eureka Hotel, stop 10, Miramar. Rates reasonable. Also a garage. Phone 131 Azul Santurce.

TO RENT.—Rooms for two or three gentlemen or married couple. Near ocean, both car lines and Park References required. Garage also to rent. Telephone Santurce 627 blue.

TRANSLATIONS.—English and Spanish. Work strictly confidential. Castro & Kerr, Telephones San Juan 145, Santurce 319-Green.

FOR SALE.—Dining room set. Inquire R. S. Swiggett, Condado.

FOR RENT.—New concrete garage; reasonable. 200 Loiza Road. Tel. Sant. 569 negro.

FOR SALE.—One rebuilt Friend power sprayer and one new tractor control disc harrow. H. Leonhardt, Bayamon.

Do you want to furnish a house? You cannot buy any stronger or prettier furniture than WICKER FURNITURE with CRETONNE CUSHIONS. We specialize in four piece sets at \$135.00 and \$150.00. More than a dozen sets to select from. Call at PORTOFILO, No. 6 Sagrado Corazón St., Stop 27, Martín Peña, Santurce, Tel. Santurce 469.

FOR SALE.—One eight cylinder Oldsmobile in good condition. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 26, Bayamon.



A HOLE IN THE WALL but everything you may want in toilet goods is here.

FOR SALE... Imported all kinds and The al e

ties, ice caps; bath, nail and hair brushes.

Eveready Flashlights and batteries. Leather Brief cases and pocket-

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e, and it does the work. Bulls or horses sup- ply the power. Look over our stock.

ESTATE OF JOHN M. TURNER. San Juan.

APPOINTED SPECIAL MASTER

Peter J. Hamilton, former judge of the Federal Court, has been appointed special master in the receivership case of Central Coloso. Proceedings in this case were first started before Judge Hamilton while he was on the Federal bench and Attorneys in the matter united in a petitioning to have him appointed as special master to continue the handling of the case.

This week Judge Hamilton was admitted to the bar of the Insular Supreme Court. He has an office in the Bouret building and temporarily is with Juan B. Huke.

TRAINMEN MAY STRIKE AGAIN

All employees of the American Railroad man again go on strike as a result of the failure of arbitration on the part of a committee of the Senate to satisfy their demands. Shop employees of the company went on strike Wednesday but yesterday the trainmen were still working.

EDITING IN THE ORIENT

Constantinople, May 1.— The task of editing a local newspaper here is exactly four times more difficult than in an American city for here there are Turkish, British, French and Italian censors.

A paper here after the censors have finished with it sometimes bears little resemblance to what the editor intended.

Here are gathered some 20 nationalities, and each requires an organ. The Greeks have newspapers in their own language and one printed in French; the Armenians have four in their own language and one in French; the Turks have nine in their own language; the English in French and Turkish; the French in French, the Greek in Greek, the Italian in Italian and they also print several others. The Orient News is the only paper published in the Orient.

The Arabs have their own papers, do the Persians. Likewise the Russians, anti and pro Bolsheviks. Strange peoples from other parts of the world have their little sheets. The Americans print a magazine of business and a weekly the Far Seas, printed by the United States navy. The Italians used to have their organ, and soon will have it again. The Greek Patriarch has his. There is also in French the weekly bulletin of the Vatican's Apostolic Vicar.

It is an easy matter to print a paper in English or French. However, consider that the Jewish paper is printed in Hebrew letters but in the Spanish language, also that the Turkish language requires four kinds of type and has 90 letters to its alphabet. The Arab language is a good deal like the Turkish, except that it is different in accent marks, and the same may be said of the Persian.

Now put four censors, each of a different political opinion, onto the job of eliminating the undesirable part of these newspapers, mix with three or four interpreters to each censor, so he will know what it is all about and the result is a distracted lot of editors who print the news when they may.

Peter J. Hamilton

Attorney-at-Law
Abogado

In Room 10
Bouret Building
San Juan

Use
Telephone 447

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is pure, rich milk in powdered form. By merely adding water you have a milk of uniform purity and known food value.

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Most convenient Home for residents of Porto Rico while in New York City. Our Automobile will meet your steamer and convey you to the hotels by reservation.

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My Paris Green is PURE, it carries 100 0/0 of kick to the insects it is intended for. The price is right. If you need a wire fence, investigate ours, it is all fence, the joints are electrically welded, not twisted, and all the weight is fence, not joints. That makes it a cheap fence, and it is ornamental as well. The Government buys it, farmers buy it, contractors buy it, why don't you? Let us show you a good, ornamental fence that will last a life time

If your old felt roofs needs a little work on it, see my asphalt paint circular, let us send you one

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San Juan.