

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
 RECORDS BUREAU
 PANAMA CANAL
 FILE FEB 28 1925 OUT
 80-a-15

THE PANAMA CANAL
 PERIODICAL REFERENCE FORM

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE FOLLOWING:

Clipping
 Excerpt

article in The Star and Herald

Dated

FEB 28 1924

S FRENZIED INDIANS PANAMA HOSTILITIES

MINISTER CONFERS WITH TRIBAL CHIEFS ON ISLAND OF CARTI

**WON'T FIGHT
 IF TROOPS DO
 NOT ATTACK**

**Cessation of Hostilities Follows
 Warning to Obey Laws of
 Panama**

U. S. WILL NOT AID INDIANS

**San Blas Tribes Told American
 Government Will Not Fight
 For Them**

Following a lengthy interview between United States Minister John G. South and San Blas Indian Chieftains at Carti yesterday, the Indians promised Dr. South they would stop all fighting providing the Panaman forces do not attack them. This information was received late last night in a radio message from Sub-Secretary of Foreign Af-

airs Ricardo J. Morales aboard the U. S. S. Cleveland, anchored off San Blas. The message was addressed to the Panaman Government.

During his interview, Dr. South advised the Indian Chiefs to uphold the laws of Panama. He told them the United States Government would not help them in any conflict with Panaman forces.

Troops Are Landed
 Dr. South went ashore on Carti to confer with the Indians. None of the Indians have gone aboard the U. S. S. Cleveland, according to the dispatches.

Yesterday morning President Rodolfo Chiari received a wireless from Secretary of Government and Justice Carlos L. Lopez stating that the Panaman troops on the tug "La Isla" reached Porvenir at 9 a. m. While the Panaman forces are at Porvenir, the Cleveland, with Minister South and other officials aboard, is at Carti, where Marsh and the Indians are making their headquarters.

No Clash with Indians
 Dr. Lopez's message to the President states that the troops took possession of Porvenir without any resistance, the Indians having all withdrawn. The troops will remain encamped at Porvenir awaiting instructions from the President.

The Indians burned all the thatched houses at Porvenir but had no time to burn the Government buildings, Dr. Lopez's radio-gram states.

No information regarding the number of killed and wounded has been wirelessly in, according to Panaman Government officials here.

*Noted
 Mitchell*

THE PANAMA CANAL
PERIODICAL REFERENCE FORM

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
RECORDS SECTION
IN FILE MAR 5 1925 OUT
10-a-15

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE FOLLOWING:

MAR 5 1925

Clipping
Excerpt

of article in The Star and Herald

Dated

TROUBLE AT SAN BLAS IS ALL SETTLED

Agreement Signed Between Indian Chiefs and Panaman Authorities Whereby Status Quo Ante Will Be Resumed, Wireless to Pres- ident Says.

Tribesmen Agree to Return Arms and Ammu- nitions Pillaged from Police Headquarters on Island of Porvenir.—Will Respect Panaman Officials Hereafter.

An agreement was reached at a conference between Indian chieftains and Panaman officials on the Island of Porvenir yesterday, which puts an end to the San Blas rebellion without resort to the use of arms, according to wireless advices received last night by President Rodolfo Chiari.

The satisfactory solution of the difficult San Blas Indian problem was reached through the tactful and intelligent course followed by the President and his advisers with the collaboration of United States Minister John G. South, who signed the agreement as witness.

News of the settlement was received in a radiogram from the U. S. S. Cleveland, addressed to the President of the Republic and signed by Carlos L. Lopez, Secretary of Government and Justice, and Horacio F. Alfaro, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, both of whom at-

tended the conference at Porvenir.
Conference at Porvenir

The radiogram says: "We conferred today with the Indian chieftains of Carr, Rio Azucar, Urgandi, Tigre, Nargana, Milatafo, Napagan, Nicanique, Arritupu, Playon Chico, Tupile, Tantupu and Nargantupu. All these chieftains are ready to observe a peaceful and friendly attitude although they complain bitterly of previous abuses committed against them.

After prolonged explanations on this and on the purposes of the government, they agreed to return to a peaceful life respecting the officials and laws of the Republic of Panama and to return all arms taken from public buildings and police stations as well as all private property in their possession.

"The government consents to permit them to keep their shotguns for hunting and will maintain in San Blas all the officials necessary to support its authority and maintain order wherever necessary. But will not oppose the cooperation of Indian chiefs to maintain in order among themselves, if being understood that they will do so intelligently and with the necessary respect for their companions.

Education Not Obligatory
The government will not compel them by force to accept the establishment of public schools and furthermore will protect Indians regarding the use of their native dress and their customs according to them in this respect the same rights and privileges that are accorded to all other citizens of the Republic. But the Indians on their part accept the obligation to respect those other Indians who might prefer to follow our customs and obtain the benefits of public instruction as is accorded by the government of Panama to all citizens.

Investigation Under Way
"Narciso Navas and one of the Indians acted as interpreters.

"United States Minister South signed with us as a witness of the agreement reached.

"We have decided to visit all the Islands tomorrow morning to obtain the adhesion of the Indian chiefs who were unable to attend the meeting at Porvenir.

"After the agreement was signed Judge Francisco de la Ossa of the Superior Court initiated a formal investigation regarding the participation that Mr. Marsh might have had in the Indian movement; thus far no incriminating evidences against him have been obtained. (signed) Lopez, Secretary of Government and Justice.—Alfaro, Secretary of Foreign Affairs."

Ricard O. Marsh's real purposes and ideas regarding the "white Indians," rubber projects and other questions are clearly indicated in an article written by him and published in the March 1925 issue of the "World's Work Magazine." The article follows:

(BY R. O. MARSH)

Two years ago, in the jungle of Darien, at a little frontier settlement named Yavisa, I was bargaining with the Negroid Indian chief of the village for a crew to take me up the Chucunaque River, when I saw three Indian girls appear from behind a hut, cross the village street, and disappear behind another hut on the other side. My