

TREATY WITH THE SULTAN OF SULU.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

IN RESPONSE TO RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF JANUARY 24, 1900, COPY OF THE REPORT AND ALL ACCOMPANYING PAPERS OF BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. BATES IN RELATION TO THE NEGOTIATION OF A TREATY OR AGREEMENT MADE BY HIM WITH THE SULTAN OF SULU ON THE 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

FEBRUARY 1, 1900.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of January 24, 1900, I transmit herewith "a copy of the report and all accompanying papers of Brig. Gen. John C. Bates in relation to the negotiation of a treaty or agreement made by him with the Sultan of Sulu on the 20th day of August, 1899,"

I reply to the request in said resolution for further information, that the payments of money provided for by the agreement will be made from the revenues of the Philippine Islands unless Congress shall otherwise direct. Such payments are not for specific services, but are a part of the consideration moving to the Sulu tribe or nation under the agreement, and they have been stipulated for, subject to the action of Congress, in conformity with the practice of this Government from the earliest times in its agreements with the various Indian nations occupying and governing portions of territory subject to the sovereignty of the United States.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
February 1, 1900.

REPORT AND ACCOMPANYING PAPERS
OF
BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. BATES

IN RELATION TO

THE NEGOTIATION OF A TREATY OR AGREEMENT MADE BY
HIM WITH THE SULTAN OF SULU ON THE
20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., July 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit copies of instructions issued to Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V., to proceed to Jolo and make endeavor to formulate an agreement on the part of the United States Government with the Sultan of the Jolo Archipelago and his datos whereby peace with the Moros of that section can be maintained and the foundation laid for the development of a government which will be mutually beneficial to the interests of all parties concerned. They, with the accompanying memoranda, show conditions.

Since their preparation I have learned that the Sultan has visited the post of Jolo, and that the interview which followed, while not satisfactory in all particulars, still is encouraging.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. V., Military Governor.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., July 3, 1899.

GENERAL: In compliance with orders this day issued, directing you to proceed to the Jolo Archipelago, there to execute specific instructions to be communicated by the department commander, you will pro-

ceed as soon as practicable to the United States military station of Jolo, on the island of that name, and there place yourself in communication with the Sultan of Jolo, who is believed to be at Siasi, where he was sojourning when the last information concerning him was received.

You are hereby appointed and constituted an agent on the part of the United States military authorities in the Philippines to discuss, enter into negotiations, and perfect, if possible, a written agreement, of character and scope as hereinafter explained, with the Sultan, which, upon approval at these headquarters and confirmation by the supreme executive authority of the United States, will prescribe and control the future relations, social and political, between the United States Government and the inhabitants of the archipelago.

The written memoranda herewith furnished you—which mention cursorily and very briefly the past political status and recent history of those people, in so far as their domestic and political relations with other nations are concerned; which present suggestions and recommendations, contained in the remarks and speculations of persons who have been personally acquainted with them, as to the proper policy of control or supervision which should be adopted by the United States in its dealings with their native authorities; which give the extent and results of contact and relationship with them thus far developed on the part of the United States through its military agency established in the port of Jolo—will enable you to understand the character and difficulties of the labor with which you are charged.

By reference to these memoranda you will perceive that in your discussions with the Sultan and his datos the question of sovereignty will be forced to the front, and they will undoubtedly request an expression of opinion thereon, as they seem to be impressed apparently with the belief that the recent Spanish authorities, with whom they were in relationship, have transferred full sovereignty of the islands to them. The question is one which admits of easy solution, legally considered, since by the terms of treaties or protocols between Spain and European powers (those referred to in the memoranda) Spanish sovereignty over the archipelago is conceded.

Under the agreement between Spain and the Sultan and datos of July, 1878, the latter acknowledged Spanish sovereignty in the entire archipelago of Jolo and agreed to become loyal Spanish subjects, receiving in consideration certain specific payments in money. The sovereignty of Spain, thus established and acknowledged by all parties in interest, was transferred to the United States by the late Paris treaty. The United States has succeeded to all the rights which Spain held in the archipelago, and its sovereignty over the same is an established fact. But the inquiry arises as to the extent to which that sovereignty can be applied under the agreement of 1878 with the Moros. Sovereignty, of course, implies full power of political control, but is not incompatible with concessionary grants between sovereign and subject. The Moros acknowledged, through their accepted chiefs, Spanish sovereignty and their subjection thereto, and that nation in turn conferred upon their chiefs certain powers of supervision over them and their affairs. The kingly prerogatives of Spain, thus abridged by solemn concession, have descended to the United States, and conditions existing at the time of transfer should remain. The Moros are entitled to enjoy the identical privileges which they possessed at the time of transfer, and to continue to enjoy them until abridged or modified by future mutual agreement between them and the United States, to which they

owe loyalty, unless it becomes necessary to invoke the exercise of the supreme powers of sovereignty to meet emergencies. You will therefore acquaint yourself thoroughly with the terms of the agreement of 1878 and take them as a basis for your directed negotiations.

Possibly you will discover that the Sultan and datos are laboring under the mistaken impression that Spain, upon withdrawing recently her military forces from the islands, reconveyed sovereignty to them. This claim on their part is mentioned in the memorandum citing the action of the United States troops at Jolo, and may be seriously entertained by them because of the reported Spanish action in placing them in possession of Siasi accompanied by promises to likewise turn over Jolo. If they seriously entertain such an illusion it will require tact and adroitness to dispel it, and a discussion of the United States' benevolent intentions, and its wish to establish friendly relations with them in order to carry out those intentions, should precede any decided attempt at correction. The territorial extent of the Jolo Archipelago, as authoritatively established, is set out in the accompanying memoranda in all essential particulars, except as to the island of Basilan, where Spain maintained an important naval station, which is still in existence though not yet in United States actual possession. You will make inquiry with regard to this island and ascertain if the Sultan claims any authority over it, conceding nothing, however, on the point as to right of absolute control on the part of the United States.

The naval station is closely connected with Zamboanga, over which and the adjacent country Spain exercised complete supervision. The Sultan and datos have exacted tribute from Cagayan-Jolo and Balabac, and in fact from southern Palawan; also when possible from other islands which Spain owned absolutely for more than three hundred years. Hence the fact of taking tribute is not proof of a legal right to do so. Palawan and Balabac are not considered to be portions of the archipelago, though it may not be policy to attempt to determine with the Sultan, at present, any question of ownership which may arise in discussion. Spain maintained a governor in Palawan, and shore accessories, such as a light-house, etc., with some form of supervisory government in Balabac. The United States' demands with regard to these islands will be announced when the result of practical investigation now being pursued is ascertained. It may be well, therefore, to avoid presenting this matter to the Sultan, or his representatives, in these directed preliminary negotiations, and should he advance it policy, dictates that time should be requested to arrive at a knowledge of facts.

It is greatly desired by the United States, for the sake of the individual improvement and social advancement of the Moros, and for the development of the trade and agriculture of the islands in their interests, also for the welfare of both the United States and Moros, that mutual friendly and well-defined relations be established. If the Sultan can be made to give credit to, and fully understand the intentions of the United States, the desired result can be accomplished. The United States will accept the obligations of Spain under the agreement of 1878 in the matter of money annuities, and in proof of sincerity you will offer as a present to the Sultan and datos \$10,000 (Mexican), with which you will be supplied before leaving for Jolo; the same to be handed over to them respectively in amounts agreeing with the ratio of payments made to them by the Spanish Government for their declared services. From the 1st of September next and thereafter the United States will pay to them regularly the sums promised by Spain in its agreement of 1878, and in any subsequent promises of which proof can be furnished.

The United States will promise, in return for the concessions to be hereinafter mentioned, not to interfere with but to protect the Moros in the free exercise of their religion and customs, social and domestic, and will respect the rights and dignities of the Sultan and his advisers. It promises not to interfere in their affairs of internal economy and political administration further than to respond to their requests for assistance, or to render supervisory action through advice and instruction in those special features of administration connected with the development of trade and agricultural resources, and the methods of conducting and employing the same for the improvement and efficiency of government. It agrees to insure to the Sultan and his people the enjoyment of these rights and privileges against all foreign nations, and will declare all trade of the Sultan and his people with any portion of the Philippine Islands, conducted under the American flag, free, unlimited, and undutiable. It demands, of course, the right to exercise control over the places within its actual occupation.

In return for these promised assurances, the Sultan and his chiefs, acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States, should stipulate to permit that Government to occupy and control such points in the islands as the execution of the obligations which it assumes makes necessary, whether for naval or military operations against foreign aggression, or to disperse attempted piratical excursions. They should agree to accept and fly on all occasions, and continuously, the American flag, as the emblem and proof of United States sovereignty. They should promise to give a loyal support to the United States to maintain the integrity and peace of the archipelago, not to permit acts of piracy by their people on its waters, and to assist the United States Government to suppress and abolish this crime by whomsoever attempts to commit it, whether American, inhabitant, or alien. They should agree to deliver to the United States authorities for trial and punishment all persons, other than those of their own people, whom they arrest on the charge of committing crimes or misdemeanors. They should stipulate to prohibit the purchase by or the delivery to their people of rifles or war materials, as the possession of them has a tendency to stir up strife among their separate communities and to destroy the peace of the islands, which for the welfare of all parties concerned should be maintained.

Should the Sultan and his datos request assistance by way of instruction, through competent American representatives, to improve port regulations and conveniences in the interest of commerce, or to build up agriculture and increase merchantable products in the islands, or to instruct the rising generation of Moros in industrial and mechanical pursuits through the medium of schools or practical appliances, the United States will gladly respond. It will endeavor to select the proper individuals to go among and associate with them to impart constant valuable information in all such matters—the necessities of which for the growth in riches and the well-being of all inhabitants of the islands should be impressed upon the Sultan and his principal advisers.

All these, and other subjects of minor significance which will suggest themselves to you in the progress of the negotiations when conditions will be better understood, are for your consideration and appropriate action.

Any agreement which you may be able to effect will be of force only upon approval and ratification by superior authority, and this must be distinctly understood and so stated in the instrument. The agreement

will be subject to future modifications by the mutual consent of all parties in interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. V., Military Governor.

Gen. J. C. BATES,

United States Volunteers, Manila, P. I.

[Confidential.]

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., July 11, 1899.

GENERAL: Referring to instructions of the 3d instant in the matter of the directed conference having in view the execution of an agreement with the Sultan of Jolo, it is considered expedient to modify slightly in certain particulars those instructions and to state somewhat more specifically objects which it is desired to attain.

By an investigation of the records in the Manila archives to discover the meaning and extent of certain stipulations in the agreements made from time to time by and between the Spanish authorities and the Sultan which establish conditions of trade in the archipelago and announce the status of the Sultan, it is discovered that these conditions and status are ever varying, and it can not be ascertained, in fact it is a conclusion to be drawn from the records, that Spain never announced nor conceived a definite fixed policy of control over the archipelago which looked to improvement and permanency.

Its frequent recorded actions seem to have been the result of a desire to temporarily meet difficulties growing out of some strained relationship with the Moros existing at the time, accompanied by the evident fixed purpose to maintain a sufficient number of troops in the archipelago to show to Europe that occupation in fact which would demonstrate Spanish sovereignty. By no other conclusion can the varying stipulations of executed agreements between Spain and the Moros be accounted for. They are not explained in any recorded correspondence, and conditions existing at the dates they were entered into warrant the belief at which we have arrived. It will be seen that the Sultan and his datos are at one time given all revenues; that Spain permits the Sultan to collect all the revenues at ports in actual Spanish occupation, notwithstanding its treaties with European powers permit it to levy duties at such ports, and that Spain's entire action deprives it of money receipts, but imposes upon her continual heavy expenditures for only simple nominal occupation of a few ports. Neither has Spain attempted to lay the foundation for any reforms looking to the future collection of revenues to meet any of this outlay, whether by the development of trade or improvement of natural resources. The pursuit of such a policy, if policy it can be called, is suicidal to the interests of the supervising country and the interests of the people supervised.

The United States should seek to adopt a policy which, if devoid of immediate national benefit, promises beneficial results both in the matter of revenue (that is, revenue to meet the necessary outlaying expenditures) and at the same time will be attended by the improvement of the educational and social conditions of the inhabitants and the development of their country in trade and agricultural resources—that is, a policy which will be mutually advantageous to all parties concerned.

It is therefore important to make somewhat more specific the former instructions and to modify them in certain particulars, as follows:

It is quite important that the United States shall occupy the principal distributing centers of trade, to build up and develop a revenue, and to supervise that development. This the Spanish treaties with foreign powers permit. Siasi should be occupied by our troops at no distant day, and two or three other important points. This necessity you will keep in view in your negotiations, and will show the Sultan the blessings which would be conferred upon his people by intelligent establishment and development.

In declaring "all trade of the Sultan and his people with any portion of the Philippine Islands, conducted under the American flag, free, unlimited, and undutiable," care must be taken to guard against the possibility of the introduction of foreign commerce into the archipelago and thence into other Philippine ports without paying the prescribed duties. It is only the products of the archipelago which can have the benefits of inter island commerce.

While the Sultan might be supported and may receive revenue from certain avenues, pearl fisheries, etc., which he is now enjoying, there should be some understanding as to future revenues to be derived from a newly constructed and increasing trade in foreign products. Negotiations should look to the establishment of a financial and commercial system based upon modern methods, which, not destructively antagonistic to present conditions, can be developed upon lines consistent with modern practices.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. V., Military Governor.

Gen. J. C. BATES,

United States Volunteers, Manila, P. I.

[No. 1.—Memorandum in connection with treaties, etc., between the Sultan of Jolo and Spanish authorities.]

MEMORANDUM.

It appears that a treaty was made between the Spanish Government and the Sultan of Jolo on September 23, 1836. The terms of that treaty are not known, as no copy has been secured.

Another treaty between Spain and the Sultan, together with his datos, some eleven in number, was entered into April 19, 1851—forty-eight years ago.

A third treaty between the same parties was entered into on July 20, 1878—twenty-one years ago.

In the treaty of April 19, 1851, there were seventeen articles. The Sultan gave adhesion to Spain, promised to assist in wiping out piracy, to use the Spanish flag exclusively, agreed not to build fortifications, and not to buy or use firearms without permission of Spain. Spain promised to respect their religion and customs, to confer royalty upon them, and to confirm rights of succession upon reigning families; also to secure the authority of the Sultan and to promote traffic between him and the Spanish stations, allowed the Sultan to give passports, and agreed to pay him \$1,500 a year and \$600 to each of his three datos yearly.

In the treaty of July 20, 1878, the Sultan and his datos acknowledged Spanish sovereignty and promised to become loyal citizens. Spain was to give to the Sultan yearly \$2,400, \$700 to one of his datos and \$600 to four others. The Sultan was authorized to collect taxes from foreign commercial vessels doing traffic in ports occupied by Spain; also to communicate direct with the captain-general; also to give licenses for portable muzzle-loading guns; also to give passports; and promised to do what he could to stop piracy. Spain agreed that he and his people should be permitted the free exercise of their religion and customs. There was a mutual agreement that Catholic missionaries might reside in any place in Jolo, and that the Moros would give up all Christian prisoners. The Sultan agreed to use the Spanish flag.

Spain endeavored to control the trade of foreign nations with the archipelago of Sulu, established a port at Zamboanga, and issued a decree that all vessels engaged in trade in the archipelago should first touch at Zamboanga. Under this decree trouble arose between Spain, Great Britain, and Germany, and the result was that on March 11, 1877, those Governments united in a protocol agreeing to the complete freedom of trade for all foreign vessels in the archipelago of Jolo, the vessels being no longer required to touch at Zamboanga or any other designated point for the purpose of taking out navigation permits; that is, free trade and commerce were granted all nations with the archipelago of Jolo.

On March 7, 1885, another protocol was entered into by the above-named Governments as the result of negotiations carried on between these respective Governments during the years 1881-82, which resulted in a protocol between these respective Governments, dated March 7, 1885. This protocol consisted of six articles, under the first of which the Governments of Great Britain and Germany recognized the sovereignty of Spain over the places effectively occupied, as well as over those places not yet occupied, of the archipelago of Jolo. In the second article the archipelago of Jolo is defined as comprising all the islands which are found between the western extremity of the island of Mindanao on the one side and the continent of Borneo and the island of Paragua on the other side, with the exception of those indicated in article 3 of the protocol. These excepted islands, as stated in article 3, are the islands of Balanbangan, Baganey, and Malawali, as well as all of those islands comprised within a zone of three maritime leagues from the coast, and which formed part of the territories administered by the company styled "The British North Borneo Company;" and article 2 further cites as follows: "It is understood that the islands of Balabac and the Cagayan-Jolo form part of the archipelago."

In the fourth article the Spanish Government engaged to carry out the stipulations of articles 1, 2, and 3 of the protocol of March 11, 1877, which were: First, that the commerce and the direct traffic of vessels of the subjects of Great Britain, Germany, and other powers with the archipelago of Jolo and in all parts thereof are declared as free, together with the right of fishing. That Spain could not prevent the subjects of Great Britain, Germany, and the other powers from freely repairing to the archipelago, or from one point of it to another indiscriminately, or thence to any other part of the world, touching at pleasure at any point in the archipelago or elsewhere; that Spain could not require any dues to be paid or permission to be obtained, but must permit a free importation and exportation of all kinds of merchandise without exception, except at such places as are occupied by Spain, and that in all places not effectively occupied by her neither the vessels nor the subjects of the above-named powers nor their merchandise shall be submitted to any tax or duties or payments whatever, nor to any regulations, sanitary or otherwise.

That in those places in the archipelago occupied by Spain she shall be able to establish taxes and regulations, sanitary or otherwise, during effective occupation, she engaging to maintain in those places the establishments and employees necessary for the needs of commerce and for the application of regulations which she might make. That in the places occupied Spain will not introduce taxes or duties greater than those fixed by the Spanish tariffs between Spain and any other power, nor shall it in these places put in force any exceptional regulations.

Should Spain occupy other places in Jolo, then there will be no objection to the application of the same rules in force at places already occupied, these regulations not to take effect until after a period of six months, dating from an official publication in the journals of Madrid and Manila; still, no vessel of any foreign power would become obliged to touch at any place of occupation, either in going to or returning from a place not occupied. Under article 5 of this treaty Great Britain promised entire freedom of commerce and navigation, without distinction of flag, in the territory of North Borneo.

[No. 1a.—Treaty of 1836 between the Sultan of Jolo and the Spanish Government.—Translation.]

TREATY OF 1836 WITH THE SULTAN OF JOLO.

Capitulations regulating dues to be paid by Jolo vessels in Manila and Zamboanga, and by Spanish vessels in Jolo, which tariff may not be changed except by a new agreement.

ARTICLE 1. Jolo vessels with proper licenses which go to Manila may import products of the islands subject to the service of the Sultan, paying a consumption tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

ART. 2. Wax and cocoa will be admitted on deposit in the Manila custom-house at 1 per cent; but if these two articles be imported they will pay, as established, 14 per cent.

ART. 3. Jolo vessels trading in Zamboanga will pay 1 per cent duty on the products of the islands subject to the Sultan.

ART. 4. All these dues will be paid to the Spanish protector government in silver, at the established value.

ART. 5. Spanish vessels in Jolo will pay the following dues, in merchandise:

	Pesos.
Three masters from Manila with Chinese passengers	2,000
Three masters from Manila without passengers	1,800
Brigantine from Manila with Chinese passengers	1,500
Brigantine from Manila without passengers	1,300
Sloop from Manila with Chinese passengers	1,400
Sloop from Manila without passengers	1,200
Pontin from Manila with Chinese passengers	1,400
Pontin from Manila without passengers	1,200
Galley from Manila or Philippine ports with cargo of rice, sugar, and saguran	300
Philippine galley with woven goods	500

ART. 6. These dues assigned to Spanish vessels will be paid in merchandise at the valuation given in the following tariff, of which one-half may be selected by the Government of the Sultan from the merchandise composing the cargo and one-half in goods selected by the captain on the same valuation. Articles not included in the list may not be demanded of the captain, nor may he give them in payment:

Merchandise.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Pesos.</i>
Rice	Per laga	2.00
Sugar	Per loaf	5.00
Cocoanut oil	Per tinaja	6.50
Spangles	Per thousand	1.00
Ordinary cambaya	do	9.00
Corancali cloth	Per piece	11.00
Black and blue shirting	Per piece of 11 yards	4.50
White coquillo	Per piece	6.50
White shirting per piece of 22 yards	do	16.00
Jobal de Carraclan	do	26.00
Cacha	do	4.00
Coleta cloth	do	1.00
Smooth muslin of 12 yards	do	10.00
Worked muslin	do	5.00
Colored muslin of 12 yards	do	15.00
Rice	do	1.00
Costa handkerchiefs	Per piece	11.00
Ordinary cambaya cloth	do50
Ordinary prints	Per dozen	3.00
Wool	Per piece	6.00
Common wools	do	5.00
Flowered cambrics	do	9.00

ART. 7. Jolo vessels found trading in ports without license, or which may commit any fraud, will be held as smugglers by the Spanish coast-guard laws.

Spanish sloops and galleys which manifest in Jolo a cargo of Philippine produce, and in reality bring woven goods for import, shall be fined 500 Jolo value, of which sum two-thirds shall go to the Sultan and one-third to the royal treasury of the protecting Spanish Government.

ART. 8. In case the import duty in Manila or Zamboanga on any product of the Jolo Islands be reduced to a less amount than the established rate, the Spanish Government will make a reduction in such a manner that the Jolo vessels will always pay less, as is agreed.

In case the Sultan of Jolo charges any foreign vessel lower duties than these designated for the Spaniards, either by impost or a reduction in the valuation of the articles used in payment, the Sultan binds himself to make reduction until the banner of Her Catholic Majesty is privileged in similar manner as agreed.

LAST ARTICLE. If the text of this capitulation does not agree in both languages, the literal sense of the Spanish will govern.

Palace of Jolo, September 22, 1836, which is the 14th of the Moon Innadil-Agil of 1252.

SULTAN MAHAMAD-DIAMALUL-QUIRAM.
JOSE MARIA HALCON.

Don Pedro Antonio Salazar Salazar Castillo y Varona, Knight of the Cross, and member of the Royal and Military Order of Hermenegildo, decorated with several crosses for distinction in war; of Her Majesty's council, brigadier of infantry, vice-governor of the Philippine Islands, and subinspector-general of the troops of Her Majesty in these domains, in charge of the government *pro tem.*; captain-general, president of the royal audience, of the subdelegation of the royal revenue of posts, of the royal vice-patronage, of the general direction of the troops, and the admiralty.

Whereas, having examined the preceding capitulation, drawn up in nine articles, which determine the duties to be paid by Jolo vessels in Manila and Zamboanga, and Spanish vessels in Jolo, which have been agreed to and signed in Jolo the 23d of September last past by both parties, to wit: As representative of the Government of Spain, Capt. Jose Maria Halcon, of the royal navy, special envoy, fully authorized by this supreme government and captaincy-general; and as the representative of the Government of Jolo, the very excellent Sultan Mahamad-Diamalul-Quiram and twelve principal datos, and they being in form, and convenient to the subjects of each Government,

Therefor, making use of the high faculties conceded to the supreme government and captaincy-general of the Philippines, I hereby approve and ratify the same with the following modifications:

First. The duty of 2½ per cent stipulated in article 1 for Jolo vessels which come to Manila is reduced to 2 per cent.

Second. In order to avoid doubt in regard to article 4 it is understood that the respective duties of 2½ per cent in Manila and Zamboanga will be charged on the tariff valuations at present or which may hereafter be in force in either city.

And with these modifications, or explanations, I promise, in the name of Her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain, to comply and to cause to be exactly complied with all herein stipulated which is to be performed by the Government of Her Majesty.

And in faith whereof I sign this ratification, and seal it with the seal of my coat of arms, countersigned by the secretary of Her Majesty in this supreme government and captaincy-general in the royal palace of Manila the 20th day of January, 1837.

PEDRO ANTONIO SALAZAR.

JOSE MARIA CAMBRONERO.

Carbonero

[No. 2.—Memorandum—Containing a brief history of the archipelago of Jolo, in connection with its treaty relations with Spain, etc., and offering certain suggestions with reference to securing a treaty between the Sultan of Jolo and the United States.]

MEMORANDUM.

In conferring with the Sultan it will be well to speak of the terms made in 1842 by the Sultan Mahamed and Commander Wilkes of the United States Navy, which permitted Americans to trade in the archipelago, thus referring to the friendly relations which have so long existed between the Sultan's people and the people of the United States.

It appears that in 1759 Dalrymple, representing the East India Company, visited Jolo and made a treaty with the Sultan. During the next year (while war between Great Britain and Spain was being waged) a Spanish fleet with 2,000 men attacked Jolo and was repulsed with heavy loss. In 1762 another fleet with 10,000 men was also repulsed. At that time Dalrymple returned to Jolo, made a treaty with the Sultan, securing the island of Balanbangan off North Borneo coast, also Sabah and South Palawan, in consideration of the release of the Sultan from Manila, who was confined there at the time and was restored to Sulu by Great Britain. But the Moros shortly thereafter, unmindful of their treaty, treacherously retook Balanbangan, holding it for a time.

In 1877 the Spaniards, succeeding in destroying the Sultan's capital, on the north side of the island of Jolo, and forcing him (Mahamed Jamal) to sign a capitulation, established the walled town of Jolo. The treaty of 1877 between the Sultan and Spain was then negotiated, under which, however, as a matter of fact, the Spaniards never attempted to deprive the Sultan of the administration of the island. The Spanish Government visited the Sultan once each year, but the Sultan never returned the visit. The latter established a new capital at Maibun, on the south side of the island of Jolo, where the Sultan levies duties on all merchandise imported. Subsequently Spain established three other ports—one at Siasi and two in the Twaitwai group of islands—this more to show Europe effective occupation than for administrative or trading purposes. This show or display of occupation is not now of any importance, as in the protocol of 1885 Great Britain and Germany have recognized Spanish sovereignty.

In addition to its territories of North Borneo and Jolo, the Sultan has received tribute from the island of Cagayan-Jolo, also from the south-

ern portion of the Palawan Islands, where he has been represented by a dato. Three or four points on the Palawan Islands have recently been occupied by Spain. They do not strictly belong to the Philippines, still they come to the United States under the late treaty cessions.

In 1881 the old Sultan, Mahamed Jamal, died and was succeeded by his son, Budderoodhim, who died in 1884, and whose brother, Amirul-kiram, succeeded, with the Sultana mother as regent. As in the case of the first son, the Spaniards demanded that he go to Manila to be installed, which the Sultan refused to do, as the treaty of 1878 did not compel it. Spain thereupon attempted to install a pretender, a dato (Aliuddin) who was the Sultan's half-brother. He was too weak to maintain himself and the Spaniards put up Dato Haroon, who, with the help of Spain, destroyed the Sultan's capital at Maibun and compelled the Sultan to retire to North Borneo. Through the action of his people, however, Spain was obliged to restore him. This Sultan now occupies a peculiar position. He has acknowledged the sovereignty of Spain as regards his Jolo territory, and his relations with that Government are those of protection rather than annexation. As far as North Borneo is concerned, his agreement with the North Borneo Company compels him to submit any dispute between him and the company to the British Government. His position in Jolo is not in any wise affected by his relations with the North Borneo Company. He is the oldest surviving son of the Sultan Mahamed Jamal, who ceded the North Borneo territory and was elected Sultan with all due formality, and can therefore claim independent recognition on the part of Great Britain.

Last summer the Sultan applied to President McKinley for American protection, and Spain under the Paris treaty has ceded the Jolo Islands to the United States. As far as the Philippine Islands proper are concerned Spain has held them absolutely for three centuries and can cede all sovereign rights therein, but as regards the Jolo Archipelago the case is different. Under the capitulation of 1877, coupled with the purely nominal occupation on the part of Spain, the Spanish rights there are rather those of suzerainty than sovereignty, notwithstanding the recognition of Spanish sovereignty by the European governments. Hence the Sultan's request for protection and not annexation is reasonable. The condition of affairs makes the case a delicate one to be handled with tact. The Sultan and chiefs are influenced by argument which appeals to their self-interests, and if imbued with confidence in the good intentions of the United States might be easily managed. They are not very careful in keeping treaty stipulations. It is held that the Jolo Archipelago is in a position analogous to the status of the Malay Peninsula in 1858, which entered into a treaty of alliance and friendship with the East India Company.

In the Queen's proclamations announcing sovereignty over India are found the following words:

We hereby announce to the native princes of India that treaties made under authority of the East India Company are accepted and will be maintained. We desire no extension of possessions and while we will not permit aggressions we shall not sanction encroachments. We will respect the rights and dignity of native princes as herein, and we desire that they as well as our own subjects should enjoy the prosperity and official assurance of acknowledgment which can only be secured by peace.

In the Malay states the internal disorders of 1873 led to a request for the assistance of British residents and the eventual extension of British protection over them. Now the revenues are collected and the civil affairs administered by British officers and a civil list is set apart for the maintenance of the Rajah and his chiefs who constitute the advisory

council and are consulted on all matters concerning customs and religion of the people. Under this protection great prosperity has been attained, slavery has been gradually abolished, annexation has not been solicited, and no immediate change in the political situation is likely to occur.

Formerly the Sultan and his datos received one-fourth of the plunder taken by piracy, but when the profits of piracy ceased they lost their main source of income and taxed the people in order to keep up their establishments. This has not decreased the loyalty of the people, although there is no real security among them for property and consequently no sustained industry. As soon as an inhabitant acquires property his chief is apt to take it from him. The English remedy for this state of things has been a subsidy to the chiefs and their councils and their retention in authority under the supervision of a resident British magistrate, all fines going into the colonial treasury. This policy was supplemented by the establishment of industrial schools. The first step in Jolo should be the assurance to the Sultan of an income sufficient to support his prestige as the head of an ancient line and a descendent of the prophet. This, together with duties on imports landed at his capital (Miambung) and tribute from other islands and tithes on shells and pearls, etc., might be sufficient. It is said that the Sultan's income is notoriously deficient and his desire for American protection is to attract planters to the islands, sell lands, and increase internal trade and imports. The presence of a few American white planters might be desirable, but any wholesale alienation of lands would not be beneficial to the people. The Sultan holds the land as trustee for the people and any free subject can inclose any unoccupied patch, and as long as he cultivates it can claim it as his own. Cultivation, however, is limited to raising a bare subsistence.

Slavery of every degree known to feudal service exists, and the free men do not work for wages either in agriculture or in the fisheries. They are averse to taking wages and placing themselves on a level with slaves. They might be made the landed proprietors. Slavery might be considered and its remedy found in the free birth of all children born after a certain date. The Sultan and his datos can be approached by arguments showing that increased revenues will follow industry and improvements, and if they are promised a good share of the increased revenue, would be amenable to such influences. Under the protection and assistance which the United States will give to them, they might permit representatives of the United States Government to assist them to build up revenue and harbor regulations which would tend greatly to increase their trade with all the world. By right and judicious conduct on the part of the United States Government it might be possible to build up these islands into flourishing and self supporting communities, beneficial to the United States and doubly beneficial to the inhabitants of the islands. In so doing the religion and customs of the inhabitants must not be interfered with. A treaty formulated on these lines would undoubtedly maintain peace.

[No. 3—Memorandum—Brief description of the Jolo Archipelago, and containing report of Captain Pratt, Twenty-third United States Infantry.]

MEMORANDUM.

On May 19, 1899, the two battalions of the Twenty-third Infantry, Capt. E. B. Pratt, commanding, consisting of 19 officers, 2 assistant surgeons, a chaplain, and 733 enlisted men, arrived at Jolo and relieved a Spanish garrison 800 strong. Captain Pratt reports the village of Jolo as adequate only for a good sized garrison, surrounded by loop-holed walls 8 feet high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; population estimated at 400, mostly Chinamen. There is one group of barracks (4 buildings) which will accommodate a battalion; the theater, one company; very small barracks, one company, and an outlying blockhouse, two companies. There are small buildings for a commissary, also a post-office, a school, and a hospital with about 100 beds, and a market. This small-walled fort is known as Jolo. Outside of the walls the Sultan rules, and Spain pays him \$200 per month. Captain Pratt did not find records, furniture, or other material. The revenues he reports at \$184 (Mexican) per month, collected from opium, \$20 for cock fighting, and a small sum from the market.

Small pueblos of the island have datos, who supervise affairs of people, but they are not in perfect harmony with the Sultan. No armament at the fort.

On the 29th of May Captain Pratt reports that the relations of the Moros are apparently assuming a friendly character; that the Sultan sent the secretary of the Sultan to call, the Sultan being absent at Siasi, 30 miles to the south. The Sultan is 30 years of age, and has 1 wife, 13 concubines, and many slaves.

In this report Captain Pratt asks for a gunboat, a steam launch, a barge, 5 telephones, 4 Gatling guns, 4 6-pounder Hotchkiss guns, and a number of United States flags.

In a report made June 22 Captain Pratt says, "No change." Our relations with the Moros are of a very friendly character. The Sultan's brother had returned from Zamboanga, and it is said that he brought back 30 rifles. The Sultan sent a letter to the head men of the district which stated in substance as follows: The Americans have come here in exchange for the Spaniards; they are a different people from the Spaniards, and it will not be good to "jurementado" against them. They did not come to take our lands, religion, or customs. They leave us our laws, and if you love yourselves and your country avoid coming to blows with the Americans, because they are like a matchbox—you strike one and they all go off.

PEARL FISHERIES.

Captain Pratt says these are one of the principal industries of the archipelago. Rough shells are shipped to Sinapore, and a representative of a New York house is located there for the purpose of buying and shipping them direct to New York. The Sultan claims hereditary ownership of all pearl fisheries in the archipelago, and revenues are paid him as follows:

First. All divers deliver to him the largest pearls.

Second. Captain Tiano (Chinaman) pays \$100 per month, and other parties pay the Sultan 10 per cent of all shells found. Chinamen pay taxes for the privilege of fishing on the pearl grounds. Captain Tiano objects to paying his tax, as, under the protocol of 1885, the pearl fisheries are free; that the grounds where the pearl fisheries are conducted are more than 10 miles from the coast and 30 miles from this port. He has been fishing there for five years and has only paid the Sultan taxes for the past six months, although he has paid the Sultan a fine of \$500. Captain Pratt has been unable to obtain much information on this subject, but does not agree with Captain Tiano in his interpretation of the protocol and does not think interference is desirable, but submits question for instructions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Pratt reports trade in horses increasing. *The Carmen* just took 100 horses from the port, paying between \$10 and \$50, Mexican, per head. Resin is an export also, though not previously reported. Captain Pratt says he is employing Moros as far as possible on all Government works, hoping thereby to maintain their friendship; that he intends to visit the Sultana at Miabun on June 24, going in his launch.

Captain Pratt attaches to this report translation of a letter received by him from the Sultana, which reads as follows:

To my brother, the American governor, in charge of the town of Tinange (Jolo), formerly occupied by Spaniards, from his sister, the Sultana Inchi Jamila.

After this greeting, I inform you that our son, the Sultan, on his return from Tiange, has told me all sorts of good things spoken by you to him in his conversation with you. He said you wished to see Miabun and the surrounding country.

I am very grateful that you deem it worth while to have a look at our country and the places in which we live, though they are not worth seeing.

Whenever you would like to visit us let me know; and I would also be pleased if you would bring Eddy (Mr. Schenck) with you.

Please inform me on which day you will come. Even though our house is broken down, I would thank you very much for entering it and making friendship with me and seeking, with God's help, to discover what is best for the future.

In conclusion, I send my best wishes to you.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., August 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V., of his negotiations with the Moros of the Sulu Archipelago (and incidentally with some of those inhabiting the island of Mindanao), together with two originals of an agreement which as agent of the United States Government he effected with them.

The attitude of these people has been the subject of apprehension for several months, and by this agreement I believe that the apprehended pending difficulties are happily adjusted. General Bates's firm and conciliatory course under his instructions, a copy of which is inclosed, is deserving of commendation. He returns this week to Jolo prepared to establish a garrison at Siassi; also a small one in the Tawi Tawi group of islands, after which the proper and necessary notices of United States occupancy will be published, when the collection of customs revenues may be inaugurated.

General Bates will also, on the second trip, take under consideration affairs in Mindanao, and especially at Zamboanga, where I believe a sagacious policy will prevail and hostilities be avoided.

General Bates was materially assisted by Admiral Watson and the officers of his squadron, and to them he has made proper acknowledgments.

I respectfully request that if the agreement inclosed is approved I be furnished with one of the originals, with approval thereon indicated, for file in this office.

Very respectfully,

E. S. OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. V., Military Governor.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

JOLO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *August 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of a journey to Jolo and other islands of the Jolo Archipelago, made in compliance with paragraph 16, Special Orders 179, Headquarters Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, current series, and special instructions from the United States military governor in the Philippine Islands, dated July 3 and 11.

Accompanied by Capt. S. E. Smiley, Fifteenth Infantry, First Lieut. H. M. Reeve, Third Infantry, aid-de-camp, both of my staff, and Dr. Bourns, I sailed from Manila July 12 on transport *Churruca*; stopped at Iloilo to unload stores for that place; arrived at Jolo July 16, and sent a verbal message to the Sultan at Maibun, 12 miles distant, that I was at Jolo and wished to see him.

As no reply was received from the Sultan I wrote him a letter July 18 (Jolo Appendix, N) and requested that he come to Jolo very soon.

On July 19 Dato Rajah Muda (heir apparent and Sultan's oldest brother), Hadji Butu (Sultan's secretary), Habib Mura (Sultan's adviser), and suite called upon me; informed me that the Sultan sent his greetings and begged to be excused, as his religious festivities were just beginning and would keep him in Maibun for several days, but that he would come as soon as the festivities were over. (Jolo Appendix, A).

I informed them that I represented the governor-general of the Philippine Islands, and had come to make definite arrangements with the Sultan, and wished to see him as soon as possible; that the sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago must be understood; that we would not interfere with their religion or customs, but wished to advance their interests in every possible way; that we wanted trade increased, so that they would get better prices for their products, and also that more American goods would be sold here; that we did not expect to take money out of the country after the necessary expenses here were paid; that we wished the friendly relations now existing between the Moros and Americans here to continue always; that in case anything went wrong they should immediately come to Jolo and talk the matter over before beginning to fight, and that the American flag would be used in these islands.

On July 24 and 25 conferences were held here with Rajah Muda, Hadji Butu, and Habib Mura. (Jolo Appendix, B and C.)

The Sultan sent his greetings and stated that he had boils on his neck and arms so that he could not put on his coat, and therefore could not come to see me; that he had had a conference at Maibun with the datos of the island, who agreed to abide by any arrangement he might make with the Americans; that he sent his brother (Rajah Muda) with full power to act for him; that he would recognize the protection of the United States and hoist the American flag, but requested as a favor that he might hoist his own flag alongside of the American flag.

I replied that there was no objection to his having his own flag

(a lower flag), but that the American flag must be supreme, as the two flags were not equal; that we did not want to detract anything from the authority or dignity of the Sultan or his *datos* or to change their government or customs, but that we had to deal with foreign nations, to protect the Moros if interfered with by foreign nations, and to investigate and redress any wrongs committed by the Moros against foreign nations; hence, as we were the responsible party in such cases, our flag must be plainly shown to the world.

As the Sultan seemed unwilling to come to Jolo, had given his brother full power to act for him, and as I understood that Hadji Butu and the Sultan's advisers are the real power in the Sultan's government, I continued negotiations with these representatives of the Sultan.

The principal claims of the Sultan were:

First. That we should not be allowed to occupy any point in the Jolo Archipelago except the town of Jolo, on the island of Jolo, and especially should not be allowed to occupy Siasi.

Second. That he should be allowed to collect duties at all points (especially in Siasi) not occupied by the United States, i. e., everywhere in Jolo Archipelago except the town of Jolo.

First claim—American occupation.—I read from the treaty of 1878 between Spain and the Sultan, Article I: "We acknowledge as indisputable Spanish sovereignty in the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies, etc.," and Article III: "Spain has the right to occupy convenient points in this archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies, etc.;" read them the same text in the proclamation of the governor-general of the Philippines, publishing the treaty, in the Official Manila Gazette and also in "History of Piracy in Mindanao, Jolo, and Borneo, by Vidal, Madrid, 1888"; showed them, by protocol of 1885 between England, Germany, and Spain, that England and Germany recognized the sovereignty of Spain over the whole archipelago; stated that Spain had occupied such points as she found necessary in the archipelago, e. g., Siasi and points in Tawi-Tawi group; that we had taken the place of Spain, and must have the right to go where necessary in order to protect the domain of the Sultan and to fulfill our obligations to foreign nations as well as to the Moros; that at the close of our war with Spain her public property went to us in its then existing condition, and even if she had given back Siasi to the Sultan, she had no right to do so. I explained that our object in occupying these points would not be to injure the Moros, but to develop trade, improve the country, and help the Moros, who would not be the losers thereby.

The secretary (Hadji Butu) produced a document, apparently in the Sulu language, which he said was a copy of treaty of 1878, and in Article III had the word "island" instead of "archipelago," thus giving Spain the right to occupy points in the island of Jolo alone; said Spain had occupied Siasi and Tawi-Tawi with the permission of the Sultan, and had given them back when they abandoned those islands; and that the original copy of the treaty was at Maibun. I requested him to bring this original copy, in order to examine it as to its authenticity, but he has not done so.

Second claim—Collection of duties.—The secretary said the Sultan wished to collect duties at points not occupied by the United States, but especially at Siasi; quoted treaty of 1878, Article IV: "Authority will be given me (Sultan) to collect dues from foreign merchants and vessels trading in points not occupied by the Spanish Government"; that Spain had the right to collect duties at places which she occupied; that the Sultan collected duties in Maibun in 1879 and 1880, and that

his father had collected before him; that the Sultan did not collect any at Siasi during the Spanish occupancy, because he had a special treaty with them making Siasi a free port for thirty years, but that he had collected duties at Siasi after the Spaniards had left.

I told the secretary that I had never heard of any such special treaty; asked him who signed it, when it was made, and whether it was approved by the governor-general of the Philippines; and he replied that it was signed by the governor of Jolo here at the time, did not give any date, said he would bring it here to show me, but has not done so.

I replied that, although Spain had agreed in the treaty of 1878 to allow the Sultan to collect duties at points not occupied by Spain, she had closed the ports and had thus prevented the collection of duties except at points which she occupied; that she had made agreements with England and Germany that duties should be collected only at points which she effectually occupied; had published these agreements to the world, was responsible that they be carried out, and had actually carried them out; that the only time the Sultan had collected duties at any point not occupied by Spain was when he collected at Siasi after the island had been wrongfully turned over to him by Spain; that we had taken the place of Spain and were, therefore, bound by her obligations to limit the collection of duties to points occupied by us; that, if we wished to collect at other points, we must occupy those points and give notice to foreign nations; that, if the Sultan should attempt to collect at any point not occupied by us, England and Germany would call upon us to carry out the agreements made with them by Spain; that we do not expect to collect taxes and take them to the United States, but when the revenue is sufficient to meet expenses we hope to apply whatever is left to building up the country and helping the Moros; that we do not want to interfere with the government of the country, and would be glad, if the Sultan needs them, to furnish people who can show him how to collect taxes more systematically, to conduct business in a modern way, and to improve the country.

I read a proposed agreement of eleven articles (Jolo Appendix, K), had it translated into the Sulu language (Arabic characters), and sent it to the Sultan by a messenger on July 26.

On July 25 Mr. S. A. Korczki, Polish trader from Sandakan, North Borneo, with the small steamer *Labuan*, stopped at Jolo on his way to Mindanao; stated that he knew Dato Mandi, of Zamboanga, very well and would bring him down here on his steamer. On July 28 Korczki brought Dato Mandi and 26 followers to Jolo, having promised that they should be returned to Landang, Island of Sakol, near Zamboanga, in two or three days. Korczki submitted bill for \$216 Mexican, passage money for Dato Mandi and party, which I refused to pay, as he had brought the party here on his own responsibility and had promised to return them in two or three days, thus requiring me to send them back on steamship *Churruca* the following day. I offered to pay Korczki actual expenses incurred in bringing these people here, but he declined to state the amount of actual expenses or to receive anything except the amount claimed as passage money, so I paid him nothing.

Interviews were held July 26 with Panglima Gadung, follower of Dato Mandi (Zamboanga and Basilan Appendix, A), and on July 28 and 29 with Dato Mandi (Zamboanga and Basilan Appendix, B).

Dato Mandi is a man of good presence, dresses in European style, speaks good Spanish, has been to Barcelona, Spain, seems to exercise strong control over his followers, and has impressed me very favorably; seems to have been favorably disposed toward the Spaniards, having

once taken several hundred of his followers to Cebu to help the Spaniards put down an insurrection there; is now favorably disposed toward the United States, and offers to fight Vicente Alvarez, the head of the disaffected element in Zamboanga, or to aid the United States in any other way. He claims control of about 360 miles of the coast of Mindanao, beginning at Dapitan, thence south to Zamboanga, thence north to Point Bangaan; claims control over population of about 20,000, with from three to four thousand fighting men; lives permanently at Zamboanga, but has recently retired to Landang, on island of Sakol (a short distance northeast of Zamboanga), on account of the trouble stirred up by Vicente Alvarez in Zamboanga.

Dato Mandi reports that Alvarez has from 400 to 600 followers (some of whom are deserting him, and he may not have more than 50 in the town of Zamboanga), about 400 rifles, some in bad condition, 7 rapid-fire guns, and 5 heavy guns. Commander Very has been informed that Alvarez has about 19 rapid-fire guns, 3 of 25 mm., 11 of 11 mm., and 5 of 6 mm.; also that Alvarez recovered from shoal water 129 Remington rifles, 4 or 5 Mausers, and considerable ammunition which had been thrown into the water by the Spaniards at the time they evacuated Zamboanga; he also thinks Alvarez has about 5 rapid-fire guns in position, but he can not locate them.

I provided food and shelter for Dato Mandi and party in Jolo, gave him a flag and a present, and sent them home on the *Churruca*, under charge of Lieutenant Reeve, aid-de-camp, who made during the trip some notes on Zamboanga (Zamboanga and Basilan Appendix, C).

On July 29 Lieutenant-Commander Nazro, U. S. N., arrived at Jolo with gunboat *Manila*, from islands of Balabac and Cagayan-Jolo; reported that the natives had attacked the light-house at Balabac and had lost 2 killed, 5 or 6 wounded, and 2 prisoners in the attack (no casualties on our side); that he had left a garrison from the *Manila* at the light-house in order to maintain the light, which is a very important one; that the natives on Cagayan-Jolo seemed well disposed toward us and wished to hoist the American flag. I gave Commander Nazro a flag for them.

On July 30 I had a conference with Dato Calbi (Jolo Appendix, D); previously (July 18) had had a conference with his younger brother, Dato Joakanain.

Dato Joakanain is the most powerful and warlike dato and has the greatest following of any of the datos in the Jolo Archipelago; is of medium height, powerful build, intelligent appearance, manly bearing, and about twenty-seven years of age; is not well disposed toward the Sultan, whom he has fought more than once; is friendly with the Americans, visits them, and receives them often at his house; says he wishes to live near Jolo and send his boy to our schools.

Dato Calbi is a few years older than his brother Joakanain, of fine presence, of milder temper, and more politic than his brother, often restrains his brother's impetuosity, and is very favorably disposed toward the Americans. These two brothers are natural leaders of men, are in thorough harmony with each other, have more influence and greater following in the island of Jolo than the Sultan; will probably fight the Sultan in the near future; but the Sultan has more rifles and ammunition than they have.

On July 31 had a conference with Hadji Musin and Hadji Usman, Sultan's representatives at Siassi (Siassi Appendix, A), who gave some information concerning Siassi and also made excuses for Sultan's not having come to an agreement.

On account of the importance of Siassi and the persistent efforts made by the Sultan to retain control of this island, I determined to visit Siassi and the neighboring island of Lugus.

Commander Nazro, U. S. N., kindly placed the gunboat *Manila* at my disposal, and on August 1 I proceeded to Siassi, stopping at Maibun to pick up Hadji Musin and Hadji Usman. At Maibun Sultan's secretary came aboard with greetings from the Sultana, the Sultan, and his brother, and excuses from the Sultan for not coming to an agreement quickly (Jolo Appendix, E).

Lieutenant Reeve went ashore unarmed at Lugus and brought Dato Amir Hussin (head man of that island and formerly a member of Sultan's council) on board the *Manila*. In a conference with this dato (Siassi Appendix, B) I found him very friendly to the United States and gave him a flag and a present (at my request he and a few followers accompanied me to Siassi); landed at Siassi and was shown over the town, fort, and works by the Sultan's representatives, Hadji Musin and Hadji Usman (sketch of fort by Lieutenant Reeve, Siassi Appendix, E); was unable to see Dato Puyo (head dato of Siassi and formerly a member of Sultan's council), but left word with Hadji Musin that I would like to see Dato Puyo at Jolo (Siassi Appendix, C).

The Sultan's flag was flying at Siassi and his guard of about 20 Siks were in the fort and about the town; though there were many Chinese stores and some copra ready for shipment, everything seemed stagnant; the Chinese seemed afraid to come and see me, probably on account of thereby incurring the enmity of the Sultan's people, but one of them told a member of my staff that he wished the Americans would come very soon. (Notes on Siassi. Siassi Appendix, D.)

Siassi should be occupied at once; one company will be sufficient.

The U. S. S. *Charleston*, Captain Pigman, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at Jolo, August 1. The presence of this vessel and the cordial cooperation of Captain Pigman and his officers have greatly aided me.

On August 3, 4, and 5 I went to Basilan to see Dato Kalun (Pedro Cuevas) and Commander Very of the *Castine*, but did not see Commander Very as he had gone to Iloilo for coal; took Dato Kalun on board and visited Isabela, on Basilan Island (Zamboanga and Basilan Appendix, D, E, F, G, and I). Dato Kalun seems thoroughly loyal to the United States and controls the island of Basilan, but the Zamboangan insurgent influence is being exerted in Isabela against him.

Isabela should be occupied at once; a very small garrison will be sufficient.

I think Zamboanga could have been occupied without any resistance at the time of Spanish evacuation and that resistance now, if any, would be slight.

Commander Very, who has been off Zamboanga since the Spanish evacuation, thinks two or three companies, with the assistance of the *Castine*, could take and hold Zamboanga, and I agree with him.

August 5 I received a letter from the Sultan containing an agreement which he wished adopted (Jolo Appendix, L). On following day I had an interview with his messenger and adviser, Sheh Saleh (Jolo Appendix, F), and gave him a letter to the Sultan (Jolo Appendix, O) stating that the Sultan had acted on very bad advice, that I could not accept his agreement, and requested a speedy interview with him at Jolo.

On August 9 I wrote you of progress of events up to that date (Jolo Appendix, P).

On August 11 Commander Very arrived on the U. S. S. *Castine* and gave me considerable information concerning the situation at Zam-

boanga and Basilan, and also furnished extracts from his letter book (Zamboanga and Basilan Appendix, H).

On August 12 Rajah Muda, Hadji Butu, and Habib Mura arrived with a letter from the Sultana, and the agreement proposed by me and also that proposed by the Sultan were discussed (Jolo Appendix, G), Dato Calbi being present. As a result of this discussion I drew up another proposed agreement of fifteen articles (Jolo Appendix, M) and had it translated into Sulu.

On August 14 I went to the Sultan's residence at Maibun, on the *Charleston*, taking Dato Calbi and followers; called upon the Sultana Inchi Jamela, mother of the present Sultan and a remarkable woman, who has had great influence in these islands (Jolo Appendix, H); proceeded to the Sultan's residence and had a conference with him, Hadji Butu, Habib Mura, and Dato Calbi (Jolo Appendix, I). The following day the Sultan, Hadji Butu, Habib Mura, and followers came aboard the *Charleston*; the conference was resumed (Jolo Appendix, J), and finally my proposed agreement, with some amendments, was accepted by the Sultan, and arrangements were made for the Sultan and datos to come to Jolo August 20 to sign agreement.

Captain Pigman showed the Sultan and followers over the *Charleston*, fired an 8-inch and other guns, and gave the Sultan a salute on his departure from the ship.

On August 16 I proceeded to Bongao, on the south end of the Tawi-Tawi group; anchored at Bongao anchorage, about 1 mile from the ruined Spanish fort, on which white flags were soon displayed. A launch went to the shore and brought to the ship Dato Tantung (leading dato in the Tawi-Tawi group, who resides at Sikubun Island, but had come to Bongao, hearing that I would soon be at Bongao), Dato Aliudin (one of the important datos of Tawi-Tawi group, living at Tungpatung, 2 miles from Bongao), and Dato Sakilan (brother-in-law of Tantung, formerly living in Sikubun, but now living in Bongao). A conference was held with these datos. (Tawi-Tawi Appendix, B.)

I found that these datos were very friendly and well disposed toward the United States; that they had been waiting for the United States authorities to come to Tawi-Tawi; and I gave to each one a flag and a present, and, at their request, a letter stating that he was a friend of the United States.

I was informed by these datos that there was no dato or head man at Tataan; that the Spaniards had burnt everything there before leaving; that it was a very bad anchorage for large ships; therefore I did not think it advisable to go there on the *Charleston*.

At Bongao the Spaniards had burnt the fort and all the buildings, where a garrison of 2 officers and about 40 or 50 men were quartered; therefore barracks would have to be provided for troops quartered there. I think there should be a garrison of half a company at this place in the near future. (Sketch of Spanish ruins at Bongao made by Lieutenant Reeve. Tawi-Tawi Appendix, C, and Jolo Appendix, T.)

On August 19 conference was held with Datos Calbi and Joakanain (Jolo Appendix, U), at the residence of the former. They renewed their former expressions of friendship to the United States, and I gave to each of them a flag and a present.

On August 20 the Sultan, Rajah Muda, Hadji Butu, and about 100 followers came to Jolo, were received with proper honors by the troops, and participated in a conference (Jolo Appendix, V) which terminated in the signing of the agreement in triplicate, in English and Sulu, the

parties signing being myself, on behalf of the United States, the Sultan, the Rajah Muda, the Dato Attik (the Sultan authorizing Hadji Butu to sign for the two latter), Dato Calbi, and Dato Joakanain (Dato Calbi signing for Dato Joakanain).

In conferences with the Sultan on August 14 and 20, he made a special request that the names of Dato Soog and Dacola be placed on the salary list. I told him I could not do this, but, in conformity with his request, promised to mention the matter to you.

As Dato Puyo, of Siassi, had not reported at Jolo before my departure, I left with the commanding officer a flag and a present for him.

The only person here who can speak, read, and write the Sulu language as well as English, is the son of a former German trader in these islands, Mr. Edward Shuck, about 30 years of age, married to a high-class native woman, having a house near Jolo, a coffee plantation near by, and other business interests, who has refused employment as post interpreter but who seems genuinely interested in the development of the country, and whose relations with the officers here have been of the most friendly character. I have found his services invaluable in interpreting and translating, and am of the opinion that he has great influence with the natives here and should be kept attached to our interest. He informs me that his brother, now in North Borneo, will be at Jolo very soon; that the latter knows both Sulu and English, and would accept position of post interpreter at Jolo. I recommend the appointment of Mr. Shuck's brother as interpreter, in which case both brothers would be available, as Mr. Edward Shuck always gives his services when needed.

I understand that N. B. Dennys, Ph. D., author of *Folklore of China*, *Descriptive Dictionary of British Malaya*, etc., now in the employment of the British North Borneo Company, at Sandakan, North Borneo, might be secured as interpreter.

I wish to make acknowledgment of the very hearty cooperation of the Navy. Captain Pigman, of the *Charleston*, Lieutenant-Commander Nazro, of the *Manila*, and Commander Very, of the *Castine*, have rendered me valuable assistance. Commander Sperry, of the *Yorktown*, who arrived yesterday, also offered to assist me in any way he could.

The commanding officer at Jolo rendered me every assistance possible.

I found that the institution of slavery exists in a very mild form (in fact, that the word "retainer" expresses this condition better than "slave"), the average price being about \$20 gold. I also found that the Moros were jealous of any interference with it; but it seemed proper that steps should be at once taken looking to the abolition of the institution. It seemed but fair that the owners should be remunerated, and I think that Article X of agreement provides a speedy means of doing away with slavery. I had proposed a specific sum to be paid the owner, but agreed to the Moros' suggestion of "the usual market value" in place of the specific sum I had named.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BATES,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Pacific and Eighth Army Corps,
Manila, P. I.

Accompanying papers: Instructions of military governor of Philippine Islands of July 3 and 11, 1899; two copies agreement in English; two copies agreement in Sulu. Appendices: Jolo appendix; Siassi appendix; Zamboanga and Basilian appendix; Tawi Tawi appendix.

AGREEMENT

Between Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States, of the one part, and His Highness the Sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Attik, the Dato Calbi, and the Dato Joakanain, of the other part; it being understood that this agreement will be in full force only when approved by the governor-general of the Philippine Islands and confirmed by the President of the United States, and will be subject to future modifications by the mutual consent of the parties in interest.

ARTICLE I. The sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

ART. II. The United States flag will be used in the Archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies, on land and sea.

ART. III. The rights and dignities of His Highness the Sultan and his datos shall be fully respected; the Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion; all their religious customs shall be respected, and no one shall be persecuted on account of his religion.

ART. IV. While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Jolo as public interests seem to demand, encroachment will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of His Highness the Sultan, unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power; and where the property of individuals is taken, due compensation will be made in each case.

Any person can purchase land in the archipelago of Jolo and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the Sultan and coming to a satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land; and such purchase shall immediately be registered in the proper office of the United States Government.

ART. V. All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo, when carried on by the Sultan and his people with any part of the Philippine Islands, and when conducted under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited, and undutiable.

ART. VI. The Sultan of Jolo shall be allowed to communicate direct with the governor-general of the Philippine Islands in making complaint against the commanding officer of Jolo or against any naval commander.

ART. VII. The introduction of firearms and war material is forbidden, except under specific authority of the governor-general of the Philippine Islands.

ART. VIII. Piracy must be suppressed, and the Sultan and his datos agree to heartily cooperate with the United States authorities to that

end, and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

ART. IX. Where crimes and offenses are committed by Moros against Moros, the government of the Sultan will bring to trial and punishment the criminals and offenders, who will be delivered to the government of the Sultan by the United States authorities if in their possession. In all other cases persons charged with crimes or offenses will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

ART. X. Any slave in the Archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.

ART. XI. In cases of any trouble with subjects of the Sultan the American authorities in the islands will be instructed to make careful investigation before resorting to harsh measures, as in most cases serious trouble can thus be avoided.

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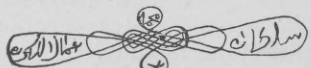
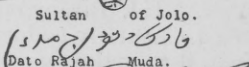
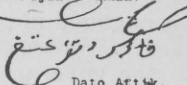
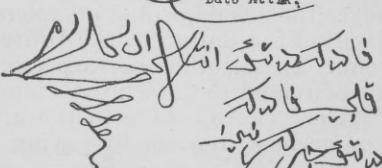
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To Habib Mura.....	40
To Serif Saguir.....	15

Signed in triplicate, in English and Sulu, at Jolo, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1899 (13 Arabuil, Abril 1517).

JOHN C. BATES,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.


 Sultan of Jolo.

 Dato Rajah Muda.

 Dato Attik.

 Dato Calbi & Dato Joakanain.

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اَمِنْ اَيْنِ رُخْ كِيَهْ مَوْفَقْتِ رُخْ بَرَكْدِ رَهْنَدِ رَجُونِ بَتِ كَنْتِيرِ رُخْ بَغْسَبِ اَمِرْ كُنْ هَفْلِفَسْ
 اَيْنِ رُخْ فَاذْ كُنْ مَهْاَسِرِيْ مَوْرَا السُّلْطَانِ چِهْ مَجْلِهْ اَلْاَكْبَرِ اَمْرُ تَانِ رُخْ كَدِ تَوْنِ رُخْ
 فَاذْ كُنْ دَوْنِ رَحْمَدِ مُحَمَّدِ مَوْلَاكَ وَاسِيْطِ اَيْنِ رُخْ فَاذْ كُنْ دَوْنِ حَقِ اَيْنِ رُخْ فَاذْ كُنْ دَوْنِ
 قَلْبِ اَيْنِ رُخْ فَاذْ كُنْ دَوْنِ اَلْقَلْبِ نِيْزِ دَوْنِ هَكِيَهْ مَوْفَقْتِ خِيَكِ جِدِ هَنْ رُخْ جِدِ هَنْ رُخْ
 كَبِرْدِ رَهْنَدِ رَهْلِفَسْ اَيْنِ رُخْ فَرَسِدِيْنِ رُخْ اَمِرْ كُنْ مَلِيْكَانْ هِيَكُنْ خِيَكِ جِدِ هَنْ
 رُخْ نِيَا رُخْ مِيَا فَنْدِ هَنْ مَكْجِدِ مَلِيْكَانْ مَكْ اَسُوْنِ رُخْ سِلْدِ دَوْنِ سَفَكِ نَهْنِغِ رُخْ فَرِ
 بَجْنِيَانِ اَيْنِ

۱ فصل گفتار بیعت سوزن ابن شمع کفو این شیخ کورس یونان که ان بیعت امر کرد
۲ فصل هکند و غنبد کن شیخ فخر شیخ امر کرد هکند سوزن مبنی همع کفو و این بود که
۳ فصل هکند و غنبد کن شیخ سلطان سوزن ابن شمع که کورس یونان تو د شیخ امر کرد که کین دی
مقام و هکند جان شیخ اسلام مبنی شیخ مبارک شیخ عاده گفت شیخ اسلام اول شیخ الک
دی نیل غنبد کن

وَمَعَكُمْ هَكَوْفَتُ مَكْجِدِ رُفْعِ أَمْرِ كُنْ مَكَ فَمَا هَمَّ سُدَّ رُيَا دُونَ هَكَوْفَتُ سُونَ جُمَا هَمَّ تَوَمَّيْنِ هَا
سَلَامِيْنِ هَكَدِ يَوْ هَكَتَانِ مَا يَعْكُنْ بَعْ أَوْنِ كَفْتَنْ رُفْعِ تَوَمَّيْنِ سَبَبِ فَكْ بَايْنِ نِيْلُ
كَنْتَنْ نِيْلُ هَكَدِ هَشْرُ عِ نَابَعْ أَوْنِ بَعْسَرِ دَانِ مَبِيَاءُ مَقْبَلِيْنِ دُونَ هَمَّ كَفْتَنْ مَكْجِدِ
هَاسَلِ مِيْنِ دِيْنِ هَمَّ عَاوُ رُفْعِ سَلْطَانِ هَسُونِ أَوْرُ مِ دِيْنِ هَمَّ كْ سَلَتِ سَلَتِ اِيْنِ
سِيْعِ تَوَمَّيْنِ نَابَعْ مَكَ سَلَتِ اِيْنِ رُفْعِ تَوَمَّيْنِ مَكَ فَسَقْسِيْنِ سِيْلِ هَبْعَسَرِ مِرْ كَرِ

۶ فصل هكوتو نيمه اور دى فكا سلت نيمه سلطان ابن نيمه هند زهسك ميوه نكفتن
هكفتن فر نيمه مكيدي نيمه سلطان مكا فدا سوره نكفتن هند زهسك ميوه نكفتن
نكفتن

۷ فصل هكوتو نيمه بكن دين هكفتن بيا نيمه هند زهسك ميوه نكفتن دى مكيدي دما مدي فسون ابن نيمه
كفوا نيمه سلف ميوه نكفتن فكا سلت نيمه

۸ فصل هكوتو بيا نيمه مكيدي نيمه سلف ميوه نكفتن نيمه سلطان ابن نيمه هند زهسك ميوه نكفتن
نكفتن

۹ فصل هكوتو بيا نيمه مكيدي نيمه سلف ميوه نكفتن نيمه سلطان ابن نيمه هند زهسك ميوه نكفتن
نكفتن

۱۰ فصل هكوتو نيمه بكن دين هكفتن بيا نيمه هند زهسك ميوه نكفتن دى مكيدي دما مدي فسون ابن نيمه
نكفتن

۱۱ فصل هكوتو نيمه بكن دين هكفتن بيا نيمه هند زهسك ميوه نكفتن دى مكيدي دما مدي فسون ابن نيمه
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JOLO APPENDIX.

- A. Conference with Rajah Muda (heir apparent, Sultan's brother); Hadji Butu (Sultan's secretary); Habib Mura (Sultan's adviser), et al., July 19, 1899.
- B. Conference (same as above), July 24, 1899.
- C. Conference (same as above), July 25, 1899.
- D. Conference with Dato Calbi, July 30, 1899.
- E. Conference with Hadji Butu, Hadji Musin, Hadji Usman, August 1, 1899.
- F. Interview with Sheh Saleh (adviser of Sultan), et al., August 6, 1899.
- G. Conference with Rajah Muda, Dato Calbi, Hadji Butu, and Habib Mura, August 12, 1899.
- H. Interview with Sultana (Sultan's mother), August 14, 1899.
- I. Conference with Sultan, Dato Calbi, Hadji Butu, and Habib Mura, August 14, 1899.
- J. Conference with Sultan, Hadji Butu, Habib Mura, and Dato Soog, August 15, 1899.
- K. First proposed agreement, General Bates.
- L. Sultan's proposed agreement, August 5, 1899.
- M. Second proposed agreement, General Bates.
- N. Letter to Sultan, July 18, 1899.
- O. Letter to Sultan, August 6, 1899.
- P. Letter to General Otis, August 9, 1899.
- Q. List Morros receiving salary under Spanish rule, May 19, 1899.
- R. List interpreters.
- S. Notes on Jolo Archipelago; imports and exports port of Jolo for June, 1899; and Jolo resources (mother of pearl and pearl), furnished by Capt. C. B. Hagadorn, Adjutant Twenty-third, Infantry.
- T. Sketch Sultan's palace at Maibun, Lieutenant Reeve, A. D. C.
- U. Conference with Dato Calbi and Joakanain, at Dato Calbi's house, August 19, 1899.
- V. Conference with Sultan, Rajah Muda, Dato Calbi, Dato Joakanain, Hadji Butu and Habib Mura at Jolo; signing agreement, August 20, 1899.
- W. Final agreement between Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V., and Sultan, Dato Rajah Muda, Dato Attik, Dato Calbi, and Dato Joakanain, signed at Jolo, August 20, 1899.
- X. List of datos and chiefs.

A.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN J. C. BATES AND HEIR APPARENT, SECRETARY, PRINCIPAL ADVISER, AND OTHER CHIEFS, HELD AT JOLO, P. I., JULY 19 1899.

General BATES. I am glad to see them. I came down to see the Sultan and make better arrangements and something definite as to our connection with them.

SECRETARY. The Sultan sends his greetings and asks to be excused for not coming himself, but it is a religious feast, and these are the days it comes off, and he can not get away from there on account of being their head, but must finish it first, and he begs to be excused. This is the only reason he can not come himself.

General BATES. I hope to see him soon.

SECRETARY. He will come as soon as the festivities are over, and he sent his brother to tell you personally that he would come as soon as the feast is over.

General BATES. I am glad to see his brother.

HEIR APPARENT. Festivities start this evening and Sultan told me to come to say to you that it was for no other reason that he is not here but having to be at the feast.

General BATES. He can say to his brother that I came here to represent the governor-general of the Philippines, and to make definite arrangement and definite agreement between the Sultan and the governor-general.

SECRETARY. The Sultan would be very glad to come to an arrangement with the United States, because, although things have gone on very quietly, it is just like both parties sitting over a hanging sword, not knowing where they were.

General BATES. We hope we can come to some arrangement whereby we can show them we can give them at least as much liberality as the Spanish, and we hope to do better.

SECRETARY. It is the Sultan's wish to come to an arrangement, and to a new agreement between the United States and himself—to throw out what was not good in the old agreement with the Spanish and put in what would be better.

General BATES. That is very good.

SECRETARY. They ask if they have to wait for the Sultan's coming here before giving them any information as to the future standing between the Americans and the Sultan.

General BATES. There are some general things. The acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the United States over the whole group must be understood, and we certainly will not interfere with their religion or customs.

We want simply to advance their interests. We want to arrange it so that we can take charge of the customs so that we may be liberal with them without its being just an expense to the United States. We want to have trade increased, so that we can sell more American goods and they will get better prices for the goods they have to sell. We understand that Spain paid to the Sultan certain sums of money every year. We hope that matters can be so satisfactorily arranged that we can continue to pay that amount to them. I do not think of anything else now to say; the details will have to be arranged when I see the Sultan. If we can come to some amicable or satisfactory arrangement and get along here in the most friendly manner, there will probably be more trade and the country will become more prosperous, as there will be more revenue. We do not want to take the money away from here, and we expect our revenue will be in trade.

SECRETARY. It is a very good idea and quite different from the Spanish, who did nothing, so that they always remained at the same point where they started from.

General BATES. We want to help the people. If they can make more money amongst themselves we can get more money ourselves. We do not want to take it away in taxes and that sort of thing.

SECRETARY. If these ideas are carried out he can not see any reason why there should be enmity between the Americans and themselves.

General BATES. If anything goes wrong we want them to come here and explain it and not go fighting right away.

SECRETARY. He says that is very good. Of course it was a foolish thing to spill blood over small things which could be arranged by talking them over.

General BATES. The Americans are not people to fight, but they can fight, and when there is necessity for it they do.

ADVISED. He asks if it will be right to tell the Sultan from you that the main point of everything was sovereignty of the United States over the Sulu Archipelago?

General BATES. That must be acknowledged first.

ADVISED. In one way the Sultan agrees with you, and that is to look for the best interests of the country.

Dr. BOURNS. The best interests can only be obtained by both working together, and if they do that prosperity can only be seen in the future.

ADVISED. If, under the protection of the United States, would the Sultan have to fly the flag of the United States?

General BATES. They would have to fly the flag of the United States, but I see no objection to the Sultan having his own flag under the American flag. The flag to show his rank as the Sultan is no objection, but when it comes to show nationality, it is the United States flag. We do not want to take one thing away from his position, but as Sultan we recognize his high birth and position. If a boat came into port he would have to hoist the American flag, but could fly his own flag underneath.

SECRETARY. That would show if Sultan had any trouble with other nations the Americans would help him.

Dr. BOURNS. That is to show to them that the sovereignty is American, and that he is a ruler under the protection of this great Union. He will have our protection and another nation will know that he is under the protection of the American people. He is ruling these people, but always with the understanding that the Americans are protecting him.

INTERPRETER. When any vessel is sailing from here, or that sort of thing, it has got to fly the American flag?

Dr. BOURNS. Yes.

INTERPRETER. They want to know the thing thoroughly, as it is a great meeting to-night, and they want to put the question to all there.

Dr. BOURNS. They have the privilege of flying the American flag over these islands to show our sovereignty here, and they must not do things to disregard our laws, but keep within the lines of laws of recognized powers. The responsibility rests upon the Sultan himself to see that they observe the laws as understood between England, Germany, France, etc., and therefore he must be careful to see that his people do not do things against the law.

SECRETARY. The Spaniards took the Sulu Islands because they were doing bad here. They had pirates, etc.

General BATES. I came down here with the view of making a regular agreement, so that we might understand each other. About what date can the Sultan be here? I would like to see him, and all his counselors and chiefs he would like to bring with him.

SECRETARY. He thinks it will be Sunday or Monday before the Sultan comes here, but he will send over a letter and let you know.

General BATES. I would like to have it as early as possible. I came down here just to do this and then go back again to our governor-general.

SECRETARY. He says festivities are to-morrow and day after to-morrow. It is to go on day and night, and they would want one day's rest.

General BATES. I would like it to be Sunday for sure.

SECRETARY. He says they will have to arrange with Sultan, but thinks pretty sure it will be Sunday or Monday.

General BATES. I would like it as early as possible, as it is keeping the steamboat waiting.

B.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN BRIG. GEN. J. C. BATES AND HEIR APPARENT, SECRETARY, CHIEF ADVISER, AND OTHER CHIEFS, HELD AT JOLO, P. I., JULY 24, 1899.

SECRETARY. The Sultan sends his greetings, and begs to be excused, because he has got a boil on his neck and another underneath his arm, and can not even put a coat on.

General BATES. I am sorry to hear that, and I trust he will soon be better.

SECRETARY. He sends word that as he is unable to come he sends his brother to make arrangements, and whatever arrangements are made he will comply with.

General BATES. Do I understand that his brother has full power to represent the Sultan?

SECRETARY. You sent word to Sultan that you were in a hurry to get away, so, as he is unable to be here, he sends his brother with power of attorney to treat with you.

General BATES. I think it would be very much better if I could see the Sultan, and I trust in a day or two he may be so that I can see him.

SECRETARY. When they left here last they had a conference at Miambung with the chiefs of the island, and he states that the Sultan will comply with everything that his brother may do, whom he sends here to treat with you; and he would like to know what you have to say to him or to the Sultan, whom he represents.

The Sultan sends you word that he will recognize the protection of the United States, and that he will hoist the American flag; at the same time he asks of the United States the favor that alongside of the American flag he be allowed to hoist his own flag.

General BATES. The American flag must be higher—must be supreme. There is no objection to his having his own flag (a lower flag), but the American flag is to be the flag of the nation.

SECRETARY. Referring again to the flag, they say that they recognize the United States flag, and that the Sultan and all of the chiefs will recognize the protection of the United States, but at the same time they ask again the favor to let the flags be hoisted side by side.

General BATES. No, they are not equal at all. The flag of the United States is the sovereign of the islands; it owns them all; but we do not want to detract anything from the authority of the Sultan or his advisers. We do not want to change their form of government. We want to respect their customs, but we have to deal with other foreign nations. If any nation interferes with the Morros we must look after them and protect them, and if the Morros interfere with others we have to stand redress and look into it.

SECRETARY. Are the Americans going to hold the Sulu Archipelago, or do they intend to cede their right to any other nation?

General BATES. We will hold it. We take the place of Spain here. Spain made a treaty with England and Germany about commerce here to the effect that the only places where duties could be collected and

where regulations would be carried out about them would be where Spain actually occupied the place. These other nations look to us to do that now. I understand that duties were collected at Siassi lately; that is a place we could occupy, and after our occupation we could collect duties. Places that were occupied by the Spanish before we can occupy them, but it takes time, and we have got to notify the other nations.

SECRETARY. The reason why the Sultan collected duties in Siassi the other day was because treaty between Sultan and Spain states that they should only occupy this special Sulu island, and the other islands they only occupied by permission of the Sultan, so that when the Spaniards left these islands they gave back those places to the Sultan.

General BATES. We find no treaty between Spain and the Sultan which shows that we can not occupy such places; even if they did not, we must be allowed to occupy such as we need, but we are not going to do it to their harm. We only want to occupy such places as will protect the commerce. It will be for the benefit of the Morros and other people for us to occupy them and collect duties. We do not propose that the Sultan and his Dattos are going to lose any money by it. We want them to get quite as much money as they ever got from the Spanish.

SECRETARY. In the treaty between the Spanish and the Sultan there was nothing said about the Spaniards having the right to occupy the other islands, and that they simply occupied them by permission of the Sultan, and when they went away they gave them back to them. As to the treaty between the Sultan and the Spaniards, he would certainly stick to that.

General BATES. Here is treaty between the Sultan of Jolo and His Highness the King of Spain, dated 1878. Article 3: "Spain has the right to occupy convenient points in this archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies."

SECRETARY. That was quite right from the town of Carondung to Point Sivrigan on the southern coast, which is on the island of Jolo.

General BATES. That is the place where the Sultan's residence is located and we do not bother that portion.

SECRETARY. That is right, but as to the archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies, that is not in the Sultan's agreement, but the word island is used instead of archipelago.

General BATES. Spain did occupy Siassi and two other places in islands of Tawi Tawi.

SECRETARY. Yes; they did occupy these places by special permission from the Sultan. In the original letter written in the Sulu language the article mentioned was not included. There was no agreement between the Sultan and the Spaniards that the latter had the right to occupy any other islands except this island of Jolo.

General BATES. There is another thing. I do not know why they want to make such a point about it anyway, for under this agreement they can not collect duties at these points, because the agreement between Germany, England, and the Spanish was that duties were only to be collected where the Spaniards occupied the place, so that would prevent their collecting any duties at Siassi if we did not go there.

SECRETARY. He says that in the treaty it shows that all the places not occupied by the Spanish Government the Sultan has the right to collect duties.

General BATES. Here is what will have to govern us in our agreement with other nations (referring to certain article in agreement).

SECRETARY. In our treaty with Spain the latter could not occupy any place in the Sulu Archipelago, and the interpreter at the time must have cheated them, as the original agreement was not like that, and it must therefore have been interpreted incorrectly.

General BATES. This states distinctly this "archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies."

SECRETARY. In the treaty made with the Spaniards, from Carundung to Point Sivrigan on the southern part was the Sultan's and on the northern part the Spaniards had the right to occupy places, but as to the other islands nothing was said, except that at the time the interpreter said: "What would the Spanish do with these small islands, they are not worth occupying?"

General BATES. These places were occupied by Spain, and they had no right when they gave up these places to give them up. They had a protocol with us, which kept things as they were, and when they surrendered they surrendered them as they were.

SECRETARY. The general who was in command here at the time gave back Siassi to the Sultan because it was not in the treaty with the Spanish that they should occupy Siassi, and they simply gave over to the Sultan what belonged to him.

General BATES. I understood he was going to give up Jolo if we had not come when we did.

SECRETARY. The Spaniards were going to give this place to the Sultan to keep until the Americans came down here.

General BATES. He had no right to do that.

SECRETARY. We will recognize the protection of the United States and will hoist the American flag, and as to the Sultan's own flag only ask that when he may go to foreign parts, such as Singapore, or other foreign ports, that he may be allowed to fly his flag, and when the Sultan hoists his flag at Miambung he will hoist it under the American flag.

General BATES. That will be all right.

SECRETARY. As to the treaty between the Sultan and Spain he would not go off that treaty a word, but will stick to it. He will submit to that treaty as it stands; i. e., the one they hold.

General BATES. Can they bring a copy of it to show that it is an authenticated copy and that it has that wording in it? This is the one we have taken from the files of the Spanish records.

SECRETARY. They have got it in Miambung.

General BATES. I would like to see it. As I understand the agreement that Spain made with England and Germany, they will doubtless expect us to keep up that treaty, and that did not allow the collecting of duties except where Spain occupied the different places, and that would be where we would occupy them, so that an agreement between Spain and the Sultan to allow the Sultan to collect duties would be contrary to that which Spain has made with other nations.

SECRETARY. In the treaty between Spain and the Sultan, at places occupied by the latter he had the right to collect duties from foreign ships. He did it before Miambung was destroyed in 1879 and 1880. The Spaniards had the right to levy taxes and collect duties at whatever points they occupied, but, at the same time, the Sultan had an equal right to collect duties at the ports he occupied.

With reference to the protection of the United States and hoisting the United States flag, that question is settled; and if there are any other points the Sultan's brother would like to hear them, so that if Sultan comes here everything could be settled at once.

General BATES. Piracy must be suppressed, and the Sultan and his Datos agree to heartily cooperate with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

SECRETARY. That is all right and is contained in the treaty.

General BATES. The rights and the dignities of the Sultan and his advisers shall be fully respected. The Morros shall not be interfered with in the free exercise of their religion, neither shall anyone be persecuted on account of their religion.

SECRETARY. There is an article in the Spanish agreement stating that if a Spanish priest should go into the hills without permission of the Sultan, and if anything happened to him, he did so at his own risk.

General BATES. We hope that it is going to be so free that people can go about as they want to and be good friends.

SECRETARY. We understand that and hope things will assume that shape, so that everybody can go where they want to.

General BATES. Where crimes and offenses are committed by Morros against Morros, the government of the latter will bring to trial and punishment the criminals and offenders, who will be delivered to the government of the Sultan by the United States, if in their possession. All other persons charged with crime will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

SECRETARY. We understand that.

General BATES. I expect we had better meet to-morrow and go on with this talk and see about drawing up an agreement for signature. What time can they be over here?

SECRETARY. They will be here to-morrow morning at 10 a. m., and they hope you will not be offended or impatient with them, as they would like to talk matters over thoroughly and come to a good understanding, and at the same time they would like you to take some opinions from them and act on them.

General BATES. I came here to have a free talk with them.

SECRETARY. They think it will be very well to settle all these points to-morrow. If you could draw up a copy of all items to be followed out and read it to them, they could talk about them and come to some understanding.

General BATES. I wish them to understand that we would be willing to pay such sums of money to the Sultan and certain of his datos as were allowed by the Spanish Government.

SECRETARY. That is a very small item, and one which can be easily settled.

HEIR APPARENT. You stated you would stand by the treaty of the Sultan with Spain and assume all the rights of Spain in these islands, and they are willing to follow out the treaty the Sultan had with Spain in every detail, and if the main point was the hoisting of the United States flag and recognizing the sovereignty of that country, that is all right and is settled, and the only thing to do is to change the treaty between the Sultan and Spain in such a manner as not to make it worse, but better, if possible. It is our intention to go back to-night, and my religious feast comes off to-morrow night.

SECRETARY. Do you think we could finish up matters in three hours to-morrow?

GENERAL BATES. Yes; I think so.

SECRETARY. It is your intention to change the treaty between the Sultan and Spain, i. e., will a new treaty be made?

GENERAL BATES. I propose to make a new one. I would not call it a treaty, but an agreement. I think there are some things in the Spanish agreement we do not need; and we do not know positively what the old agreement was, as you have one copy and I have another which do not agree.

C.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN GEN. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. V., AND HEIR APPARENT, SECRETARY, CHIEF ADVISER, AND OTHER CHIEFS, HELD AT JOLO, P. I., JULY 25, 1899.

SECRETARY. Have you drawn up anything for us?

General BATES. That point as to treaty which shows in my copy the "archipelago" and not the "island" of Jolo, I would like to show that we find in various papers that it reads always "archipelago" [presents same]. I want to say further that at the time when we had war with Spain they were occupying Siassi and other points, and that when they made protocol with us they had no right to give them away to other people. They made agreement that the government property was to come to us, as they held places built up with Spanish money. I recognize the fact that the Sultan has taken care of Siassi, and he has gone to some expense, and I am quite willing to reimburse him liberally for taking care of it for the Government of the United States.

SECRETARY. The Spaniards went beyond their rights and power in these islands, because under the agreement with Spain and the Sultan they only had right to occupy places between Carundung and Point Sivrigan and had no rights to occupy other places. Now as to Siassi they had no right to make agreement with other nations and tell them they occupied it by treaty with Sultan as well as other places in the archipelago.

General BATES. But they did occupy them and had garrisons at these places.

SECRETARY. As to the occupation of Siassi, that was not in treaty between Sultan and Spaniards, and they occupied it by permission of the Sultan, and when they went away they gave it back to the Sultan. As you say whatever belonged to the Spaniards belonged to the United States, which would only be the houses owned by Spanish, as the ground they were built on was loaned them by Sultan and did not belong to the Spaniards, and in case the United States would claim the houses they would gladly pay for them.

General BATES. Although in the treaty between Spain and the Sultan Spain agreed that the Sultan should collect duties, as a matter of fact no duties were collected during the reign of the present Sultan while the Spaniards occupied the islands, for the reason that Spain closed all the ports and made other agreements with other nations that they should not collect them.

SECRETARY. Whatever treaty Spain had with other nations we knew nothing about, because Spain did not tell them, and they simply adhered to the treaty the Sultan had with Spain.

General BATES. But that was carried out, because they were not able to collect any customs duties, as Spain closed all the ports. The Sultan never collected any duties until Spain gave away what she had no right to part with. It was our property. The Sultan could hold Siassi just as he would have held Jolo, as he said he was going to hold it until we came here. He could hold Siassi in the same way.

SECRETARY. That is true concerning Jolo, because it belonged to Spaniards as well as the ground, but at Siassi such was not the case.

General BATES. All records we can get show Spain had the right to go anywhere on the archipelago.

SECRETARY. The treaty made by Spain with the other nations then was not true. Formerly, when the old Sultan was living he collected duties from ships going to Miambung; when he died the older brother of this Sultan collected duties in Miambung.

General BATES. But only for a little while, because Spain closed the port.

SECRETARY. The closing of the ports resulted from the Spaniards making another Sultan and fighting with the present Sultan, and they closed the ports to him.

General BATES. But they did not open ports again when this Sultan came in.

SECRETARY. It was agreed to between Spaniards and Sultan that they would open ports again, but on account of the war with the United States they were not opened.

General BATES. We have no record of any agreement of that kind, and our records are those published to the world in Spanish Official Gazette.

SECRETARY. The agreement the Spaniards had with other nations they did not know anything about. It was the agreement the Sultan had with Spain they know of, and stick to.

General BATES. We find this condition at the time we are making peace with Spain, that these places are occupied by the Spanish, and they agreed not to make any change, instead of which they gave away what they had no right to. They agreed to turn over all Spanish property to us, instead of which we find they are giving it away to someone else. They made a treaty that duties should not be collected, and they carried that out by closing ports, and have never opened them again. This Sultan never collected any duties, I understand, until Spain turned over to him what did not belong to Spain, but which belonged to us.

SECRETARY. They would not encroach upon anything which rightly belonged to the Spaniards; and, as to this point here, you could see that when the Spaniards had insurrection throughout the Philippine Islands, and were fighting everybody, they did not fight them because they knew they were going away, and they did not molest Jolo for the reason that it did not belong to them; whereas at Siassi it was a different thing, as Siassi was occupied by the Spaniards as a favor from the Sultan.

General BATES. We do not find that evidence. We find, on the contrary, that Spain had that right, and we have taken up obligations of Spain. Her treaty was not only with the Sultan, but with Germany and England, and we find Spain carried out her treaty with them, and that Sultan had never been allowed and never did collect duties until Spain gave that away when she had no right to.

SECRETARY. The Spaniards gave it back on their going away because it was loaned to them, and they simply gave back what they borrowed.

General BATES. I find in the treaty that the Sultan and his datos acknowledged the sovereignty of Spain over the whole archipelago. The words of the treaty are the "whole Sultanate."

SECRETARY. That was not right. They recognized the sovereignty of Spain over these islands as a protectorate, but not with right of occupation.

General BATES. I recognize the friendly spirit in which the Sultan

has acted throughout in this matter, in wanting to avoid trouble; and I am quite willing to reimburse him for any expense he has had, and be liberal in the matter, but we will not waive our rights to any possession or the right to occupy same.

Before he replies I would like to add a little more: The purpose of the United States in occupying points in archipelago of Jolo is not to take anything away from the Sultan or his people, but is to increase trade and revenue, and the Moros will not suffer but will benefit by the country being opened up. The Malay States under English direction have greatly prospered, and the people have much more money than they had before England came there. These people, after seeing what the English did, asked them to remain.

SECRETARY. The Spaniards left its possessions to the United States. It is something to be thankful for. If the Americans had not come to this place the Sultan would have gone and looked for them, because he wished to show his thankfulness to the United States, and as soon as they came here he showed his good will, asking for protection of the United States, thereby showing he was grateful to them. With reference to Jolo he did not trouble the Spaniards at all when they were leaving. As to the other islands he asks as a favor from the United States that they do not occupy them, as they are only small islands and by treaty do not belong to Spain, and as to the buildings erected by the Spanish at Siassi the Sultan is ready to pay for them.

General BATES. There are some things we have got to carry out. We have not only got to carry out treaty with the Sultan but with other nations.

SECRETARY. Yes, that is very well, and they thank you for letting them know the Spaniards had treaties with other nations.

General BATES. I am very glad to hear of the very friendly feeling of the Sultan. His acts have been friendly and we are glad to know that he expresses himself that way. I think we will be better friends when we become better acquainted. Our occupation is not going to hurt the Moros, but help them. We do not expect to collect taxes and carry them off to the United States. When our revenue is raised sufficient to meet expenses we hope to apply whatever is left in building up the country, and thereby the Moros will make more money.

SECRETARY. The Sultan is very thankful, and he showed his good will by at once accepting the flag and protection of the United States, and beyond that he asks as a favor from the United States not to encroach upon his rights as Sultan and the treaty he had with the Spanish.

General BATES. I do not propose to do anything that the Spaniards did not do. Before he did not collect duties, notwithstanding what may be stated in their treaty, as ports were not open as long as Spain had any power here.

SECRETARY. The Sultan did not have any rights to collect duties in Siassi, because the agreement was that the Sultan would allow it to be a free port with the Spaniards for thirty years, and when the Spaniards left they gave back Siassi to the Sultan. It was very wrong of the Spanish to make an agreement with other nations in direct opposition to the one they had with the Sultan, and to enforce that agreement on them by coming with smooth words and promises which were not followed out, so to speak, because the promises they made they put into another light with the other nations they made agreements with, which they had no right to do. The Spaniards did not tell the truth. They have heard that the Americans are not at all like the Spaniards, and

are very glad the Americans have come here, and to show their thankfulness they at once placed themselves under the protection of the United States. The Spaniards well deserved what they got, because they had been cheating the people right along.

General BATES. Their treaty with England and Germany was in direct conflict with that provision which allowed the Sultan to collect customs. In order to carry that out they closed the ports and we found them occupying different points on these islands.

We do not want to interfere with the government of the country. We would be glad, if they need it, to furnish them anyone to show them how to collect their taxes more systematically so that they can raise revenue and be easier on the people. It will be to their interest. We want the Moros to govern themselves.

SECRETARY. That is the same as under the Spanish?

General BATES. If they want us to furnish anyone to show them more modern ways of doing business, we would be glad to do so.

SECRETARY. The Sultan would be very thankful for any advice you could give him in that respect.

General BATES. I wish you would read these articles to them (agreement, articles 1 to 9, inclusive, Jolo Appendix K):

ART. 10. Any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master a price not to exceed fifty (50) dollars Mexican. (Jolo Appendix K.)

ART. 11. Any foreigner can purchase land in the archipelago of Jolo and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the Sultan and coming to a satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land; and such purchase shall immediately be registered in the proper office of the United States Government. (Jolo Appendix, K.)

SECRETARY. They are all right, but we are standing on point of Spanish occupation on different islands at Siassi and Bongao, to which they had no right.

General BATES. It is necessary for us to be able to occupy any of the points in the different islands we see fit, because Spain found it necessary to occupy them before she could be recognized as having sovereignty over them, and if we give them up some other nation might come in and take them and say, "As you are not occupying them we will take them ourselves." We have got to protect the Sultan's whole domain.

SECRETARY. We understand that, but at the same time it was not in the treaty with the Sultan and Spaniards that they could occupy these places, and Sultan asks as a favor not to encroach upon his rights as set forth in their treaty with Spain.

General BATES. As I said before, we have not only obligations to the Sultan to carry out, but we have obligations to other nations. We are not proposing to do anything more than we found the Spaniards doing when they ceded the archipelago to us.

SECRETARY. You stated that the United States will not encroach upon the rights of the Sultan in any way whatever and would not take away from him what belonged to him.

General BATES. As published to the world in the Spanish treaties.

SECRETARY. We do not wish you to be angry about our asking you this, but we think it very right to ask that places borrowed from the Sultan should go back to him.

General BATES. I am not angry. They have a right to ask for all they think they can get. We understand the treaty, it seems, differently, and, as I say, it is published to the world in one way and they claim another way in their copy. It was translated into English and German in a way that Spain could go anywhere in the archipelago,

and we found them in these places and they transferred their rights to us. The occupation of these places is not going to hurt the Moros any. We want to secure them more revenue and more trade.

SECRETARY. The Spaniards occupied these places under an agreement between the Spaniards and the Sultan, and the Spaniards paid the Sultan a certain sum of money, and when they occupied Siassi the Sultan said, "If you take Siassi where is my profit to come from?" and the Spaniards stated that after a certain time the duties of the place would go to the Sultan, and when the Spaniards gave it back to the Sultan he collected duties at Siassi. The Americans now propose to take it away from him, and he wants to know where his revenue will come from when the Americans shall have the benefit of the customs duties.

General BATES. The Spanish themselves made a treaty and published it all over the world that the Sultan was not to collect duties.

SECRETARY. There is a special treaty between the Sultan and the Spaniards when they went and occupied Siassi. That treaty is signed by the Spaniards, and they have same in writing.

General BATES. Who signed this treaty? Is it approved by the governor-general of the islands?

SECRETARY. The signature is that of the governor of Jolo here at the time.

General BATES. When was that treaty made?

SECRETARY. I think it would be best to bring it here and show it to you. We would like to have proposed agreement translated into Sulu language in Arabic characters and have it sent over, and we will consult with Sultan in regard to it, and you should not get upset if Sultan wishes any changes made.

General BATES. I want you to come out and be reasonable.

SECRETARY. That is very good. The Sultan would like best to stick to the old treaty with the Spanish.

General BATES. I have tried to explain that his views and mine are different.

INTERPRETER. I will translate this into Sulu language (referring to agreement) and send it over to the Sultan.

D.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. BATES AND DATO CALBI,
HELD AT JOLO, P. I., JULY 30, 1899.

GENERAL. Tell the Dato I am very glad to see him and that I heard he was recently over to Maibun.

DATO. He says that he has been over in Maibun and it had been his intention to come here sooner, but when he got back from the islands his brother had festivities on, and he thought it would be better to see the Sultan first before coming here, because he thought Sultan would be angry with him if he did not present himself first. It has happened once or twice that he (Sultan) has got angry with him and started to fight, but although he had not been here his brother had, and it was just the same as if he had been here himself.

GENERAL. Yes; I met his brother. We submitted proposition to the Sultan and I hope to hear from him as to what he has to say about it.

DATO. He states that he was there when they had meeting, but they had not got through when he left, and they were still talking about the letter you sent over, and they stated it was not exactly the

same as treaty between the Spanish and Sultan. If it had been exactly the same it would not have taken much time to come to an understanding, but as it is not, they were talking about it to see what could be done.

GENERAL. We found that the copy he had of the treaty was different from the copy we had of the treaty, and we hardly know what that treaty was.

DATO. He says that the Spaniards had the right to go wherever they thought it was right, and he supposes that the reason they went to different places was on account of their agreement with other nations.

GENERAL. Here is the treaty as we have it (article 3, treaty of 1878, between Spain and Sultan).

DATO. He says he is put in a very unpleasant position. It may be known to you that he and his brother were not very good friends with Sultan, but they tried their best to be very good friends with him, and he hoped very much you would come to very good terms with Sultan.

GENERAL. That is what we want to do—to have an arrangement that will be good for all parties—but the United States must be recognized as the sovereign of the islands, and we claim the right to go where we think it to be public interest to go. We do not want to hurt or interfere with them. We want them to be more successful, and we certainly do not want to interfere with their religion or customs. We want them to manage their own people. We hope it can all be arranged so that they will not have any fighting and each one will be respected in his own rights. We do not want to take anything away from the dignity of the Sultan or the dignity of the datos.

DATO. He says you perhaps do not understand his position and the natives here. They are a hard-headed lot, and very unintelligent, and you might judge yourself that is the worst class of people to get around, and it takes time and a lot of talking to make them see things in the proper light.

GENERAL. We want to get better acquainted. I know that it is very difficult to get along when we do not understand one another's ways, but as we get better acquainted I think we will get along better.

DATO. Both parties are looking for the best, and trust they can come to an arrangement. You can very easily judge as to the stupidity of the natives by seeing that they do not come to an arrangement quicker with the Americans. He says any sensible man should know that this handful of natives on these islands are no match for the Americans, and they want a good deal of talking to.

GENERAL. We do not want to do anything harsh or unpleasant. We want to do good. We feel we can be good friends with the people, and hope they will understand us, and we can go on and do good.

DATO. He says his position was, so to speak, between you and the Sultan, and if you did not come to an arrangement with the Sultan he would have the worst position, because the Sultan does not trust him very much.

GENERAL. Well, of course, I do not know what they have decided to do, but I hope we can before long come to an agreement that will be satisfactory all round. The Sultan now is asking for some things that I can not give or agree to.

DATO. He heard in Maibun that the Sultan asked you that on all trade going to his ports (to Maibun for instance) that he could collect duties, but stated that you refused to agree to that.

GENERAL. That is in accordance with the Spanish treaties made with

the English and Germans, that only at places actually occupied by Spanish forces could duties be collected.

DATO. He does not know positively, but his guess is that the Sultan asked you to allow the port of Maibun to be opened that he could collect duties there, as he said you stated you came here to benefit the people of the Sultan, and the Sultan thought you could benefit him by the duties at Maibun by allowing that port to be opened.

GENERAL. We hope to benefit him in other ways than that. The Sultan had not been collecting any duties there before.

DATO. That was very true. He did not collect any duties there before, but he says the Spaniards did not care for the peoples' or the Sultan's interests. They came here to fight, and were fighting all the time, but with you it is different. You did not come here to fight, but to benefit the people, therefore he thinks the Sultan reasons in that way. He says that he presumes you understand he did not come here to represent the Sultan, but came here simply to make your acquaintance and tell you what he thinks about matters.

GENERAL. I am very glad to see him, and understood that he was not representing the Sultan at all, but that he and his brother are merely representing themselves. The Sultan wants to charge such exorbitant duties that he would kill off the trade. It is our intention to keep duties down as low as possible. We want to encourage trade so that they can get better prices for the stuff they have to sell. We do not want to take money away from here, but want to sell more American goods here. That is where we will make our money. If we get a good market here and have only a reasonable tariff, more merchants will come in and pay better prices for the goods the Moros have to sell.

DATO. He says, with reference to Siassi, that he does not know anything about it and does not care to know. The Sultan especially asked him to go along with him and help him work things out there and they would go halves on the profits. He went and bore the expense, but when it came to dividing profits he never saw or heard anything of it.

GENERAL. He got no profit?

DATO. The Sultan promised to go halves with himself and brother, but he says he has not seen a cent of it yet. The Sultan did not even tell him whether there was a profit or a loss. He says the Sultan could have at least said, "Well, brother, there was a profit or a loss," but he did not even mention the matter. They have gone twice down to Siassi with the Sultan. The first time they paid the Sultan's expenses and their own, and the next time they thought it better to pay only their own and let the Sultan take care of his, because it looked very much as though they would not get a cent back again. He feels happier that the Sultan broke his word with him than if he had broken his word to the Sultan. He made an agreement with Sultan with reference to income of the island and everything, and that he would go halves with him. The agreement was drawn up, and the Sultan said very well, but he never put his stamp on it, so Sultan had a good reason to back out of it, as it was not signed by him. As to the meetings in talking of the welfare of the country, his position demanded him to mix up in it, otherwise he would keep out of it, as he thought it was useless, and he says his younger brother flatly refused to have anything to do with these conferences, because he says he is not going to work for nothing.

GENERAL. When Dato Calbi was away, where was he?

DATO. When the Sultan went down to Siassi he asked him to go along and bring his family and they would make up accounts down

there. When he arrived there the Sultan was there ahead of him and was hard at work making up accounts with his government down there. When he reported the Sultan sent him down to Tawi Tawi to look after affairs down there, and on his return from Tawi Tawi the Sultan had gone away with the spoils.

GENERAL. How are they getting along down in Tawi Tawi?

DATO. All is quiet down there now.

GENERAL. Who are the principal datos down there?

DATO. There are a lot of small datos down there, but they all are under the Sultan and are all young fellows. He (Dato) asks if you have been down there? (General answered, "No.") There are a lot of islands close together, but they are small, and it is a very nice country. Down in Bangao is Dato Sakilan. Sikibun is Dato Tantung's island. Dato Aliudin is the head in Tungpatung, near Bangao.

GENERAL. Do you know the dato of Siassi?

DATO. Puyo is the head there.

GENERAL. Who is the principal dato down in Lugus?

DATO. Dato Amurusin.

GENERAL. Who is in charge of Lapac, right next to Siassi?

DATO. There is no one especially in charge there.

GENERAL. Is there any dato in Cagayan Jolo, and is he in northern or southern part?

DATO. Datto Hadji Amilhamdja (great uncle of Dato Calbi) is head, and is at Pauan, but do not know what part of the island. There are also two other datos—Dato Dacoula and Dato Asibi—who have been fighting against Amilhamdja. It is possible that Dato Asibi has gone to Palauan.

GENERAL. Who is dato down in Tawi Tawi?

DATO. They are all petty datos, and when Spanish left they took everything with them from there that they could.

E.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN GEN. J. C. BATES AND SECRETARY OF SULTAN OF JOLO, HADJI MUSIN, AND HADJI USMAN, HELD ON BOARD U. S. S. MANILA, AT MAIBUN.

AUGUST 1, 1899.

SECRETARY. He says these two men arrived here last night at about 12 o'clock, but did not see Sultan until a few minutes ago this morning, and said Sultan did not know until a few minutes ago that you were coming or he would have come on board to see you. He asks if you want to go on shore?

GENERAL. I think we will not go on shore now, as we want to see Siassi, and captain of the vessel is very anxious to get away, as he has very little time to spare.

SECRETARY. He says with reference to the agreement that you sent over that Sultan begs to be excused for not coming to an agreement sooner, but he has not yet seen chiefs from Lock and Bual, and he wants them all together to have a conference, as he could not decide the whole thing by himself, but has to take the others into consideration; that you should not be angry, because up to now the answer has not come, as the Sultan wants a thorough understanding with all his chiefs.

GENERAL. I would rather have it that way.

SECRETARY. It was the Sultan's object to let everyone know, so that

in case anything happens in future they will not be able to fall back on him.

GENERAL. Yes; I very much prefer that, so that they will all be satisfied with it.

SECRETARY. It was the Sultan's object, also, to have them all know it. He asks if you are only going to Siassi?

GENERAL. Yes; that is all now.

SECRETARY. He says these two gentlemen (Hadji Musin and Hadji Usman) will go along with you, and if you were coming straight back to Maibun he would go along too, but as you are going back to Jolo it would be rather inconvenient, as they have not got any ponies over there.

GENERAL. We will not strike Maibun coming back, but go directly to Jolo, and we will probably get back in the night.

SECRETARY. The Sultana and the Sultan's brother send their greetings to you.

GENERAL. Am very much obliged.

SECRETARY. The Sultana said if, on your way back from Siassi, you could pass Maibun and stop in she would very much like to see you.

GENERAL. The captain of the vessel has a good many duties to perform, and, as his time is limited, we will not be able to stop here coming back.

Hadji USMAN. He says they told the Sultana that you were coming round this morning, but most likely you would not come on shore, and she asked, "Why won't our brother come on shore; is he angry with us? Perhaps he does not like it because the letter has not been answered sooner."

GENERAL. Not at all.

Hadji USMAN. He lets you know that the cause for not answering the letter sooner is because the Sultan would not like his men to say he did everything on his own hook.

GENERAL. I am very glad to have such polite messages this morning, and we would like to stay longer, but have not got the time, because this vessel has to go back. I am glad the Sultan is consulting with his *datos*, but I would like him to hurry it up as much as he can.

SECRETARY. He says you should also remember that this agreement is future of Sultan and also for future welfare of Sultan himself and his people. It is not a small, but a very great thing with them; therefore they want to go slowly with it and consider everything.

GENERAL. I do not begrudge them any reasonable time, but I do not want to waste time.

SECRETARY. When the treaty was made between Sultan and the Spaniards, their interpreters (Don Pedro Ortuoste and Don Alejo Alvarez) stayed here in Maibun with the Sultan and hurried the thing up; but he says now they are living far apart; formerly they were near together.

SECRETARY. He asks if this ship had been fired at?

COMMANDER. Yes; it has a number of bullet holes in it [shows him some]. There are about 50 marks on ship altogether.

SECRETARY. He asks if it had been shelled?

COMMANDER. We were not hit by shells.

SECRETARY. Asks if she was fired at during Spanish war?

COMMANDER. No; she was not fired at during Spanish war. She was a transport for troops then, although she had some guns on her.

SECRETARY. They are waiting for box or two they left behind here

which belong to these men, but secretary says they will send the boxes down to Siassi, so that you will not have to wait any longer.

GENERAL. We are anxious to get down as soon as we can.

SECRETARY. You are going to stop and see Dato Amurusin on Lugus Island?

GENERAL. Yes; if it does not take too much time.

SECRETARY. It will not take much time.

GENERAL. All right.

F.

INTERVIEW WITH SHEH SALEH (JAVANESE), ADVISER TO THE SULTAN; HADJI SALI, FORMERLY WORKING FOR SULTAN IN BUS BUS, PROBABLY NOW FOR DATO JOAKANAIN; AND NUBIAN NAMED FARIG, WORKING FOR SULTAN IN BUS BUS, PROBABLY FORMERLY AN ENGLISH SOLDIER, DELIVERERS OF MESSAGE FROM SULTAN.

JOLO, P. I., *August 6, 1899.*

GENERAL. Where is the Chinaman Taye Osoon Que that did interpreting yesterday?

FARIG. He has not come.

GENERAL. Do you want him here? If you want him, why, have him.

INTERPRETER. He says I was not here yesterday, therefore they used the Chinaman, but now I am here they do not want Chinaman. I think, however, they are suspicious of what I say. (Chinaman named Tay Osoon Que sent for and acted as interpreter for Sultan's representatives.)

GENERAL. Tell him I had letter translated he brought from the Sultan. I want you to translate it back to them when I give it to you and see if it is right or not. (Articles read. Jolo Appendix, L.) Ask if I have got his letter all translated right?

Sheh SALEH. Yes, sir.

GENERAL. Say that I wish him to take word to the Sultan that I have received his letter and had it carefully translated. Say that I came here three weeks ago to-day (twenty-one days); that I at once sent word to the Sultan that I would like to see him; that, although so long a time has gone by, I have not seen him yet. I have carefully thought over his letter, and I find that he has had very bad advice. Now, it will be very much better if he can come to see me, and we can talk directly without anybody's advice.

Sheh SALEH. He says the Sultan is sick and could not come and see you. If he is a little better he will at once come to see you.

GENERAL. Judging from the Sultan's letter, he treats me as if I was an enemy here. I came as a friend and want to act as a friend. The terms of that agreement read as though we came here to do him and the place some harm. We do not want to do harm, but do good.

Sheh SALEH. He says that the Sultan states he wanted the best for his country; that he wanted to see the country in good order, and that under the protection of the United States his country should prosper, and that is what he is looking for.

GENERAL. Here is what I mean (article 3, Sultan's proposed agreement):

The Americans are not allowed to occupy any of the islands, or any place on the island of Sulu except by permission of the Sultan and the four datos, etc.

Now, what I propose is that we go where it is convenient for us. Here is what I put down in my letter to the Sultan:

The United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Jolo as public interests may seem to demand.

Now, if we are friends we do no harm there, but if we are enemies they would want to keep us out. He says he wants to keep us out.

Sheh SALEH. I was sent here by Sultan to deliver the letter. I am not empowered to make any arrangements or agree to any changes, but if you care to answer letter from the Sultan and take out what is not good in the letter and change it, with request that Raja Muda or Sultan come over and arrange matters, he will take the letter and have it delivered to Sultan.

GENERAL. That is all, then. I will send him a letter as soon as I have it prepared.

Sheh SALEH. He is going back very soon. If you will give him permission to do so he would like to see the doctor, as he is sick.

GENERAL. All right, I will arrange it for him, and I will have letter ready by 12 o'clock. (Letter, Jolo Appendix, O.)

G.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN BRIGADIER-GENERAL BATES AND THE HEIR APPARENT, DATO CALBI, THE SECRETARY, AND HABIB MURA, AN ADVISER, HELD AT JOLO, P. I., AUGUST 12, 1899.

The following letter from the Sultana was presented:

This letter from your sister, the Sultana Inchi Jamela, and from your sons, the Paduca Rajah Muda and Dato Moalil Attik, sent to our father, General Bates: The Rajah Muda was coming on Friday, and had mounted his horse, when it started to rain; that was the reason he did not come on Friday, and he is coming on Saturday.

INCHI JAMELA.

SECRETARY. The Sultan sends greeting and hopes the General will not be angry at the delay. The General has sent an agreement which he said would be the foundation of a treaty between the Americans and the Sultan, and the Sultan had sent a similar paper to the General, and had said that if there was anything in these two letters not agreed upon the representatives of the Sultan here to-day are empowered to consult about and discuss the two propositions.

GENERAL. I am ready to discuss the two papers—my proposition to them and theirs to me. The first article I had written is, "The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies, on land and sea." This is not mentioned anywhere in the sixteen articles they send to me.

SECRETARY. The power of Sulu is that of the United States.

GENERAL. That is very true. The Sultan desires to get our protection in these islands. Our flag must fly higher than any other. The Sultan's flag is not recognized by the nations of the world.

SECRETARY. The American flag is recognized by the Sultan.

GENERAL. Then this will cover it. (Reads article 1.)

SECRETARY. That is recognized.

GENERAL. This will be understood if they adopt article 1 (the one I wrote).

SECRETARY. The first article in your agreement is recognized. (Jolo Appendix, K.)

GENERAL. Then we will not have any question on that article. Here is another question. (Reads article 3 of the agreement from the Sultan, Jolo Appendix, L.) Now, I want to talk about that.

SECRETARY. Of course, General, anything sent by the Sultan is open to discussion.

GENERAL. Are we in an enemy's country, that they wish to keep us away? I claim we come as their friends. Where we have a garrison we do not injure the Moros. Right here in Jolo we have a garrison, and we spend much money among the Moros; but, of course if they regard us as enemies they wish to keep us away. In our own country the citizens wish garrisons stationed near them, and here they can judge for themselves whether or not they wish the money the troops spend. We want to have it because we desire to protect the Moros, the rights and property of every one of them. Therefore we put in our article—

IV. While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Jolo as public interests seem to demand, encroachments will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of His Excellency the Sultan, unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power; and, where the property of individuals is taken, due compensation will be made in each case. (Jolo Appendix, K.)

That is, we can occupy any point in the archipelago where we may wish to go.

SECRETARY. That is so.

Dato CALBI. The agreement the General sent to the Sultan said at the same time that it was open to discussion, and the Sultan's agreement is also open to discussion. The Sultan did not insert article 3 through enmity to the Americans but for the security of the Americans from savage people.

GENERAL. I will just take these articles in order and see what objection they have to them. They say they have no objection to article 1. Now, as to article 2 [reads article 2 from the agreement drawn up by the General]. (Jolo Appendix, K.)

SECRETARY. That's right.

GENERAL. Now, you see if boats go about without flying the American flag no one knows them and there is no one to look after them. This big ship out here in the harbor (U. S. S. *Charleston*) is to protect them.

SECRETARY. That was only a forethought of theirs, as it would be difficult to get all boats to carry the American flag (referring to the Sultan's request that his subjects sailing about need not fly any flag so long as they have written authority from the Sultan).

General BATES. Well, in the case of little boats the flying of a flag will probably not be required, but large boats must carry the American flag to identify them; it does not cost much to get a small flag.

SECRETARY. The only question is in regard to each small boat flying an American flag. As to the American flag flying in Jolo Archipelago that is recognized.

Dato CALBI. Could that not be changed in a way so that any boat going out of Jolo waters must fly the American flag but in Jolo waters no flag will be required?

GENERAL. I have no objection; but if any flag is flown it must be the American flag, the flag of the great nation to which the Sultan now belongs. I do not care about all little boats being required to fly the flag and the Sultan can fly his distinctive flag, to tell who he is, under the American flag. When any flag is flown it must be the American flag.

DATO CALBI. In the Jolo Islands the American flag is recognized, and going outside the Jolo Islands must the American flag be flown?

GENERAL. Understand, we did not refer to all little boats, but if boats must fly flags they must be American flags.

DATO CALBI. When boats start out must they come to Jolo and ask for flags?

GENERAL. No; the flags are very cheap; we can send some down if necessary.

SECRETARY. In case the Sultan goes to foreign parts can he not fly his own flag?

GENERAL. Yes; but the American flag is the one recognized by nations, and in case the Sultan should go to Singapore, for instance, he should fly both flags; then if anyone should do him any injury while traveling he has all the American Navy to protect him.

SECRETARY. If the Sultan should go to Singapore must he fly the American flag above his own?

GENERAL. Yes; if he flies his own flag he has no protection; for instance, if I am traveling and am injured I can call upon the American Navy to assist or protect me.

Article III of our agreement and Article IV of the Sultan's are practically the same thing, differently expressed, and I am not particular about the words used.

INTERPRETER. General, they do not understand Article II and would like to discuss it further.

GENERAL. If the Sultan does not fly our flag he can not claim our protection as an American citizen.

SECRETARY. The Sultan does not care to hoist his own flag in the Jolo Archipelago, but on voyages, etc. It is a flag to show that he is Sultan.

INTERPRETER. General, they can not get over flying the American flag above the Sultan's flag.

GENERAL. The flying of the American flag is to show that he is an American citizen; otherwise, no one would know who he was. We keep ships at sea to protect our citizens.

HABIB MURA. The General has promised us not to be hard on us, as the Spaniards have been.

GENERAL. I have no objections, but here is a case: Admiral Dewey flies the American flag and his own distinctive flag (the admiral's flag), and he is saluted all over the world. With the Sultan it would be similar. We do not want to take away anything from the dignity of the Sultan.

SECRETARY. We ask as a favor, do not be harder upon us than were the Spaniards. From the Spaniards the Sultan had permission to fly his own flag without putting the Spanish flag above it.

GENERAL. There are some articles in the two agreements which are about the same; for instance, the one about piracy. I do not care which one is accepted.

SECRETARY. Yes; and Article III (Jolo Appendix, K) of the American agreement is about the same as Article IV (Jolo Appendix L) of the Sultan's. Those articles not alike we had better discuss and come to some arrangement.

GENERAL. Yes, that is so. (Reads Article III.) It is very like your Article IV. Also Article VI of ours and VIII of yours are about the same. (Reads the articles.) They are practically the same.

Now here is another article about crime and offenses. (Reads Article IX, American agreement.) I think it would be better in this article

to change the last sentence so that it will read: In all other cases persons charged with crimes or offenses, etc. I want to speak about this article. Suppose a Moro cuts up a man, an American or a foreigner. The offender will be tried by the Americans, but where it is Moro against Moro the offender would be turned over to the Sultan or a dato.

Dato CALBI. In case foreigners commit crimes in market places or elsewhere, are they to be turned over to Americans?

GENERAL. Yes. The Moros would arrest and turn them over to the Americans for trial. For instance, if an American or foreigner should commit a crime in Bus Bus the dato's people would arrest him and turn him over to the United States authorities here in Jolo.

Dato CALBI. If a Moro should enter the town of Jolo and commit a crime there would the Americans try him?

GENERAL. In cases between Moro and Moro the Sultan or dato has entire control, but in cases where an American or foreigners are interested or implicated the United States authorities must try such cases.

HABIB MURA. In case a foreigner or other outsider, all right; but suppose a native who lives here in the town of Jolo is accused or commits a crime, would he be tried by the Sultan?

GENERAL. There are no exceptions. In cases of Moros against Moros the Sultan has jurisdiction, and only in cases where white men or other foreigners are interested does the United States try the offender.

Dato CALBI. Have you any objection to the Sultan's Article XIV? (Jolo Appendix L.)

GENERAL. Yes; we expect to judge Moros if they commit crimes against any persons but Moros. For instance, a case of murder arises; if that is judged by Moros and the culprit is convicted he is only fined, which would not satisfy the Americans, the Germans, or the English, and therefore we must judge them in order not only to satisfy our own people, but those of other nations.

SECRETARY. That is right and reasonable.

GENERAL. Where cases arise between Moros we do not wish to interfere.

SECRETARY. That is right. Is there any other article of ours which we may now discuss and dismiss?

GENERAL. Yes. Article XV of the Sultan's agreement. I will state that the Americans have come to stay and they do not wish to sell Jolo. We are willing to say that it shall never be sold without the Sultan's consent; but we will never sell it. I am willing to put in that article, if desired.

SECRETARY. We would like to have it put in.

GENERAL. Very well, we will put it in. (Reads Article XV of the Sultan's agreement.)

SECRETARY. Is there any other article?

GENERAL. Now, Article XIII of the Sultan's agreement reads:

In case the American governor shall have any trouble with any of my subjects he must not at once resort to arms, but must examine into the facts of the case, because we trust and look toward the governor for our protection.

If you wish that stated, of course we will do it. I did not put that in my agreement as, of course, Americans follow that article in dealing with all of our governors; but if you wish we will put that in. Americans do not like war. Article XII of the Sultan's agreement is all right. (Reads: "If the Sultan should have any trouble with European nations the Americans will stand by him, because my protection lies with the American nation.")

Dato CALBI. Our Article XII does not signify much, but we would rather have it in.

GENERAL. All right. Article XII is accepted (reads Article XII, Jolo Appendix L). That's what sovereignty means. Of course the Sultan must not make treaties with foreign nations. His dealings should be through the Americans, but if any foreign nation imposes on the Sultan it is our duty to look after the matter. So long as the Sultan is right we are obliged to protect him.

SECRETARY. That is agreed upon.

GENERAL. Now, Article X of the Sultan's agreement I do not like very well.

ART. X. If any American goes about the country he must notify the Sultan, that the Sultan may give him an escort. If he goes without notifying the Sultan and anything happens to him the Sultan will not take the responsibility. It is the same with any soldier living in any place, without consultation and agreement, and if anything happens to him the Sultan will not be responsible for it.

We want to be such good friends that there should be no trouble if our men went out into the country, and if while there our men should give trouble the Moros should arrest them and turn them over to our hands and come in and make charges in order that they may receive punishment. We want to be friends and not stand off like enemies and be kept out of the country.

Dato CALBI. The Sultan put in that article not as an enemy, but for the safety of the Americans. The Americans are new to this country and many of the people are unacquainted with them.

GENERAL. Yes; I understand, but we would caution our people to be careful, and I am satisfied that after a little time we would be friends.

Dato CALBI. The Sultan was afraid something might happen.

GENERAL. Yes; I understand, but I don't think it is a very good thing to go into the agreement. It looks like we can not trust each other. I think we will have to be careful, because people who have not seen any Americans might take time to get acquainted.

SECRETARY. The General is quite right, but the Sultan feels responsible for any of your men who go far away from the town.

GENERAL. Yes; I understand, but I would not like it to appear in an agreement which might have to stand for a long time; people might say, "How's this; you do not trust each other?"

SECRETARY. It appears, therefore, in our article that the Sultan does not close his land in any way to the Americans and will give them escorts.

GENERAL. As to Article XI of your agreement. If anyone came in and asked for a criminal it would be our duty to look for him; therefore in the same way it would be the Sultan's duty to turn over our criminals.

SECRETARY. How about our Article X?

GENERAL. I would rather change its form; in fact, I think it had better be left out.

SECRETARY. If anything should happen would not the Sultan be responsible?

GENERAL. No more than to look up the culprits and turn them over for punishment. Every day men are going out of Jolo.

Habib MURA. The Sultan had an idea that men might go to Looc and far away.

GENERAL. Yes; I understand, but we could caution our people, and the Sultan must warn his subjects.

Dato CALBI. In this article the Sultan was particularly afraid that something, some accident, might happen.

GENERAL. Then we will have to put it in a little different shape. For instance, state "Certain parts of the island are dangerous, and it would be better to apply for an escort." I do not wish it to appear that an escort is required.

SECRETARY. Say in Article X something more. For instance, put in "In case in future we are better acquainted."

GENERAL. I find that I have made an engagement, and will consider that subject in our next meeting; for the present I must leave. They have seen and understand fully Article X of our agreement (Jolo Appendix, K), do they? (Reads Article X, regarding slavery.) I do not want to take a slave away from an owner unless the full price is paid. In the United States we do not have slavery. I want to bring that up at the next meeting, also our next article (Article XI): "Any foreigner can purchase land," etc. I did not know that you were coming, and made an engagement for this evening, but I will be glad to meet you in the morning at 9.30.

Dato CALBI. The Radja Muda is not well. His eyes are troubling him. He would like to go back to Maibun to-night.

GENERAL. I am going down to Tawi Tawi, and on Monday I will stop at Maibun, and I will be glad to see the Sultan. We will probably arrive at Maibun about the same time that we did before, and I should like to have the Sultan and the Sultana come out and see our ship (U. S. S. *Charleston*).

SECRETARY. The Sultan will be very glad to accept your invitation, but the Sultana is sick.

GENERAL. I would like to thank both the Sultan and his mother for their kind messages.

SECRETARY. You should think more of the Sultan for trying to come to some agreement.

GENERAL. Yes; but we have been a good time about it. I think I have shown a good deal of patience and been put to much inconvenience by delays.

SECRETARY. Yes; things went slow. That is our way; but have patience with the Sultan, for he is only a child. Will the General go ashore at Maibun?

GENERAL. Yes; I think so. I would like to see the Sultan and pay my respects to the Sultana. Will not Dato Calbi go also? I will take him on the ship, but as we are going to Tawi Tawi he would have to have horses to ride back.

Dato CALBI. Yes; I should like to go with you on the ship.

SECRETARY. Those articles not settled here. Will they be settled at Maibun?

GENERAL. Yes; I will think them over and insert some or change others and bring them to Maibun.

SECRETARY. How long will you probably remain at Maibun?

GENERAL. Two or three hours.

H.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN BRIG. GEN. J. C. BATES AND SULTANA, HELD AT MAIBUN, P. I., AUGUST 14, 1899.

GENERAL. I am very glad, indeed, to have the privilege of meeting the Sultana. I have heard such good reports of her that I was anxious to make her acquaintance.

SULTANA. She is very glad, indeed, to hear it. She says she is nervous sometimes, nervous and shivering all over.

GENERAL. Tell her I am sorry to hear that. Say that the Americans always respect their mothers, and I understand she has been a very good mother to her sons.

SULTANA. She says she not only loves her own sons, but her nephews as well, and they all love her just as much.

GENERAL. We come hoping there will be peace.

SULTANA. She is very thankful to hear that, and it has always been her idea that peace went a lot further than enmity. She says that through talking a lot can be gained, and you should remember that the natives of Sulu do not know the Americans very well.

GENERAL. We hope to get better acquainted and expect to be better friends. I came here representing the army part, and this gentleman (Captain Pigman) is captain of this large ship here, and is in the Navy.

Captain PIGMAN. I hope she will be able to come out to the ship and see it. I will be glad to show her around.

SULTANA. She says it will be impossible for her to do it to-day, but if the ship is here any other day when she is in better health she will be glad to.

Captain PIGMAN. I realize she is not in good health now.

SULTANA. She thanks the ladies very much that they have enough trust in her to come over and see her. She is very happy to have met all, and hopes to see you again.

GENERAL. Just say that the ladies think it a privilege to call and see her, and we will not keep her waiting, as she is not well, and we will go now and see her son, the Sultan.

SULTANA. She hopes when you see the Sultan you will remember he is a young man and that advice will be better than anything else you can give him. She is very sorry she can not go along with you. She would like very much to be there, but she knows you will do what is right.

GENERAL. I thank her for her good opinion, and hope everything will go along for the best.

SULTANA. She says it was well known by everyone in Sulu that she was always for peace making party and always looked for the welfare of her son. He had been over in Jolo several times, and she had never feared anything would happen to him so long as the Americans were there.

GENERAL. I have always heard she gave good advice, and thank her. I think we had better go now. (Health drunk to Sultana.)

SULTANA. You should excuse the size of my house. It is very small.

GENERAL. We have been very hospitably received and have enjoyed the chocolate and other refreshments.

SULTANA. She says that she is very glad that you have come here and she has seen you, because if you had not come here it would have been impossible for her to have seen you in her present state of health.

GENERAL. I wanted all the time to come and see her, and am very glad to have had the opportunity.

SULTANA. She thanks you with all her heart that you have come. Her people told her you were angry and would not come to see her.

GENERAL. Oh, no; I always heard she was for peace and gave good advice.

I.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE SULTAN, SECRETARY, DATO CALBI, DATO SOOG, FROM BUALLO, HABIB MURA (ADVISER), AND BRIGADIER-GENERAL BATES, HELD AT SULTAN'S RESIDENCE, MAIBUN, P. I., AUGUST 14, 1899.

GENERAL. Will you please tell the Sultan I am very glad to see him to-day; that the gentleman here on my right is the captain of this big warship out here (U. S. S. *Charleston*).

INTERPRETER. He asks the name of the captain.

GENERAL. Captain Pigman.

SULTAN. He says he expected you earlier.

GENERAL. We expected to get here earlier, but we were a little late in getting away, and found it more difficult landing than we expected.

SULTAN. It is low tide just now. If you had come earlier you would have got in at high tide, which would have made it easier. The Sultan says you should not feel ill toward him for his not coming over to Jolo, but he has not been well, and he is very glad to see you here.

GENERAL. I hope everything will go along satisfactorily; and after talking with them the other day I wrote up things we have agreed upon, and things I want them to agree upon I have put in also, although they were not fully discussed. Now, I think I had better turn this translation over to the Sultan now.

SULTAN. He says if we will go into the next room we will be able to see better.

GENERAL. Say I brought along a number of my friends, but they will not be present at the consultation.

SULTAN. Room is big enough for all of us.

GENERAL. You can tell him now, Mr. Shuck, that this is the translation of the agreement I spoke about just now.

(Sultan's secretary reads proposed agreement (Jolo Appendix, M), written in their language.)

After secretary finished reading it, Sultan, his secretary, and datos engaged in conversation concerning same.)

SULTAN. He asks, General, if these fifteen articles as drawn up are final on your part, or if they are open to discussion.

GENERAL. They are open to discussion. Tell him some of these articles have not been discussed at all.

DATO CALBI. Have you got the sixteen articles the Sultan sent over the other day?

Captain SMILEY. No; I have no copy in Arabic, but have an English translation.

SULTAN. He says the sixteen articles he sent over to you simply represented their ideas as to what they would like, and they would like to discuss and know reasons why some of the articles are refused.

GENERAL. They were so radically wrong that I thought it best to drop them. First of all, one and two we could not agree to; we agreed upon some of them, and it is hardly necessary to go over others, as I told them I could not adopt them in that shape at all.

SECRETARY. Article II (General's agreement) is all right, but in case the Sultan should travel about he should use his own flag.

GENERAL. I told him he could use his own flag, but he must use the United States flag above it or he will have no protection from us at all, as his flag is not recognized by other nations. If the President of the United States goes anywhere he has his flag, and is saluted every-

where he goes, but he has the United States' flag above it. It is his personal flag, and he will be respected the same as he is now, and have the protection of the United States if he has the United States flag above his own.

SULTAN. He says that in the treaty with the Spanish it was different, and you had promised not to be harder on him than the Spanish had been. At the time he went over to Mecca he flew his own flag.

GENERAL. He may have slipped through all right when he went there, but if he gets into trouble he has no one to help him if he has not our flag. If he has our flag everyone will see it and know that he has our protection, but if he sails about with his own flag, and gets into trouble, they will ask us if he was flying our flag at the time, and we will have to answer no, when they would say, "Well, what have you to do with it?" You see if he goes anywhere and some of his men are arrested or get into trouble, if he meets the captain with this big ship there he goes to him and says "I claim the protection of the American flag, and these people have some of my men," the captain would say, "I will go and see about it;" but if they do not fly the American flag we do not give them that kind of protection.

SECRETARY. He says it would be known to all nations that he was under the protection of the United States, and whenever any vessel or man-of-war came here they would see the American flag and know he was under their protection.

GENERAL. All nations know it by the flag he is flying. They might not come here. They know it whether they come here or not when he flies the American flag wherever he goes.

SULTAN. He says, General, that all his boats would be flying the American flag. The American flag would be hoisted in the Sulu Islands, and it is a very small matter that he asks if he travels about, which happens very seldom, that he be allowed to fly his own flag, because if he went about with nothing to show he was Sultan he would look awfully small.

GENERAL. Captain, do you think he would gain anything if he took his own chance? He wants to carry his own flag only when he sails about.

Captain PIGMAN. He would get no protection from us. He takes his own chance, and if he got into trouble he would have no more protection from us than though he was flying the Spanish flag. He is liable to get into trouble at any time, but if he is flying the American flag of course we would see that justice was obtained. Here is a big ship out here to see that justice is meted out to all American subjects, and we have got lots more like it, too.

GENERAL. Tell him it never occurred to me that it was inflicting any penalty upon him. If a boat wants to show its nationality, it has got to fly flag of recognized nation. If he does not carry our flag and gets into trouble, they will say, "What are you talking about, you have nothing to show you are under the protection of the American Government?" He is liable to be stopped anywhere he goes and asked, "What flag do you fly. We do not know that flag, as it is not the flag of one of the nations." Tell him many large countries are under the English Government and their governors always fly their own flag under the English flag.

SULTAN. He asks in case he goes anywhere and hoists the American flag first and afterwards his own, if that would do?

GENERAL. Unless he keeps the American flag up he has no protection. He is liable to be stopped—i. e., other nations may interfere with him.

SULTAN. He asks you to drink a little chocolate.

(Invitation accepted and refreshments served.)

GENERAL. In connection with this I would like him to read Article XIII: "The United States will give full protection to the Sultan and his subjects in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon him," but we must know who they are and what flag flies over them. When they go away they must fly the American flag, and then everyone knows they are under our protection. I do not think the Spanish cared whether they protected them or not.

SULTAN. When he went to Mecca he only hoisted his own flag in Sandakan and Labuan. In Singapore he did not hoist his own flag because he did not think himself important enough to do that.

GENERAL. He must have seen at all of these places, which are under the English, that they fly their own flag underneath and the English flag above. There are a great many Mohammedans in these countries, and they are living very contendedly, and their chiefs and high officers are treated with all proper dignity, and that is what we want to do with them.

SULTAN. He says he quite believed and he well knew, and he heard on his pilgrimage that Americans were just as good and better than the English as they gave more liberty than English did. About flag it was all right, but once in many years he went out to different countries, and it is only then he asks you if he could hoist his own flag.

GENERAL. Well, I have no objection to his flying his own flag, but the flag that protects him should be the one on top and his own should be placed underneath. Our highest dignitary, the President of the United States, wherever he goes has his own flag, but the flag of the United States always flies above it, and he is saluted as President wherever he goes.

SULTAN. He says he knows that having United States flag above his own would not make him any smaller than he was, nor would it make him any bigger if he only flew his own flag, but he says he went away before and flew only his own flag, but if he goes now he is forced to fly the American flag along with his own. He says that all the countries the white man has come to in the East that their customs and ways were different. He heard they very often played false to the white man, and Sultan has no intention to do anything of that sort; therefore he wanted to discuss the question fully, so that nothing should happen afterwards.

GENERAL. That is right. We want them to understand fully from beginning and have things satisfactorily arranged, so that in future we will be very good friends.

SULTAN. For that reason he talks to you as he would to his own father, that you might know what his feelings are.

GENERAL. With that in view I put in Article XIV "the United States will not sell the island of Jolo, or any other island of Jolo Archipelago, to any foreign nation without the consent of the Sultan of Jolo," because we expect to stay here all the time.

SECRETARY. He asks what you think about the idea with reference to flag?

GENERAL. I think it had better stand as it is, Article II, I mean: "The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies, on land and sea." As we do not seem to advance much on that we had better leave it unsettled and discuss some other one.

SECRETARY. He says he would like to finish Article II first before going to Article III.

GENERAL. I am listening.

SULTAN. He says that he has spoken about the flag and given his idea with regard to it at your wish, but knows very well he could not force you to accept anything that is not according to your wish, and he feels very small now Americans come here and promise him better protection and better friendship than he had under the Spaniards that he is not allowed to fly only his own flag when he goes to foreign parts.

GENERAL. I think he has much better protection now than he had then, for I do not think Spanish would have bothered about giving him protection if there was any trouble. We are not making promises which we do not propose to keep, but what we say we will live up to.

SULTAN. He says that he was glad of having American protection and that he therefore agreed to fly American flag in Sulu Archipelago.

GENERAL. Well, we think that the American flag gives a great deal of protection and it is a good deal to be proud of, and anyone who is ashamed to carry it we do not think much of. We want him to go before the world under the American flag. Whenever he needs any flag he needs the American flag if he is an American citizen.

SECRETARY. He never thought for a moment that you should think he was ashamed of the American flag; that he was only following out the road he had followed once before. He had been out before and flew his own flag, and he says now the Americans have come here, who are more friendly than the Spaniards, and he is made to lose his own flag.

GENERAL. Not at all. He can carry his own flag. There is just this much about Spain, they let him do it and take the responsibility. If he had got into any trouble Spain would have said, "Why didn't you fly our flag if you wanted us to help you?" This is what Spanish treaty (1878) says:

ART. XI. Jolo and its dependencies will hoist the Spanish flag on all towns and vessels, and if any vessel fail to carry the flag it will not be recognized, even if provided with passport, and I will hoist Spanish flag where I reside.

Here is also the old treaty of 1851:

ART. V. From to-day Jolo will hoist the Spanish national flag in all towns and embarkations.

SULTAN. He says that formerly when the Spaniards were here and he went about with his own flag that he never got into any harm, and he is quite sure now that Americans are here wherever he went nobody would touch him.

GENERAL. Well, I don't know that. English subjects are picked up at different places, and when they are, an English ship goes there and says, "What are you doing with my men here, I want to know about this." It is the same with Americans. If they take American subjects, and it is wrong, we send a war ship and get them out, and we would have to do the same with his subjects if they carry our flag and get into trouble; but Spanish did not care about them and so long as he did not get into any trouble they let it go, but if he had got into any trouble they would have said "Why didn't you carry the Spanish flag?"

INTERPRETER. They understand why, now, that the Spanish did not care about their flying Spanish flag.

SULTAN. With reference to article No. III. "The rights and dignities of His Excellency," etc. That article is all right, but they wanted still to have put in "that the American Government would not interfere in any customs of the religion."

GENERAL. That does not mean the Juramentados, does it?

SECRETARY. He says that certainly was not in the customs of their

religion, because the Juramentados would be only admitted into their religious ceremonies after they were converted.

GENERAL. "They will not be interfered with on account of their religion or religious customs." Ask him if that would be satisfactory.

SECRETARY. And all the religious customs shall be respected.

GENERAL. All right. We will put in agreement "The rights and dignities of His Excellency the Sultan, and his datos, shall be fully respected. The Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religions, and all their religious customs shall be respected." Will that be satisfactory?

SECRETARY. He says that will be all right.

GENERAL. Well, I want him to distinctly understand now that if any official or priest is implicated in any way with one of these men—Juramentados—and we can prove it, we will punish priest or official just as much as the man who did it. I want him to understand fully what it means. I do not intend to be trapped into anything.

SECRETARY. He says that the Juramentados do not come under the Mohammedan religion, and if you like you can have the article put in about Juramentados.

GENERAL. Well, if they say that are not part of their religion that is all right. We certainly want to respect all their personal religious customs and are willing to have it so shown in agreement.

(Article III agreed upon as amended above.)

SECRETARY. Article IV: His idea in being Sultan of Sulu is that the islands belong to him, too, and that the Americans could go to different places only after consulting with Sultan; in fact, after having his permission to do so.

GENERAL. We find by the Spanish treaty, as published to the world in the papers, that the sovereignty of Spain was acknowledged over all these islands, and they distinctly stated in the treaty between Spain and the Sultan that they would occupy convenient points, any points that were convenient to them in the whole archipelago.

SULTAN. He says it was not true; that the Spanish had no such agreement with the Sultan of Sulu.

GENERAL. That matter has been discussed a long time between his representatives and myself, and I see no reason why we should bring it up again. We have copies of treaties here with Spain, and I take them as evidence. (Reads Article III thereof—treaty 1878.)

SULTAN. He says it was quite right, but it was always understood with the permission of the Sultan; that was the treaty with the Spanish.

GENERAL. It is published to the world in this shape, and this treaty says it will be published at Manila and at Madrid, and it was so published to the world in this way, and this is way we got it; and we whipped the Spanish, drove them out and took their place, and we got all the rights that Spain had. We do not want to do an injustice.

SULTAN. He says he never knew anything about such agreements.

GENERAL. Now, wherever the flag of the United States floats we claim the right to send our troops there. We do not go as enemies to them; we go as friends to them. We are not hurting them by having our troops there. We expect to do them good. I have talked this matter over so many times that I am simply repeating what I have said before.

SULTAN. He does not understand that idea of the thing. He thought it was taking the land and selling it to planters.

GENERAL. Oh, no. If we take any land we do not own and place soldiers there and occupy same, we pay the owners for it.

SULTAN. He says that was all right; but any place you went to in island, and it was property of others, that it should not be bought from the people without his knowledge.

GENERAL. We will do just as the Spanish did; they said convenient places; we say we will occupy such places as are necessary for the public interest. That was in Spanish treaty and we can not wait for the Sultan's consent or anybody's consent.

SULTAN. If you would occupy, for instance, any place in the island here, and it would be to the dislike of the people of that special place, and would have trouble there with the people, if you would make him responsible for that trouble.

GENERAL. Not unless he encouraged them.

SULTAN. The reason he discussed that question was because he wanted friendship and he wanted to prevent anything that would cause trouble, and he thought himself responsible for things that his people did; and he wants to prevent in the future, if he is responsible for whatever happens—that you would not go for him if anything should happen in case you should go to any of the islands without consulting him in the matter.

GENERAL. I think he will find that we treat him with justice and will not take any advantage of him. We have to have these matters clear, but I have stated it so as to have it distinctly understood that we must go to such places as we think it to be for the public interest that we should have garrisons, and we propose to pay for what property we have to take belonging to others, and if we find that they do not want to sell the property we will have it appraised and give them proper value for it, but we much prefer to do it with the consent of the owner.

SULTAN. He says, yes, he was quite assured that you would treat everybody with justice, and it was really friendship between the United States and the Sultan that upon matters of this sort they should work hand in hand and come to an understanding.

GENERAL. Well, it is well to have these things brought up and a thorough understanding had. With our Government we deal a great deal with individuals, and if anything goes wrong we hold them only responsible unless we have some evidence that others are instigating them, and we would not hold the Sultan responsible unless we had reason to think he was encouraging them to do it.

We can not finish to-night, and would like to continue the conference in the morning. Now will the Sultan and party come out on the ship? He can come out in the morning and bring Raja Muda and such other advisers as he wants and such others of his people as he cares to.

SULTAN. He says there is very little to discuss about, General. There is only the point of the flag and the point that if the Americans should occupy any place in the island that it should be through consulting with the Sultan; and the third thing, that we make no stipulated price for any slaves that want to buy themselves out.

GENERAL. How would they want to modify it?

SULTAN. They want to modify it in a way so that they can buy themselves out according to their customary value, because some slaves were not worth \$50 and others were worth more than that.

GENERAL. They want it at the usual market value? That would be satisfactory, would it?

SULTAN. Yes; that is the only thing they would like to change in it.

GENERAL. We will change it, then; instead of saying "not to exceed \$50" we will say the "usual market value."

SULTAN. He says, of course it is understood that if a slave committed a crime, by paying the market value he would not be able to pay for his crime.

GENERAL. Whether slaves or free, they are to be tried just the same.

SULTAN. He says that the Sultan will agree as to the question just now about the flag, but would you give him the right that his little boats in Sulu Archipelago could fly the Sultan's flag only?

GENERAL. The United States flag is the only one recognized, and it is just what the Spanish had in their treaty all the way through. We are not starting anything new. It is something that is done by all nations.

INTERPRETER. I did not understand him right. He asks if he would be sailing about within the Sulu Archipelago if he would be allowed to use his own flag in the archipelago.

GENERAL. We do not want to argue with him about it. He is liable to be annoyed if he does not have our flag. I do not think we will bother him at all, but he does not get our protection if he gets into trouble and is not flying our flag.

SULTAN. He says that his sovereignty stretched out to Sandakan, over British North Borneo, and that he only asks when traveling within Sulu Archipelago and up to Sandakan, and no farther, that he might fly his own flag. Any farther beyond that he will fly the American flag above his own.

GENERAL. I am a little bit afraid if I should grant him that the Government would disapprove of it and that they might change it later, and tell him that all subjects of the United States should fly the flag.

Captain PIGMAN. He might ask the President for that privilege at some future time.

SULTAN. He says he does not ask that favor toward other nations; that he does not want that favor extended any farther than Sulu Archipelago and Sandakan.

GENERAL. I am afraid that it would make trouble and that it would be disapproved.

SULTAN. He says you should understand that it is only a favor for himself, and that the rest of his people are not included in it; that it is only he himself would go from one island or another in Sulu Archipelago or Sandakan that he would want to do it. In any other case his flag should not fly.

GENERAL. Will you ask him if he will come on board to-morrow?

SULTAN. At 10 o'clock; will that be too late?

GENERAL. Suppose we say 9.30; we will have launch and little boats at landing ready for him.

Captain PIGMAN. You might say that launch will only accommodate 12 or 15 men, but we will be glad to see any of them if they want to pull out in their little boats. They will be welcome on board, and we will be pleased to see them.

SULTAN. The Sultan wants to show his gratitude and esteem to you and asks you to receive this pearl from the fisheries, and he says he would also like to make you a present of a pony.

GENERAL. He is very kind, indeed. It is very beautiful, indeed, but you must tell him that my Government does not allow me to accept of presents. That I thank him very much, indeed, but my Government will not allow me to accept it. I admire it very much, indeed.

SULTAN. He says that he has given you the pearl and he would not like to take it back.

GENERAL. My Government does not allow me to take it. If I took these presents they would tell me I was a bad officer; that I must go, as they did not want me any more.

SULTAN. He says he has got a pony for you, General, and asks if you will not take that along?

GENERAL. He is very kind indeed, but I am not able to accept it.

SULTAN. He says if he gives you pony, whenever you come down here you would have something to ride.

GENERAL. I thank him very much indeed, but, as I said before, I am not allowed to accept any presents. Ask him how many men he will have with him?

SULTAN. He will have fifteen men, and the rest will come out in their boats.

Captain PIGMAN. You can tell him when he comes on board to-morrow I want to show him ship, and we will fire guns for him and let him see what kind of protection we have got to offer him if time should come when it would be necessary.

J.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN GEN. J. C. BATES AND SULTAN OF JOLO, SECRETARY, DATO SOOG, FROM BUALLO, AND HABIB MURA (ADVISER), ON BOARD U. S. S. CHARLESTON.

OFF MAIBUN, P. I., *August 15, 1899.*

GENERAL. I would like you to say to the Sultan I was very much pleased to see the flag go up there (Maibun) this morning, and that he came out here and showed confidence by coming on ship in this way; and it is our custom when a dignitary entitled to a salute comes on board to receive salute when he goes away. The captain will salute him with seventeen guns when he goes away from the ship.

SULTAN. He thanks you very much.

GENERAL. See if we have got these articles right which have been changed. Mr. Shuck, read Articles III and X. (Jolo Appendix, M.)

SECRETARY. Yes; they are all right.

SULTAN. The Sultan thanks the captain very much that he showed him the big gun, as he had never seen one before.

Captain PIGMAN. Just say to the Sultan that this is the way we treat all our friends, and I wanted him to see what we have got to take care of him if he has any trouble while flying the American flag.

SECRETARY. Article IV. It is all right, but in case any American or foreigner should come into Sulu and wanted to buy land for planting purposes it should be settled through the Sultan.

GENERAL. We had an article to that effect before. We will see if this is what they want or not. They did not seem to take to it before, so I had it dropped out: "Any foreigner can purchase land in the archipelago of Jolo and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the Sultan and coming to a satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land; and such purchase should be immediately recorded in the proper office of the United States Government." If they would like something different let them say what they want if they do not like that.

SECRETARY. They say in Article IV they wanted added to it that if

any foreigner wanted land for planting, etc., he would have to consult with the Sultan.

GENERAL. I think the only difference is that we had it as a separate article. We will put it in again if they want it. I had it in before, but as they said nothing about it threw it out.

SECRETARY. They would not like it as Article XVI, but added to one of the articles.

GENERAL. They want it added to Article IV, is that it?

SULTAN. They say they would like it added to Article IV

GENERAL. I will put it the way he wants it.

SULTAN. The Sultan says that at the time Spaniards were here that Pangilan got salary, and there was also Teye de Ydris in Spanish town, and he also got salary, and he wanted these two out of it and wanted others in their place. For himself he did not ask for any more.

GENERAL. Our list does not show Pangilan.

SULTAN. He received salary from Spaniards before for a while only, and they threw him out and put somebody else in. That is the only thing they are objecting to now. He does not want Ydris any more either, but would like to put in others.

GENERAL. Who does he want added.

SULTAN. Habib Mura, Dato Dacola, and Dato Soog.

GENERAL. What islands does Dato Dacola have?

SULTAN. He is now staying with the Sultan, but he has got a lot of small islands under him.

GENERAL. Where is he from?

SULTAN. He is within the Sultan's circle.

GENERAL. I wish you would say, I have already down the personal following of the Sultan—his two brothers and Hadji Buti—but I am willing to add Habib Mura, and it seems to me that would be enough as personal following, as I have only four representative datos. This is nearly half as much again as the Spanish paid them. Spanish list shows \$530 and this amounts to \$710.

SULTAN. He says, General, about the other two he would rather go without his than to have them out of it; that is, he would rather not take what is coming to him than not to allow the other two anything.

GENERAL. That he can very easily arrange by paying any amount he wants to them.

SULTAN. He says he wanted to put them in place of Dato Pangilan, who was in Spanish agreement.

GENERAL. He is not shown in letter given by Spanish commander when our garrison relieved them last May, and the whole amount that the Spanish paid is a little over \$500 and ours is over \$700.

SULTAN. In Article VII it says: "The introduction of firearms and war material is forbidden except under special authority of the governor-general of the Philippine Islands." He says he would like to get rifles, etc., and if the governor-general will allow him to do that.

GENERAL. Yes; if he wants one for his own use, but we do not want him to get quantities of them. We will give him protection.

SULTAN. He says how could he keep order in his land if he had no arms to do it with?

GENERAL. I think the fewer arms his people have the better order he will keep. The trouble is they fight among themselves and carry too many arms. Two men got quarreling in Jolo the other day and one slashed the other fourteen times, three cuts being in the head—enough to kill any man. In the United States we do not allow people to carry arms to go around, unless they have got some business with

them. If they are police officers or officers in Army or Navy, whose duties require it, they carry arms, but other people did not carry arms and were fined for doing so. If they have any difficulty they go to the proper officer and get justice.

SULTAN. It is only for his own personal power that he wanted arms; even the Sultans, under English protection, had their soldiers, etc.

GENERAL. That is left here (Article VII). If he explains his reasons and satisfies the governor-general that he wants them for a good purpose and there is a reasonable need for them no doubt permission will be granted. It is a good deal cheaper for him to come to us and let us do the fighting for him than for him to do it himself.

SULTAN. He does not ask for them just now, as he does not now need them.

GENERAL. It is left there "by specific authority of the governor-general of the Philippines;" now, if we are satisfied that Sultan is doing right and things are not running smoothly, and Sultan asks for arms for specific purpose, and he appeals to the governor-general, they will probably be given him.

SULTAN. He says, well, that was all right, and the only thing he is coming back to is these two men.

GENERAL. I am afraid I can not go any further. I think having gone to nearly one-half as much more as the Spanish already, and half of these men are his own personal following, and the other half only the big datos, I think that I have done all that I can in that direction.

SULTAN. He says about these two men the reason he wanted them in was because he did not want them to be jealous of one another.

GENERAL. We have got to draw the line somewhere. It might as well be here as elsewhere. We can not take them all in.

SULTAN. He says he certainly would draw the line there.

GENERAL. Well, I draw it higher up, because I do not want to pay any more money. I am paying now nearly one-half as much more as the Spanish did.

SULTAN. He says, General, that instead of putting in Dato Puyo, to take him out and put two others in his place. He says Dato Puyo is an old man.

GENERAL. Everyone I have added are personal followers of the Sultan; Hadji Buti and Habib Mura, and as he already had one brother on list it seems to me that is as much concession as I ought to make. The Spanish only gave him one of his personal following; I put down four. The Spanish had the Raja Muda, and he was the only one. In their list they had an interpreter which the Sultan had no use for, and so I did not put him down (Toye de Ydris). I do not suppose the Sultan had any interest in him.

SULTAN. What is the reason you do not want to take Dato Puyo off the list?

GENERAL. If I took him off I would not add anybody else in his place, because I think I have given enough already, viz, four instead of one of his followers, as before.

SULTAN. He says he would like to get Dato Puyo out of there and put a younger man in, because Dato Puyo is an old man and not doing anything.

GENERAL. Dato Puyo seems to be an influential man. So far as I learned, he was giving his people good advice and they were very friendly, and I wanted a representative dato.

SULTAN. He says Dato Puyo is not an influential man. You would not take Dato Puyo out and put these two in?

GENERAL. No; if I took him off I would not put anybody in his place. Now, I think I have been very liberal in giving four of the personal following of the Sultan, and I am not going to give any more. The Spanish only had one brother.

SULTAN. The Sultan says that Habib Mura and Hadji Huti are in his vicinity always and he wanted other two to send about and watch over the island, and so on.

GENERAL. Does he want to substitute some one in place of any of these? Does he want to drop any of these four off and put somebody else in their place? The four are the Raja Muda, Dato Attik, Hadji Buti, and Habib Mura. Does he wish to drop any of these four off and put some one else in their place?

HADJI BUTI. Hadji Buti says if you leave him out and put somebody else in he would not mind.

GENERAL. Well, that is for the Sultan to say.

SULTAN. He asks, General, in case one or any of his *datos* should go against him in anything if he would have the right to punish them.

GENERAL. Yes.

SULTAN. At the same time he says will the Americans help him to punish these *datos*.

GENERAL. We do not want any war at all. In case there is fighting he should refer that matter to us, so that it will be arbitrated, and we will stop the fight.

SULTAN. In case they do go against him in any way you do not mix up in it?

GENERAL. We do not want them to be going to war amongst themselves, and if any one of the *Datos* has complaint against Sultan and can not get redress from Sultan we want him to come to us and let us know. If Sultan has trouble and says that this man is doing very badly and only way I can do anything is to go to war with him he should come to us and ask us to make him behave himself. We do not want to mix up in things and hope they will avoid anything of that kind.

SULTAN. He says his idea was to reform the Sulu Islands, and he knew beforehand he would have difficulty in doing so, and there would be men go against him by his making reforms in the country, and in that case he does not want the Americans to have to mix up in it, but take care of it himself, and in this connection brings up question about introducing firearms if he needs them.

GENERAL. That is the very sort of thing we want to avoid. Now, if he will come to us and represent the matter we will very easily stop the fight.

SULTAN. He says all the fighting would come from cattle lifting in Sulu and by stopping that he would get into trouble with some people. Some parts of the island would congregate together and go against him, and perhaps he would then want protection of United States in one way or other.

GENERAL. You can tell him I was away over in other part of world in Cuba before I came here. That when I left there I was organizing a native police force and natives were being armed for that purpose, but others were not allowed to carry arms, and his people may be employed here in the same way, but it will take time, and I can not promise that it will be done, because the governor-general did not say anything to me about it.

SULTAN. He says he had no idea of fighting or letting the natives

fight amongst themselves; that it was his idea to keep peace with everybody, but he only asks for this in case such a thing might happen.

GENERAL. He had better get the help of our troops here, which we have to keep order and protect his people and see that no one imposes upon anyone else. If they come to us we will look into the matter and help them out.

SULTAN. You said that Americans would not mix up in the affairs of the natives and the Sultan.

GENERAL. We can not see a war going on among them without doing something. We must look to see, then, who is right in the matter and stop the war. We do not want wars going on. We want to protect them and do not want a man simply because he is strong to impose upon another who is weaker.

SECRETARY. The Secretary says it was a bad thing to fight amongst themselves, and everything should be done to prevent that.

GENERAL. That is what we want to do.

SECRETARY. He says what is more, natives fighting amongst themselves who are of one creed and one religion, and even with others if they are friendly, it would not in any case be right to fight without a reason.

SULTAN. The Sultan says, then, that fifteen articles of this agreement are settled and finished.

GENERAL. I am very glad to hear it. Now, about the signing of them. They are not all quite ready. We want to get them in good shape, and I will sign them on the one side and the Sultan, Raja Muda, Dato Attik, Dato Calvi, and Dato Joakanine all sign it.

SULTAN. He says he would like the thing to be translated into his own language and have copies of both.

GENERAL. I want him to have an English copy and a copy in Sulu, both of which I will sign, so that we have both, and I want both that he signs.

SULTAN. He says with reference to these two men, if you would mention it in your letter to governor-general and ask him if it was possible to let them come in.

GENERAL. I will state in my letter that Sultan made a strong request for it.

SULTAN. That is well. He says, General, you were going to take possession of Siassi very soon, and says that he had sent over to Sandakan and got over these policemen and all that sort of thing. To put in one word he had gone to a lot of expense about it and that he had been told by Hadji Buti before that you were going to reimburse him.

GENERAL. He has taken good care of it, and I am willing to reimburse him.

SULTAN. He says, General, about the signing of this agreement, if it would be convenient for you on Sunday that he come over to Jolo.

GENERAL. I think Sunday would be a very good day, indeed.

SULTAN. He says he will be there on Sunday if he does not die or get very sick between now and then.

GENERAL. I trust not.

Captain PIGMAN. I want you to say to Sultan when they leave ship to-night, as they recognize American sovereignty over this province, I am going to fire a salute, so that when he pulls off he will know that this salute is fired for him personally. I will give him the same salute as is given to one of the governors of our country.

SULTAN. He thanks you very much for the honor.

GENERAL. In consideration of the expenses to which you have been

subject in looking out for matters at Siassi, I wish to reimburse you for the same, and will present to you \$1,500.

SULTAN. I receive the present with thanks and respect; at the same time I would not like to take it along, as you did not accept present I gave you yesterday.

GENERAL. But this is from my Government, and your present was from yourself; a son can accept at any time a present from his father—i. e., from the Government.

SULTAN. He says he will receive it, but would prefer to take it when he comes to Jolo to sign the agreement.

GENERAL. Very well; we will defer the matter until then.

K.

AGREEMENT

Between his excellency the Sultan of Jolo and his datos, of the one part, and Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States military authorities in the Philippines, of the other part, it being understood that this agreement will be in full force only when approved by the governor-general of the Philippine Islands and confirmed by the President of the United States, and will be subject to future modifications by the mutual consent of the parties in interest.

ARTICLE 1. The sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

ART. 2. The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies on land and sea.

ART. 3. The rights and dignities of his excellency the Sultan and his datos and advisers shall be fully respected; the Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion, neither shall any one be persecuted on account of his religion.

ART. 4. While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Jolo as public interests seem to demand, encroachment will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of his excellency the Sultan unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power; and where the property of individuals is taken due compensation will be made in each case.

ART. 5. All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo, when carried on by the Sultan and his people with any part of the Philippine Islands, and when conducted under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited, and undutiable.

ART. 6. The Sultan of Jolo shall be allowed to communicate direct with the governor-general of the Philippine Islands in making complaint against the commanding officer of Jolo or against any naval commander.

ART. 7. The introduction of firearms and war material is forbidden, except under specific authority of the governor-general of the Philippine Islands.

ART. 8. Piracy must be suppressed, and the Sultan and his datos agree to heartily cooperate with the United States authorities to that end, and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

ART. 9. Where crimes and offenses are committed by Moros against Moros the government of the Sultan will bring to trial and punish the criminals and offenders, who will be delivered to the government of the Sultan by the United States authorities if in their possession. All other persons charged with crimes or offenses will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

ART. 10. Any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master a price not to exceed fifty (50) dollars Mexican.

ART. 11. Any foreigner can purchase land in the archipelago of Jolo and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the Sultan and coming to a satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land; and such purchase shall immediately be registered in the proper office of the United States Government.

L.

AGREEMENT PROPOSED BY SULTAN.

JOLO, P. I., *August 5, 1899.*

ARTICLE 1. The Sultan can hoist the American flag in his country here in Sulu together with his own, but if the Sultan goes to foreign lands he can fly his own flag to show his rank as dato of Sulu, but his subjects sailing about need not fly any flag so long as they have written authority from the Sultan.

ART. 2. The Americans will give salary to the Sultan of \$200 per month, payable monthly; and to the big datos \$100 per month, payable monthly; and to the advisers, people of the lower class who are in the council of the country, \$50 a month, payable monthly.

ART. 3. The Americans are not allowed to occupy any of the islands or any place on the seashore of Sulu except by permission of the Sultan and the four datos—they are the Paduka Raja Muda, the Paduka Datto Attik, the Paduka Datto Kalbi, and the Paduka Datto Joakanine; and they must pay tribute, profit to the Sultan, whatever is arranged. If no arrangement is come to, it is all right, but they can not force the occupation of same.

ART. 4. The Americans will respect the dignity of the Sultan and the datos and his advisers; above all, will respect the Mohammedan religion; they will not change or oppose any execution of the same.

ART. 5. The Sultan and the datos and his advisers can keep arms for fighting in order to watch the bad people, because it is a caution of people in power and the Americans can not oppose that.

ART. 6. The Sultan can give written authority to people sailing and trading in all the islands; at the same time these people have to go to Jolo to ask permission from the American governor there, and all other nations can trade in the islands by giving notice to the Americans.

ART. 7. The Sultan can take duties from trading vessels from any nation coming to the lands of the Sultan or to all the islands. The Americans shall not oppose this because it is a gift of God to the people of the lands.

ART. 8. If there is a case of dispute between the American governor here or the commander of any vessel the Sultan may communicate direct with the governor-general of Manila that he may know about it.

ART. 9. We will prevent any piracy and give orders that it shall not happen, but if the orders are not obeyed we will notify the governor of Jolo and together suppress it.

ART. 10. If any American goes about the country he must notify the

Sultan that the Sultan may give him an escort. If he goes without notifying the Sultan and anything happens to him the Sultan will not take any responsibility. It is the same with any soldier living in any place, without consultation and agreement, and if anything happens to him the Sultan will not be responsible for it.

ART. 11. If any of the American subjects run away and come to us we will give them up to the Americans, because he may be a convict, therefore we give him back; the same shall be done with our followers who run away to the Americans; they will be returned to us; but if the Americans will pay for them the price that will be agreed to, all right, but if we do not come to arrangement they will be given back at once to avoid ill feeling.

ART. 12. If the Sultan should have any trouble with European nations the Americans will stand by him, because my protection lies with the American nation.

ART. 13. In case the American governor shall have any trouble with any of my subjects, he must not at once resort to arms, but must examine into the facts of the case, because we trust and look toward the governor for our protection.

ART. 14. The Americans shall not judge any Sulu (native subject to the Sultan) and shall not settle any dispute between the Sulus, and shall not judge any dispute of the Mohammedan religion in Sulu and the different islands.

ART. 15. If the Americans should not like to stay in the village of Jolo they are not authorized to sell Jolo to any other nation without first consulting the Sultan. In case they do not agree with the Sultan, they can sell it to somebody else, at the same time consulting the Sultan's wishes.

ART. 16. The Americans and the Sultan will hold to this agreement, and we ask for pity sake, because this is what we can fulfill.

M.

AGREEMENT

Between his excellency the Sultan of Jolo, the Paduka Raja Muda, the Paduka Dato Attik, the Paduka Dato Calbi, and the Paduka Dato Joakanine, of the one part, and Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States military authorities in the Philippines, of the other part; it being understood that this agreement will be in full force only when approved by the governor-general of the Philippine Islands and confirmed by the President of the United States, and will be subject to future modifications by the mutual consent of the parties in interest.

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ART. III. The rights and dignities of his excellency the Sultan and his datos shall be fully respected; the Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion, neither shall any one be persecuted on account of his religion.

ART. IV. While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Jolo as public interests seem to demand, encroachment will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of his excellency the Sultan, unless military necessity requires

such occupation in case of war with a foreign power; and, where the property of individuals is taken, due compensation will be made in each case.

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ART. VI. The Sultan of Jolo shall be allowed to communicate direct with the governor-general of the Philippine Islands in making complaint against the commanding officer of Jolo or against any naval commander.

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ART. VIII. Piracy must be suppressed and the Sultan and his datos agree to heartily cooperate with the United States authorities to that end, and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

ART. IX. Where crimes and offenses are committed by Moros against Moros, the government of the Sultan will bring to trial and punishment the criminals and offenders, who will be delivered to the government of the Sultan by the United States authorities if in their possession. In all other cases persons charged with crimes or offenses will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

ART. X. Any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master a price not to exceed fifty (50) dollars Mexican.

ART. XI. In case of any trouble with subjects of the Sultan, the American authorities in the islands will be instructed to make careful investigation before resorting to harsh measures, as in most cases serious trouble can thus be avoided.

ART. XII. At present Americans or foreigners wishing to go into the country should state their wishes to the Moro authorities and ask for an escort, but it is hoped that this will become unnecessary as we know each other better.

ART. XIII. The United States will give full protection to the Sultan and his subjects in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them.

ART. XIV. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo Archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the Sultan of Jolo.

ART. XV. The United States Government will pay the following monthly salaries:

	Mexican dollars.
To the Sultan.....	200
To Raja Muda.....	75
To Dato Attik.....	60
To Dato Calbi.....	75
To Dato Joakanine.....	75
To Dato Puyo.....	60
To Dato Amir Hussin.....	60
To Serif Saguin.....	15

N.

JOLO, P. I., *July 18, 1899.*

I have the honor to inform you that I have been sent here by the governor-general of the Philippines Islands to represent the Govern-

ment of the United States, and desire to confer with you here as soon as possible. There are matters of importance both to you and your people and to the United States which should be considered.

Upon my arrival here I sent word to you, saying that I would like to see you here. I was pleased to learn from the commanding officer here that you had expressed the wish to meet some United States officer with more authority to speak for the Government, and I hope very soon to see you.

With best wishes for your health and happiness, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

J. C. BATES,

Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

True copy.

S. E. SMILEY, *Captain, Fifteenth Infantry.*

The SULTAN OF JOLO.

O.

JOLO, P. I., August 6, 1899.

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, delivered yesterday, 5th instant, by the hand of Sheh Saleh. The letter has been translated and carefully considered.

I came here three weeks ago, and at once informed you that I wished to see you, but, although so long a time has gone by, I have not yet seen you. It would be very much better if we could meet and talk matters over face to face; for, judging from your letter just received, you have acted upon very bad advice.

I hope you can come very soon to see me, and I ask that you come to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BATES,

Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

The SULTAN OF JOLO.

P.

JOLO, P. I., August 9, 1899.

GENERAL: I avail myself of the opportunity to communicate to you by the *Butuan*, which leaves here to-day.

I have not by any means made satisfactory progress in negotiations. The Sultan has evaded meeting me, making various excuses. He sent representatives, and I communicated with them, believing him to be a good deal of a nonentity. I submitted definite propositions, and he returned propositions which can not be entertained, and I have sent a more urgent request to him to meet me personally. I have thought it much better not to use force or threats, but it may be necessary to act with more force in a short time.

The naval officers have been most courteous in assisting me. Commander Nazro took me on the *Manila* around to Maibun, but we did not land there, only picking up a couple of representative men from Siassi, and took them down to that place. I had become satisfied that we ought to occupy Siassi at an early day, and therefore wanted to see the place, which I did, and am still more confirmed in the importance of our occupying the place soon.

Captain Pigman took me on his ship, the *Charleston*, to Zamboanga. We did not land there, but went close enough to see the place; then went over to Isabela, on Basilan Island, where I landed and inspected

the place. Both Zamboanga and Isabela should be occupied. Small garrisons only would be required at the places mentioned.

While I have not seen the Sultan, I have seen a number of the more important datos, and they all appear friendly; in fact, I think there will be very little trouble in bringing the Sultan to terms, for I am sure he can not rally the datos to his aid in any effort to antagonize the United States.

Captain Pigman offers to take me anywhere I wish to go, and I propose running down to Tawi-Tawi, which would take three or four days.

I can not say how soon I will conclude the business on which you sent me, but do not propose to give the Sultan much more time.

The *Castine* was away from the station when I went to Zamboanga and we missed seeing Commander Very, but Captain Pigman left a note asking him to come here, and he is momentarily expected. I am anxious to see him and get the information that he has gathered about that section.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BATES,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V.

True copy:

S. E. SMILEY,
Captain, Fifteenth Infantry.

Major-General OTIS,
Manila, P. I.

Q.

TRANSLATION OF MEMORANDUM GIVEN TO CAPTAIN PRATT, TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY, COMMANDING UNITED STATES FORCES, BY GENERAL HUERTAS, COMMANDING SPANISH FORCES, ON OCCUPATION OF JOLO BY UNITED STATES FORCES MAY 19, 1899.

Political military government of Jolo—Report by name of the moros who compose the council of the ancients and who receive a salary from the state.

Office and name.	Residence.	Monthly salary (Mexican).
His excellency the Sultan	Maibun.....	\$200.00
Radja Muda	do	58.33
<i>Members of council.</i>		
Dato Muhamad Calve	Tambonan.....	50.00
Dato Muhamad Yucaney (Joakanine).....	Paticolo.....	50.00
Dato Muhamad Amrusin.....	Island of Lugus, near Siassi.....	50.00
Dato Muhamad Puyo.....	Siassi.....	50.00
Toye de Ydris	At present in Basilian, with permission, for few days.	50.00
<i>Mandarin.</i>		
Tulahue (formerly Mandarin of Bus Bus).....	Jolo	15.00
Serif Saguin (Satup Sakib), carries messages to and from Sultan.	Matanda.....	15.00

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL:
LUIS HUERTAS.

JOLO, May 19, 1899.

Fee to Tulahue, \$10, in addition to his salary as vigilancia.

True copy.

S. E. SMILEY,
Captain, Fifteenth Infantry.

R.

TRANSLATION OF LIST OF INTERPRETERS OBTAINED FROM SPANISH ARCHIVES AT MANILA BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MILEY, U. S. V., AND FURNISHED TO GEN. J. C. BATES, U. S. V.

District.	Interpreters.	Notes.
Mindanao.....	Emilio Gonzalez.....	Good conduct.
Sassi.....	Gregorio R. San Luis.....	Do.
Misamis.....	Isabelo Gonzalez.....	Do.
Surigao.....	Manuel Ballorio.....	Do.
Sibuguey (S. Mindanao).....	Rufino Graciano.....	Do.
Cottabato (S. Mindanao).....	Tomas Vilo.....	Do.
Tukuran (S. Mindanao).....	Esteban Ortuoste.....	Good conduct and intelligent.
Parang-Parang (S. Mindanao).....	Aurelio Acosta.....	Good conduct.
Baras (S. Mindanao).....	Leon Fabian.....	Do.
Malaban.....	Adriano Acosta.....	Do.
Sarangani (S. Mindanao).....	Adriano Sallutan.....	Do.
Iligan.....	Vicente Alvarez.....	Bad antecedents.
Zamboanga.....	Leon Fernandez.....	Good conduct.
Bongao.....	Domingo Francisco.....	Do.
Matti (S. Mindanao).....	Diego Robinson.....	Do.
Reina Regente.....	Daniel Casavona.....	Do.
Jolo.....	Pedro Ortuoste.....	Do.
Cagayan de Jolo.....	Luis Canion.....	Do.
Paragua.....	Antonio Acosta.....	Do.
Balabac.....	Mariano de Leon.....	Do.

True copy.

S. E. SMILEY,
Captain, Fifteenth Infantry.

S.

JOLO ARCHIPELAGO.

The Jolo Archipelago comprises about 130 islands, including the islands of Tawi-Tawi; extends from 4° 30' north and from 125° 30' to 128° east from meridian of San Fernando.

The islands are divided into 6 different groups, as follows:

1. Group of Balanguinga, 14 islands, 7 of which are inhabited.
2. Group of Tapul, 21 islands, 11 of which are inhabited.
3. Group of Kecupoussau, 8 islands, all uninhabited.
4. Group of Tawi-Tawi, 42 islands, 10 inhabited. (Largest group in Archipelago.)
5. Not given.
6. Not given.

ISLAND OF JOLO.

Lies east to west. Has three ranges of mountains running parallel from one coast to the other; extend southwest and southeast.

Principal mountains are: Tumantagis, 2,700 feet high; Talipas, 2,000 feet high; Mabintan, 1,400 feet high.

Rivers are four in number: Maibun, Tichan, Cabuncul, Moubu. They have only a small amount of water and Maibun is the only one of any consequence.

CLIMATE.

The nights are damp; the hygrometer of Sanssure marks from 85 to 89 degrees of saturation. The temperature ranges from 33° C., maxi-

imum, in the shade during the day to 24° minimum at night. As a rule, the difference of temperature between day and night is about 4 degrees. Rains are frequent, and the distances to the other great continents leaves the archipelago free from atmospheric disturbances, such as cyclones and electric storms.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Jolo group of islands, taking as a basis the number of men capable of bearing arms, 21,600, and multiplying it by 6 (the number of an ordinary family), is 129,600, most of whom live on the Island of Jolo. This population is mostly along the coast. All the towns of Jolo are built on the coast, the principal ones being Parang, Boal, Maibun, Paticolo, Talian, and Jolo, none of which have a considerable population. In these towns the houses are raised on poles over the swamps or beach. They are entered by means of *vintas* (small boats), or by bridges built of bamboo. These are very treacherous for the unwary visitor. The houses are all constructed on the same plan, with an anteroom, a separate room for the women, and a kitchen detached from the dwelling house.

The inhabitants of this archipelago originally came from Borneo. While it is said they belong to a Malayan, they plainly show the Arabian type, and are probably descendants from those Arabs who in the beginning of the fourteenth century contested with the Portuguese for supremacy in these islands, where the Portuguese had trading stations.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is despotic in form, combining the feudal system and the oligarchy. All power is concentrated in the person of the Sultan, who has absolute authority. He is the supreme arbiter of the lives and property of his vassals.

The chiefs of state are the Sultan, the *datos*, the *panglimas*, the *maha-rajahs*, the *maharajahs-palawan*, the *laksamanas*, the *nakips*, the *satias*, the *parukas*.

RELIGION.

The Joloians profess the Mohammedan religion, introduced in the fourteenth century by the *Santones* from the Orient, which spread with great rapidity.

The Sultan is the head of the church *ex officio*, but the chief spiritual dignity is the *sherif*. After him in rank follow the *panditas* or priests, who lead a good life but are not so intellectual as the *sherif*. The *pandita* is a sort of political religious minister. He performs marriage ceremonies, officiates at births, circumcises, spreads the *hopy war* and the faith, gives benediction to the *Juramentados*, and preserves the traditions of the religion.

Every believer is supposed to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, but few do so except the Sultan, some priests, and a few *datos*. Friday is the day sacred for public worship, and everybody goes to the mosque except the unmarried young girls.

LANGUAGE.

The spoken language descends from the Arabian, but is mixed with many Malayan words.

The written language has an alphabet of twenty-seven letters, which show a mingling of Sanskrit and Indian Arabic.

The writing of the Moros continues primitive and crude, just as when imported by their ancestors. It still retains the Arabic formation of sentences—beginning at the right hand side of a page and continuing to the left, with consonants placed upon horizontal line, and the vowels above or below.

Report of the imports and exports of the port of Jolo, P. I., for the month of June, 1899, and of their approximate value.

IMPORTS.		Mexican dollars.
Liquors.....		12, 497. 00
Tobaccos.....		6, 254. 00
Dry goods.....		31, 200. 00
Groceries.....		12, 495. 75
Miscellaneous.....		10, 054. 50
Total.....		72, 501. 25
EXPORTS.		
Home products:		
Dried fish.....		132. 00
Copra.....		18, 549. 00
Hemp.....		4, 880. 00
Rope.....		1, 056. 00
Hides.....		450. 00
Mother-of-pearl shells.....		18, 836. 50
Tortoise shells.....		3, 200. 00
123 horses.....		2, 706. 00
Total.....		49, 809. 50
Of foreign origin.....		5, 394. 25
Total exports.....		55, 203. 75

Remark.—The imports for this month are probably in excess of the average, as the merchants apparently had allowed their stock to become depleted on account of the uncertain political situation previous to the occupation of Jolo by American troops.

JOLO.

RESOURCES.

Mother-of-pearl and pearl.—The pearl fisheries of this archipelago are of great value, but notwithstanding the large field for operations and the encouraging results thus far attained, the industry is practically in its infancy.

The field is quite extensive, though as yet only superficially worked, and investigations made indicate the presence of shells throughout the archipelago as far as the Banco Perla, northeast of British Borneo.

The pearl oyster is usually found about coral reefs or in the vegetation along a rugged sea bottom, and is located by means of the ordinary lead line used by mariners for sounding. For this purpose the lead is first covered with a coating of soap, thick enough to retain impressions from contact. It is then dropped in the usual manner and carefully heaved. If sand or small gravel be found in the soapy coating the search in that locality is abandoned, but if there be indentations from coral or any indication of sea grass the boat is anchored and operations commenced.

Each pearl boat is supplied with a modern apparatus for deep-water diving, consisting of air pump, rubber suits, etc. In preparing him-

self to descend, the diver first puts on two suits of heavy underwear and two pairs of heavy woolen socks in order to protect himself against the coolness of the water at the depth in which he works. He then puts on his suit of rubber and helmet.

The helmet is fitted with three large panes of thick glass (circular), one placed directly in front, the other two on either side, and is tightly screwed to the suit about the shoulders, affording ample space for unrestrained use of neck and head.

The shoes, each weighing 25 pounds, form part of the suit, having very thick soles carefully made, with due caution against ripping on the sharp edges of the coral reefs.

The weight of the above-described suit suffices to descend to a depth of 15 fathoms. If a greater depth is desired, weight is added by the insertion of lead bars in the back and front of the suit.

The air pump supplies the diver with the necessary air for respiration through a rubber tube about 1 inch in diameter, which is adjusted to the back of his helmet. He regulates his supply by means of a signal line tied to his body and to one arm of the man serving the pump. It is at the same time his life line.

The diver takes with him on his descent a knife, with which he dislodges the shells, and a basket, in which he gathers them and sends them up to the boat.

The greatest depth at which the diver can work is 25 fathoms, but there the pressure of water is so great that labor can be sustained for no more than five minutes at a time, after which the diver must return to the surface for rest and recuperation, requiring from thirty to forty-five minutes for this purpose. Because of the danger and very limited results at this great depth the shell beds most sought after and exploited are at 15 to 20 fathoms, where work can be effective for almost an hour without rest, and even then fifteen or twenty minutes above water suffice to restore the diver for renewed labor.

Usually eight hours of the day are employed in diving, after which the shells are opened, cleaned, and the pearls extracted. The size of the shell is about 9 inches in diameter.

Only about 1 per cent of the shells contain pearls; these are found loose in the shell or imbedded in it, and often in the oyster's meat itself. The size varies from that of a pinhead to a large bean, and in color they are either lead-gray, golden-hued, or water-colored, the last being the most valued. Sometimes the pearl is found beautifully polished, ready for the jeweler's hands.

As many as a dozen pearls have been found in one shell, and it is related that an Englishman, two years ago, found a shell devoid of oyster but containing 65 pearls.

The pearl fishery of Jolo is exclusively in the hands of the Chinese headman, Tiana, at Jolo, who owns a fully equipped fleet of 6 boats of about 10 tons each. Each boat has a crew of 7 men besides a captain, who received 30 pesos wages per month, besides 150 pesos for each ton of shells brought in, regardless of whether they contain pearls or not. When the fleet is out fishing a supercargo is in charge, who takes care of the pearls found, and looks after Tiana's interests generally. A cruise usually lasts from three to four weeks, during which each boat secures from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds of shells. These are shipped in baskets to Singapore, where they bring about 55 pesos per picul (about 133½ pounds).

The pearls are also marketed in Singapore, their price ranging, according to size and color, from two to several hundred pesos; some have

been found of an estimated value of 10,000 pesos or more, but these are very rare.

Lately, soon after the occupation of Jolo by the Americans, the representative of a New York house has located there for the purpose of buying and shipping shells and pearls.

The natives engage in pearl diving on such a very small scale that their output is hardly worth mentioning. They dive without any equipments, but manage to reach a depth of about 10 fathoms; at times they will disappear under water for two minutes, returning to the surface with a shell in each hand.

U.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN GEN. J. C. BATES AND DATOS CALBI AND JOAKANAIN, HELD AT THE RESIDENCE OF DATO CALBI, NEAR JOLO, P. I., AUGUST, 19, 1899.

GENERAL. Tell Dato Joakanain that we would have been down to see him at his own house, but we did not get back in time from our trip, and arranged to come here to-day, as we heard he would be at his brother's, and that the visit is to him as well as to his brother.

Say that we have been very glad to feel that both he and his brother are good friends to us, and we hope we will always keep good friends and be better friends.

Dato JOAKANAIN. He thanks you very much.

GENERAL. Tell him when my Government sent me down here they told me to make presents to those that I found were good friends, and I think he and his brother are good friends to us, and I want to make them a present from the Government. I am talking the same to both, Dato Calbi and himself.

You can also tell him we have enjoyed the races very much, and will be glad to see him to-morrow. Tell him I give them these because we regard them as friends.

(Each dato presented with flag and bag of pesos.)

Dato CALBI. They receive it with thanks. He says things are turned around. It was customary if people came from another country that they should take something away from it, and he says you have taken nothing from the country, but have given them something. He will take it, he says, because whatever he could give you would be worthless, and so he will not give you anything.

GENERAL. Tell him we want to build up a trade here. We want to sell American goods and buy what the Moros have to sell. We want to be good friends and expect to make our expenses that way, as this is the way Americans make their money, by increasing trade and improving conditions in the country.

Dato CALBI. He says he has got several daughters, but he is very glad to tell you to-day he got a son.

GENERAL. I congratulate him very heartily.

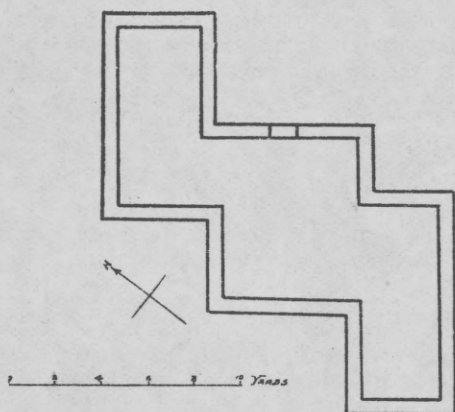
(Refreshments served.)

Dato CALBI. He says he came near losing his house the other day when there was some talk about fighting.

GENERAL. We hope there will not be any fighting.

Dato CALBI. He says that about fighting; the Sultan is a funny man, but couldn't say more than that. He does not trust anybody, and thought that Joakanain and Dato Amir Hussin had already made an

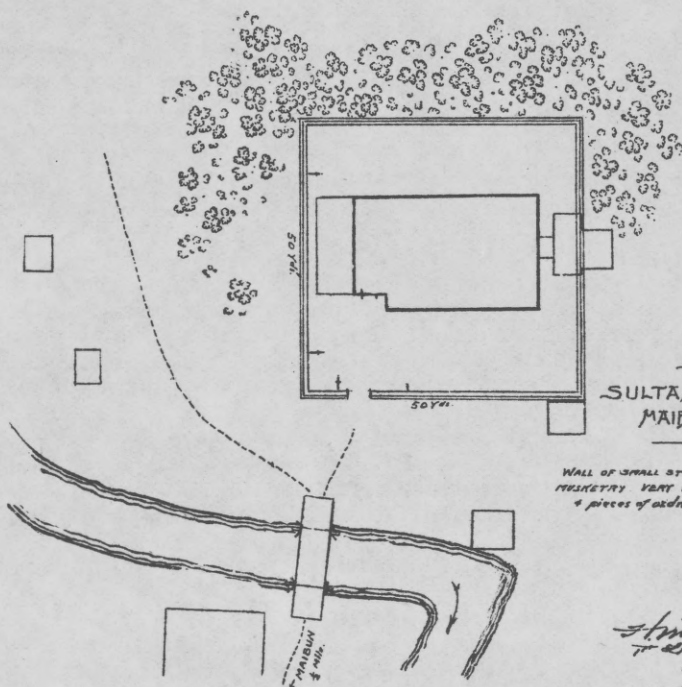
T



SKETCH OF
SPANISH WORK
BONGAO,
TAWI TAWI ISLAND.

WALLS 12' HIGH, LOOP-HOLE FOR MUSKETRY.
NO ROAD. COMMANDS THE SMALL HARBOR.

Aug 16, '99



SKETCH OF
SULTAN'S HOUSE & COTTA,
MAIBUN, JOLO ID.

WALL OF SMALL STONE, 12' HIGH. INTERVIEWS TO
MUSKETRY VERY VULNERABLE TO ARTILLERY -
& pieces of ordnance (worthless)

John R. ...
7th Regt. 3rd Inf. U.S.A.
Aug 16, '99

agreement with you and he was therefore very wild with them, and it was a very good reason to get Dato Amir Hussin out of the agreement; but he says it was a very good thing, because if Sultan had not thought that he would not have come to terms so quick.

GENERAL. I am glad he has come to terms and the matter is settled. I think the treaty is a good one to all parties—fair to them and fair to us.

Dato CALBI. He says he has never said a word against the whole treaty except that one paragraph about slaves, but he says that has been satisfactorily settled. In every way they wanted peace and wanted a good thing, and therefore they are very glad that point has been settled also. He says that he agreed with your ideas and he and his brother wanted peace and were looking for the welfare of the country.

GENERAL. I have recognized that from the start.

Dato CALBI. He was very glad when the Spaniards left that the Americans came here, and he hopes the governor here will watch them and see if it was true what people were saying about them that they were two bad datos, and if any chief or the Sultan was fighting them that it would be investigated and seen that they should not be fought against unjustly.

GENERAL. Well, that is what we promise to do.

Dato CALBI. He says it was not customary here in Sulu, nor was it customary in other countries, for anybody to go against the Sultan of the country; perhaps, he says, it was only here in Sulu, and he hoped if it ever happened again that reason should be found out why.

GENERAL. We hope to inquire very carefully into it before we take steps, and we want to protect everybody. I am saying the same thing to them now as I said to the Sultan.

Dato CALBI. That was the right thing to do.

GENERAL. The treaties have always been made with the Sultan and the datos, and that is the reason I want the datos to sign the agreement, too.

Dato JOAKANAIN. He says just like a few days ago the people of Parang wanted to fight him, and there was no earthly reason for it except that he said the Parang men were liars; and the reason he called them liars was because they had said it would not matter to have a try with the Americans, and he told them, "You can not try, because if you try and you ruin your Sultan you can not give him back what he has lost," and that we have tried once or twice and you know what the result has been, and he (Joakanain) called him a liar, and so they said they were going to fight him, and he says that was not a reasonable excuse for anybody to fight over.

GENERAL. I hope it is all talk and not fight.

Dato JOAKANAIN. He says it is not very good to say bare words, but they have tried it before, when it had not been bare words.

GENERAL. Just tell him that Dato Muhammad Marail, from Bual district, Jolo, sent in word he would like to see me, but was afraid to come in here on account of Datos Joakanain and Calbi.

Dato CALBI. He says he is not an enemy of Dato Marail, but at the time they had a fight with Sultan, Marail was on the Sultan's side, and since that time he has not seen him, and perhaps Marail thought they were still enemies.

GENERAL. I said when I first heard it that if they behaved themselves the datos would not interfere with them.

Dato CALBI. It was always a bad thing if people had not got an ex-

cuse. Even though he had not seen Marail before, Marail was very often in his territory, and if he had wanted to do him any harm he could have told his men to bind him up and they could have done it, but he did not mean any harm.

GENERAL. It is growing so late that we will have to get back to the ship now. I am very glad to have seen them and been able to go to the races.

V.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN BRIG. GEN. J. C. BATES AND SULTAN, RAJAH MUDA, AND SECRETARY, HELD AT JOLO, P. I., AUGUST 20, 1899.

SULTAN. He says they left very early from Maibun, but it got too hot, and they stopped on the way.

GENERAL. I am glad to see him now. He has come at a very good time.

SULTAN. He says they made very slow progress on road with so many men. They all wanted to come and witness the signing.

GENERAL. It is best to have them come. I think we might read these over. You can take copy of it and follow Hadji Butu as he reads it to them. Tell the Sultan I think it will be well to have Hadji Butu read it out loud so that they can all hear it. Would Sultan like to look over one at the same time? (Arabic copy given to Sultan. Agreement read by Secretary, Jolo Appendix, W.)

GENERAL. There is one copy in both English and Sulu for the Sultan, one copy for the governor-general of the Philippines, and one is for the President of the United States.

SULTAN. He says he wants a copy of this and a copy of that (referring to English and Sulu copies).

GENERAL. That is what we intend giving him. I wanted to have Dato Calbi and Dato Attik here to-day.

SULTAN. He says they want to sign it now, and let Dato Calbi sign it afterwards.

GENERAL. I will sign first here then (pointing to place).

(Sultan gave Hadji Butu authority to sign for Dato Attik who was not present).

SULTAN. Rajah Muda says he has a bad eye, and it will be all right for Hadji Butu to sign it for him.

GENERAL. Let him sign it. It will be satisfactory to me if it is satisfactory to them.

(Agreement signed by Sultan, and Hadji Butu given power to sign for Rajah Muda and Dato Attik.)

GENERAL. Say that I have the present of \$1,500 I was going to give him the other day for taking care of Siassi, and that I have it here.

SULTAN. He asks if you received his letter.

GENERAL. I did receive it, and he probably noticed that I had added something onto his salary.

SULTAN. He says he wished it rather in monthly payments than to take it in a round sum.

GENERAL. Well, I don't know; I don't think it would be well to do that as it would take a very long time to make monthly payments.

SULTAN. He says after you arrived at Siassi he would keep his police there; and he says if he keeps on his police and loses his income from Siassi he would not be able to keep them.

GENERAL. He can take them off just as well.

SULTAN. He wants to keep them in Maibun.

GENERAL. Well, we can not support them. I will give him \$1,500, to cover his expenses at Siassi, and he can not expect any more. One thousand five hundred dollars is all and that settles the Siassi business. I said that I would do better than the Spanish did, so increased their salaries. Tell him I want to give him a flag, one small flag and one large one.

SULTAN. He says about the other two men he asked you for the other day you promised to mention them in your letter.

GENERAL. Yes; I will mention them in my letter to the governor-general.

SULTAN. He brings up the Siassi question again, General, and would like to tell you that it really was a losing game on his part.

GENERAL. Well, you tell him that he occupied it without inquiring here whether we were going to occupy it or not. I think what I have given him is quite enough, and I am not willing to give any more. There is no agreement with us about Siassi and we are not responsible. If he had inquired here whether we were going to occupy it or not, he would not have to have gone to any expense.

SULTAN. He says as times would be better here and freight and everything increasing, he would have his house here in town (Jolo) and also in Siassi.

GENERAL. I am glad to hear it. Tell him we hope in time as we know each other better, we will trust them and they will trust us more. Tell the Sultan that after a while we hope he will take interest enough to go over and see the United States, as our people would be very glad to see him there.

SULTAN. He says yes; he will do it one of these days.

GENERAL. Tell him we had a big fair there, a big market, and a great many people came from around this country and all the world. Tell him next year they have big fair in France.

SULTAN. He asks if you are going back to America.

GENERAL. No; not now. I will be somewhere out in the Philippines. I do not know just where until I receive my orders.

SULTAN. He asks about the flags. (Flags presented.) He says even though it was only \$100 per month he would get out of the Siassi affair it was rather preferable to having the whole thing at once, and even if you could not do it to mention it in your report to the governor-general.

GENERAL. I think we had better settle that affair now. I could not recommend that. We expect this treaty to last a long, long time.

SULTAN. He says about opium question that Tiana pays him so much per month for opium privilege, and he says that it was Tiana's business to see that no opium was imported by others; but he says the other day a Chinaman did import opium and Captain Tiana told him about it and he took it from him and he was going to find the man, but he has gone to Singapore, and in case he would come back he would like to find him. Captain Tiana attempted to find him and he had promised to do that.

GENERAL. I have not touched on that at all and I do not know what the governor-general will do about that. It is not mentioned in the treaty at all. At present it is all right to keep up his contract with Tiana.

SULTAN. The Sultan says that when he heard phonograph on board that he came home and told his wife about it, and he has got a niece (a

daughter of the former Sultan), and she was very anxious to get one, and he says if you could get one for him in Manila he would be very glad to buy one.

GENERAL. Tell him they cost about \$25 or \$30 gold; say, \$60 Mexican. Tell the Sultan that his mother (the Sultana) sent me a present, which I appreciate very much, and I want to send her down one of them.

SULTAN. If you want it sent to his mother he would be very glad.

GENERAL. I do not know if I can get one in Manila. I may have to send to the United States, and it will take some time to get it. It will take about three months longer if I have to do that.

SULTAN. That is all right. About Siassi question, he says that he would put that aside for a while; he does not want to take the money now, but will wait.

GENERAL. All right.

SULTAN. He says he would like to go now. He is going to Bus Bus, because all their ponies are there, and by that time Dato Calbi will probably be over here.

Dato Calbi arrived about ten minutes after Sultan and party left, and looked over agreement, and read the same to his brother (Dato Joakanain), and signed same for both, Dato Joakanain not being able to write.

GENERAL. Tell him I am going away in the morning on the *Churruca*, but I hope some time to come back and see them again.

W.

AGREEMENT.

Between Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States, of the one part, and his highness the Sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Attik, the Dato Calbi, and the Dato Joakanain, of the other part, it being understood that this agreement will be in full force only when approved by the governor-general of the Philippine Islands and confirmed by the President of the United States, and will be subject to future modifications by the mutual consent of the parties in interest.

ARTICLE I. The sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

ART. II. The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies on land and sea.

ART. III. The rights and dignities of his highness the Sultan, and his datus, shall be fully respected; the Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion; all their religious customs shall be respected, and no one shall be persecuted on account of his religion.

ART. IV. While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Jolo as public interests seems to demand, encroachment will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of His Highness the Sultan, unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power; and, where the property of individuals is taken, due compensation will be made in each case.

Any person can purchase land in the archipelago of Jolo and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the Sultan and coming to a satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land; and such purchase shall immediately be registered in the proper office of the United States Government.

ART. V. All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo, when carried on by the Sultan and his people with any part of the Philippine Islands, and when conducted under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited, and undutiable.

ART. VI. The Sultan of Jolo shall be allowed to communicate direct with the governor-general of the Philippine Islands in making complaint against the commanding officer of Jolo or against any naval commander.

ART. VII. The introduction of firearms and war material is forbidden, except under specific authority of the governor-general of the Philippine Islands.

ART. VIII. Piracy must be suppressed and the Sultan and his datos agree to heartily cooperate with the United States authorities to that end, and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

ART. IX. Where crimes and offenses are committed by Moros against Moros, the government of the Sultan will bring to trial and punishment the criminals and offenders, who will be delivered to the government of the Sultan by the United States authorities if in their possession. In all other cases persons charged with crimes or offenses will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

ART. X. Any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.

ART. XI. In case of any trouble with subjects of the Sultan, the American authorities in the islands will be instructed to make careful investigation before resorting to harsh measures, as in most cases serious trouble can thus be avoided.

ART. XII. At present Americans or foreigners wishing to go into the country should state their wishes to the Moro authorities and ask for an escort, but it is hoped that this will become unnecessary as we know each other better.

ART. XIII. The United States will give full protection to the Sultan and his subjects in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them.

ART. XIV. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo Archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the Sultan or Jolo.

ART. XV. The United States Government will pay the following monthly salaries:

	Mexican dollars.
To the Sultan	250
To Dato Rajah Muda	75
To Dato Attik	60
To Dato Calbi	75
To Dato Joakanain	75
To Dato Pnyo	60
To Dato Amir Hussin	60

Mexican
coins.

To Hadji Butu	50
To Habib Mura	40
To Serif Sagnir	15

Signed in triplicate, in English and Sulu, at Jolo, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1899 (13th Arabuil Ahil 1317).

J. C. BATES,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

The SULTAN.
Dato RAJAH MUDA.
Dato ATTIK.
Dato CALBI.
Dato JOAKANAIN.

True copy.

S. E. SMILEY,
Captain, Fifteenth Infantry.

X.

LIST OF DATOS AND CHIEFS.

Title.	Location.	Remarks.
The Sultan	Maibun, Jolo Islands	Heir apparent, Sultan's oldest brother. Sultan's youngest brother. Members of council and who, with Sultan, signed the agreement.
Dato Rajah Mudado	
Dato Attikdo	
Dato Calbi	Tando, Jolo Islands	Brother-in-law to Dato Tantung.
Dato Joakanain	Paticol, Jolo Islands	
Dato Sakilan	Bongao, Tawi-Tawi group ..	
Dato Tantung	Sikubun, Tawi-Tawi group ..	Located at Pauan. At present at Landang, Sakol Island At Gibauan. Cuevas' assistant. Representing Sultan.
Dato Aliudin	Tungpatung, Tawi-Tawi group.	
Dato Puyo	Siassi	
Dato Amir Hussin	Lugus Island	Personal following of Sultan. Do. Sultan's adviser. Sultan's secretary.
Dato Hadji Amilhamdja	Cagayan Jolo	
Dato Mandi	Zamboanga	
Dato Kalun (Pedro Cuevas)	Basilan Island	Do. Do. Do.
Don Candedo	Isabela	
Hadji Musin	Siassi	
Hadji Usmendo	Do. Do. Do.
Dato Daola	Maibun (near)	
Dato Soog	Buallo	
Habib Mura	Maibun	Do. Do.
Hadji Butudo	

ZAMBOANGA AND BASILAN APPENDIX.

- A. Interview with Panglima Gadung, follower of Dato Mandi, July 26, 1899.
 - B. Interview with Dato Mandi, of Mindanao, July 28 and 29, 1899.
 - C. Notes on Zamboanga, First Lieutenant Reeve, Third Infantry, aid-de-camp, July 31, 1899.
 - D. Conference with Dato Kalun (Pedro Cuevas), of Basilan, August 4, 1899.
 - E. Interview with Don Candedo, in charge of Isabela, Basilan Island, for Dato Kalun; some notes on Isabela, August 4, 1899.
 - F. Sketch fort at Isabela, Lieutenant Reeve.
 - G. Sketch marine hospital at Isabela, Lieutenant Reeve.
 - H. Extracts from letter book, U. S. S. *Castine*, furnished by Commander Very, U. S. N., August 13, 1899.
 - I. Notes on Basilan.
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A.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. V., AND PANG-LIMA GADUNG, ONE OF CHIEFS ON ISLAND OF MINDANAO, HELD AT JOLO, P. I., July 26, 1899.

INTERPRETER. He states that twice American gunboats have been down there. All the men of Dato Mandi are very quiet and peaceful, and during the insurrection against the Spanish the mountain party did not mix up with it, but kept aloof. If the Americans should have a fight with Vicente Alvarez you can depend upon Dato Mandi helping the Americans. Dato Mandi was asked by the Commander of American gunboat from where to where his authority went, and he said from Dapitan to Sindangan was under his rule, and on the other side from Cabasalan to Zamboanga. (This man pointed out on map all the coast from Dapitan south to Zamboanga, thence following the coast line toward the north to the island of Olutanga.) All the Moros living there are his men. Dato Mandi is a man who is very much for peace and was very friendly with the Spaniards, and he says now that Spaniards have gone we prefer to be friendly with Americans, because he is looking for peace and not for war.

General BATES. They are fighting now with Alvarez, are they not?

INTERPRETER. He says Vicente Alvarez's men killed one of Dato Mandi's men, and the man who came here yesterday brought him news that he should come back and settle the question. He is one of the oldest men there, and they are waiting for him to come back. They sent two parties for him, one here and one to Miambung, so that in case they did not meet him in Miambung they would in Jolo. It is his intention to go back there. He came here three days ago, and during the night one of his men got lost and they have been looking for him and found him in the hills. He was mentally deranged and was wandering about, but they found him to-day. He says he was present at the conversation this morning, but it was not for him to mix up with

it, because he does not live here and has nothing to do with their affairs, but his idea is that they were very unreasonable this morning, because any sensible man should know that Spaniards would not take possession if it did not belong to them.

General BATES. Has he been in Basilan?

INTERPRETER. Yes; he was there a few days ago.

General BATES. How are matters getting on there?

INTERPRETER. Things are very quiet there, because chief in charge there has been on American man-of-war and talked with commander. The American men-of-war go there to get their water.

General BATES. We are very glad to hear of the friendly feeling of the dato, not only at Zamboanga, but at Basilan. We came here to make arrangements, and we want to make arrangements, with them.

INTERPRETER. They are very glad to hear that. Down in that part of the country there is nobody who has bad feelings against any country. They were very friendly with the Spaniards, and very often went with them and helped them do their fighting. Now that the Americans are here it is the same; they will give them all the help they can.

General BATES. I am very glad to hear it. I saw a naval officer who had just been down there and he said the same thing—that they were very friendly.

INTERPRETER. He says if it is the desire of the Americans to do their best, it is also their desire to do their best, and wherever they can give help they will be glad to do so. Of all the Mohammedan race down in that section Dato Mandi was the most favorable one. He asks if it will be a long time before Americans occupy Zamboanga?

General BATES. I think it will be a very short time. I have got to report these matters to the governor-general, but I think he wants to occupy them before long. Who are the rulers in Basilan?

INTERPRETER. He says Dato Kalon in the north, and in the south Serif Agil.

General BATES. How is Serif Agil disposed?

INTERPRETER. As far as he knows, Serif Agil is well disposed. They recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan so far as their religion goes, but beyond that the Sultan would have no power to make them fight the Americans. As far as their religion is concerned, the Sultan is at the head of it, but when it comes to fighting he has not much to say.

Captain SMILEY. Did they ever pay tribute to the Sultan?

INTERPRETER. He says they do not pay tribute to the Sultan, but it is customary among them during festivities to bring presents to him. These presents are not of any fixed price. They are simply presents and they give whatever they want or can give. If they know that they are protected by the United States, they do not recognize anyone else's sovereignty but the nation that protects them. The houses that were burned at Zamboanga and the other depredations that were committed he thinks was the work of Vicente Alvarez, and he says you will not have any trouble except with Vicente Alvarez, and he could not understand why Alvarez acted in the manner he does.

General BATES. I am glad he came to see me. I hope him a pleasant voyage and hope we will soon be able to take care of matters there.

INTERPRETER. He says you can depend upon what he tells you because he was with Dato Mandi himself. They were accustomed to go with the Spaniards and help them do their fighting. The Spaniards have left and you have taken their place, and they will be just as loyal to you as they were to the Spaniards. They would look toward

you as they would to their father and mother and hope to be treated as sons.

General BATES. We want to be very good friends with them.

INTERPRETER. He says the Spaniards had confidence in Dato Mandi and he had confidence in the Spaniards, and he hoped it will be the same now with the Americans.

General BATES. I hope so and believe so.

B.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. BATES AND DATO MANDI, OF THE ISLAND OF MINDANAO, HELD AT JOLO, P. I., JULY 28, 1899.

[S. A. Korczki, interpreter, Polish trader from Sandakan.]

General BATES. When did you leave Zamboanga?

INTERPRETER. Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

General BATES. I hope that we will have some Americans at Mindanao before long, as we want to get acquainted with the islands.

INTERPRETER. He requests me to say to you, General, that his subjects and himself will be glad to be American subjects.

General BATES. I am glad to hear it.

INTERPRETER. When I asked Dato Mandi to come with me, I promised him that he would be able to get back in two or three days. He is having trouble with Alvarez and he left his younger brother in command of his troops. He says if anything happens again he will collect his men and go against Alvarez, and he must be there, as his younger brother is not fully competent to properly handle things.

General BATES. Did you shoot any of Alvarez's men?

INTERPRETER. No. His men were out buying rice some little distance away. He says he does not intend to do anything now, but the first opportunity that Alvarez shows his unfriendliness he will go against him. Most of Alvarez's men are held under promises. Alvarez promised his men a peseta a day and food, but they have not received anything, and I do not think, according to information I can gather, that his men have much confidence in him. He has a force of about 450 men and 320 rifles in bad condition, and about 40 or 50 Mausers; also machine guns captured from Spanish gunboat. They have burned the town of Zamboanga, except along shore, where business part of town is located and which is still standing, but the garrison, native shacks, and bamboo buildings have been burned. I think the commander of the *Castine* had all the necessary facilities to prevent this, as two or three shells would have driven them off, and I suggested to the commander of the *Castine* that if he would give me an American flag I would go and hoist it myself. The main point, General, if you will allow me to express myself, is the desire for the presence of American troops to protect those who have declared themselves American citizens, and that would encourage others to come in the fold. The whole population along the coast of Mindanao could be made loyal American subjects inside of a week without any trouble, except there might be a little disturbance at Zamboanga for one-half day, perhaps. (This seemed to be Mr. Korczski's opinion.) Dato Mandi and his chiefs are very powerful and say that they are waiting patiently for the American flag to be hoisted. If you have any trouble, they will come to your aid. The Tagalos have always been afraid of the Moros, as were also the Spaniards. The *Castine* is

lying off Caldera Bay, about eight or nine hours' journey from where Alvarez is located, and trade is going on at night in bancas (big sailing boats) from Iloilo and other places and Alvarez is receiving import and export duties.

General BATES. How much territory has this man got?

INTERPRETER. He has about 360 miles of territory on the coast of Mindanao, Dapitan along the coast of Zamboanga, and along east coast as far as Point Bangaan.

General BATES. What is the population?

INTERPRETER. He could not say, but I think about 20,000, and he has everywhere chiefs under him, and from time to time he visits various places. The chiefs beyond Bangaan are Dato Venito and Dato Dacoula. His permanent home is at Zamboanga, and he has a home at landing Sakol Island (where he now lives), and other houses on north coast.

His people have been bringing in provisions to the *Castine*, and are the only inhabitants of the island who have done so. The tribes of Moros in Mindanao are far superior to the Jolo people.

General BATES. When would he like to go home?

INTERPRETER. The sooner the better. He only came to see you and the sooner he gets back the better it will suit him, as he expects trouble. He would like you to fix an hour for his men to be on board to-morrow. All the men he has got below are from Zamboanga district.

General BATES. They are good-looking men, too. I am very much pleased to find this good disposition toward the American Government, and I am pleased to see him, and I would like to see him to-morrow morning again.

INTERPRETER. He will be at your service.

[Private Van Soomeren, Twenty-third Infantry, interpreter.]

JOLO, P. I., July 29, 1899.

General BATES. I am very well pleased at the cordial feeling of your people toward the Americans.

DATO. I am very glad it is so.

General BATES. To show my appreciation, I want to give you a present.

DATO. I can not do very much, but am an American citizen and will do all I can for the Americans.

General BATES. I have heard very good reports and hope the Americans are going to get better acquainted with your people soon.

DATO. I will be very glad if the Americans establish themselves in Zamboanga.

General BATES. I also want to present a flag to you.

DATO. I am very glad to receive it.

General BATES. What is the name of the chief dato in Isabella and Basilan?

DATO. His name is Dato Kalun, or his Spanish name is Pedro Cuevas.

General BATES. How is he disposed toward the Americans?

DATO. I did not get any news from him and do not know.

General BATES. I hope he will have a pleasant voyage home and get back all right.

DATO. Thank you.

General BATES. How far is his residence in Landan from Zamboanga?

DATO. He says he lives in Zamboanga.

General BATES. How many men do you think Alvarez has with him?

DATO. About 600 troops.

General BATES. How many rifles?

DATO. Three hundred and ninety-seven rifles, he thinks.

General BATES. Any Mausers?

DATO. No Mausers, but they have got 7 rapid-fire guns and 5 heavy guns.

General BATES. Did they get these off the Spanish boats?

DATO. Yes, sir.

General BATES. Have they ammunition for them?

DATO. They have sufficient, he thinks, but they have not got anything to eat. Inside of a month they will be fighting among themselves, and his men are deserting him at all times. In Zamboanga Alvarez has only about 50 men under him.

C.

NOTES ON ZAMBOANGA.

JOLO, P. I., July 31, 1899.

On July 29 I conveyed Dato Mandi and 25 followers on the S. S. *Churruca* from Jolo to his home on Sakol Island.

The landing was made at the village of Landang, which is situated about forty-five minutes steaming from Zamboanga. I went ashore unarmed at Landang, where there were collected several hundred Moros, who seemed friendly. Their little village is defended by a cotta or native fort situated so as to command the landing. The Moros seemed desirous of trading with our vessel.

After leaving Landang we steamed for the U. S. S. *Castine*, which was lying off Zamboanga. Commander Very invited me to board the *Castine* in order to get a nearer view of Zamboanga from a position where I did not think it safe to take the *Churruca* (unarmed vessel with Tagalo crew). The *Castine* ran along the water front of the town and within 250 yards of the beach, so we were able to get a fair idea of the condition of affairs. Many houses had been burned, and the corrugated-iron roofing was being removed from the larger houses, which were otherwise dismantled (window framing, doors, etc.). Zamboanga contains a fort, built about 1830 or 1840, I believe. The walls are intact and may yet be serviceable. The streets seemed pretty well deserted, but I noticed upon the wharf a native guard of about eight infantrymen. Commander Very is of the opinion that the natives have about five Nordenfeldt rapid-fire guns in position.

A delegation from Zamboanga has declared the intention of remaining neutral until they learn of the final status of affairs in Luzon, intending to cast their lot with the victorious party. Dato Mandi, who appears to be unmistakably on the American side, has retired from his home in Zamboanga and taken temporary abode at Sakol. If permitted by the American authorities, he would like to attempt the capture of Zamboanga. He could muster several thousand fighting men. The Moros in the neighborhood trade with the *Castine*, selling vegetables, fish, etc.

The island of Basilan, situated across the strait from Zamboanga, is under the government of Dato Pedro Cuevas. This chief seems at present to be favorably disposed to the Americans, but there is a disaffection among his followers, believed to be due to influences at work

conducted by the Sultan of Jolo. The island of Basilan contains the ruins of a small Spanish dockyard at Isabella. Immediate communication with Dato Pedro Cuevas might be valuable.

H. M. REEVE,
First Lieutenant, Third Infantry, Aid-de-camp.

D.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN BRIG. GEN. J. C. BATES AND DATO KALUN (OR PEDRO CUEVAS), ISLAND OF BASILAN, P. I., ON U. S. S. CHARLESTON.

AUGUST 4, 1899.

GENERAL. Tell him we came down here to see him. The United States has taken possession of this country, and we expect to have some troops down here, and I want to look over the ground. I have heard he was a good friend of the Americans, and I hope it is so, and would like to know what he has to say. We want him to feel that we come as good friends.

DATO. If we go to Isabela, he will talk to the man there and arrange matters.

GENERAL. Ask him if everything is getting along well over here with himself and his people?

DATO. All is well down here. He does not want any trouble. He wants to have things quiet. The Zamboangans are not very good friends now to him, but he does not care for them. If they want to fight, they can come over here.

GENERAL. We hope there will not be any fighting; that the Americans are coming down here and we want them to understand that we will not hurt them at all but be good friends and keep things quiet so that they will not have to do any fighting.

DATO. For his own men he will take the responsibility; but with reference to Zamboanga he has not anything to do with it, and will be glad when the Americans come.

GENERAL. I have heard good reports of him and am glad to hear it.

DATO. He makes friends with everybody who is friendly to him. There is no use of fighting.

GENERAL. Tell him I am glad to see him, and I want to make him a little present before I go away; that I want to go over and see Isabela, and then we will bring him back among his own people again.

DATO. It is not by giving him a present that you would obtain his friendship, as true friendship is a good deal better than presents.

GENERAL. Tell him I was sent down here to represent the Government of the United States and see him and his people and make arrangements with them. The captain of this great ship came down too, and he is also in the United States service, and he said he would bring me up to see him (the dato).

(Interpreter introduces Don Ramon, a Spanish subject.)

DATO. He says that he brought him (Don Ramon) over here from Zamboanga because it was not safe for him to be in Isabela. He is here with his wife, family, and children.

GENERAL. Kindly tell him I will give him a flag now if he wants it, but I do not want to get him into any trouble until Americans come here to stay. If he wants one he can have it, but I do not want to get him into any trouble with the Zamboangans.

DATO. He says he has got a flag.

GENERAL. Well, I do not want him to get into any trouble with the Zamboangans. When the Americans come here they can take care of him and his people.

DATO. He is not afraid of the Zamboangans. He would hoist the flag in spite of them.

GENERAL. When we come to take possession we want to stand between them and the Zamboangans or any other nation.

DATO. There will not be any trouble with his people. He would like you to come to Isabela. He says if you come to Isabela he would like to get people there together and talk with them. He does not expect any trouble with the people there as he has a good man in charge, but he would like to have talk with them and let them know that Americans were going to occupy it.

GENERAL. We are not going to put in force to-day or to-morrow. I do not know when it will be, but I want him to understand that it will not be very long.

DATO. He says when you are ready to occupy Isabela he would like you to let him know and he will go along with you.

GENERAL. We will do it. He has already acted friendly with us and we will treat him with that consideration that we will arrange matters with him. This is shown when we bring this big ship in here to see him.

DATO. He states when the *Castine* was over in Isabela he invited the officers on shore for a dance. The commander of the vessel was also on shore.

GENERAL. Does he know when the *Castine* went away?

DATO. She left Tuesday morning to go out and look for transport and get coal, and in case she did not fall in with transport she was going to Iloilo that evening.

GENERAL. Will Don Ramon take a letter and deliver it to the commander of the *Castine* at Zamboanga?

DATO. He says he will deliver letter. He can send boat over there.

GENERAL. All right. Thank you very much. Will the dato let me see his kris? (Shows same to General.)

E.

INTERVIEW WITH DON CANDEDO.

ISABELA, BASILAN ISLAND, August 4, 1899.

DON CANDEDO, a native of Zamboanga, who has lived forty years in Isabela, has been left in charge of Isabela by Dato Kalun. He seems to be implicitly trusted by Dato Kalun. His assistant is Antonio, a stout man, and either a Visayan or a Zamboangan.

GENERAL. We have come to see Dato Kalun, this place, and the people. The Americans expect to occupy this place after a while, but they will not disturb the place or the things here.

DON CANDEDO. I only wait what Dato Kalun tells me. The dato says the Americans do not want to fight or be bad. If the Americans come to fight, then we have no choice but to fight, but we do not want to fight.

GENERAL. We come to be good friends.

DON CANDEDO. In daytime or nighttime if people come to do good

everything is all right. We look for a quiet time, and are not looking for trouble.

GENERAL. You have a fine country here.

Dato KALUN. The country is not very good here; it is stony and the soil is not quite black. This is the reason that I do not live here, because I can not till the soil. Would the General care to drink beer, or drink anything else?

GENERAL. No, I thank you; but if you have some cocoanut water I will take that. (Cocoanut water was brought in.)

Don CANDEDO. When the *Castine* was here her officers received us very well on board, and then the officers of the *Castine* came ashore for a dance and a feast.

GENERAL. I am very glad to hear this.

Don CANDEDO. When the *Castine* was here a second time, the officers did not come ashore, and we understood that the *Castine* did not want to receive any person but Moros.

GENERAL. We want to receive all persons well. At Zamboanga there are some people who are not our friends and we could not receive them.

Don CANDEDO. There have been many rumors; probably it was a mere rumor about the officers of the *Castine* not wanting to receive anybody but Moros. At Zamboanga the people have done nothing so far. If approached well they will probably be all right. There have been many rumors about them and about what they are doing, but I do not think people ought to trust rumors before finding out what is the truth.

GENERAL. We do not want to do an injustice to anyone. If people treat us well we will do the same.

Don CANDEDO. We recognize Dato Kalun as our chief and our head and will follow whatever he says.

GENERAL. That is the reason I went to the dato first before I came here. I am out here on a big ship and can not stay very long, but would like to look around. Do you know Dato Mandi?

Dato KALUN. Very well. Dato Mandi and I are very great friends. I am the older. We have often consulted together, and Mandi has never gone against my decision.

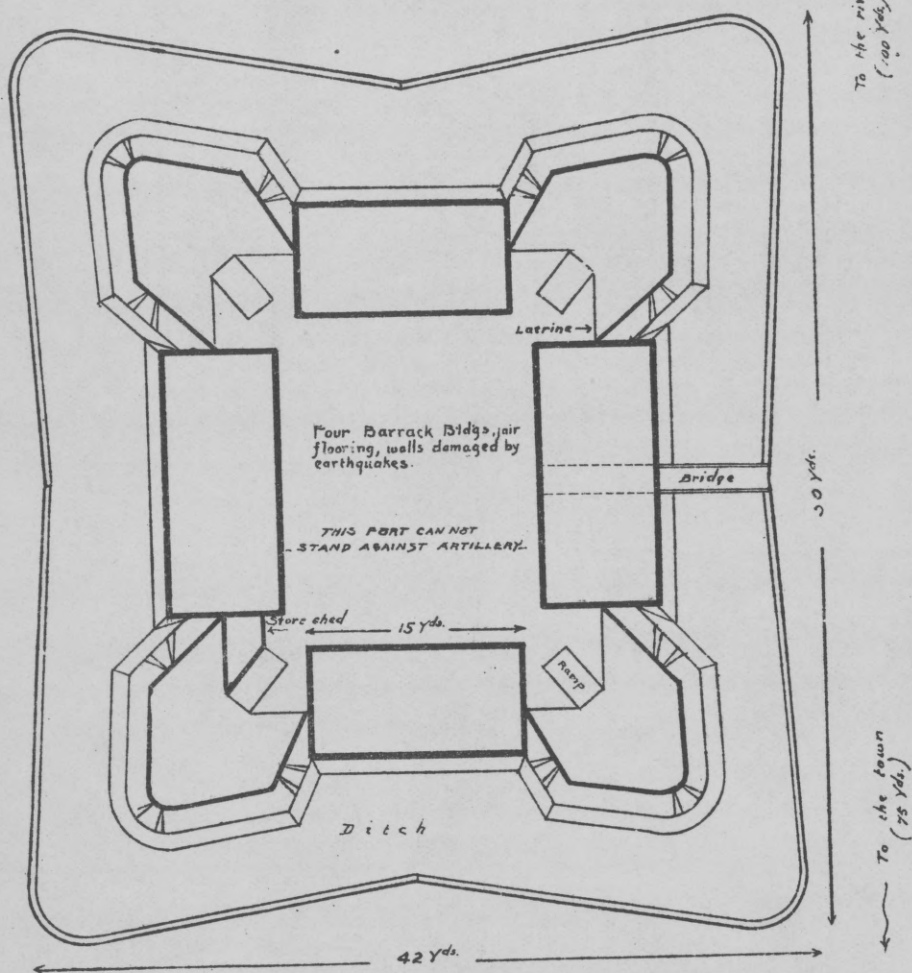
GENERAL. Who was the former governor here—was he a military man or a naval man?

Don CANDEDO. The former governor was a naval officer. There were about 80 marines here, 200 soldiers, and most all the time one or two gunboats, sometimes more.

An inspection was then made of the fort, the town, and marine hospital. There is a building near the wharf, partly inclosed, which could be used for barracks for troops. The uninclosed part could be boarded up or canvased and used to furnish shelter. It will probably accommodate 50 men.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

The marine hospital is built on piles, on a sand bar, about 100 yards from the wharf. There are two wards, each with a capacity of about 40 beds; also 10 other rooms. At present there are 20 Filipino beds, some chairs, and other furniture in this hospital. As the character of the diseases of patients is not known, everything would have to be thoroughly disinfected before using.



SKETCH OF
FORT AT ISABELA
BASILAN ISLAND
BUILT ABOUT 1645.)

Am. Reeve
1st Lt 3d Inf. A. S. C.
Aug. 4, '99

S Doc 136 56 1

WATER SUPPLY.

A stream empties itself right near the dock. Water is piped from some distance up this stream into stone reservoir, capacity said to be 20,000 liters, having four faucets, from which the town draws its water supply. The water is said to be very good.

NAVAL STATION.

There are machine shops with two small boilers, one small engine, one lathe, two drills, and some other parts of machinery, all in bad condition, and they would require a great many repairs to be of any use; also one launch with engine taken out, which could possibly be made of some use. Two pairs of large shears are in place on dock.

FORT.

Four-bastioned fort, stone walls; ditch about 12 feet deep by about 12 feet wide, with drawbridge. Four buildings inside. Two of the buildings very much injured by earthquake; one building occupied by women and children which was not examined. If thoroughly cleaned out, seventy-five to one hundred men could be quartered in this fort. There is a cistern inside fort. The fort is located on quite a little hill and has good command of the landing, of the town, and quite a little of the surrounding country.

H.

JOLO, P. I., *August 13, 1899.*

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF COMMANDER VERY, U. S. S. CASTINE.

ZAMBOANGA, P. I., *May 18, 1899.*

(Date of arrival in Zamboanga.)

To the ADMIRAL:

* * * * *

Sent at once to communicate with Spanish colonel commanding. He needs no assistance, and requests that I will not fire upon the insurgents. The Spanish strength a little over 1,000; ready to evacuate as soon as expected transport (*Leon XIII*) arrives. Hope to see U. S. troops arrive to take possession before the Spanish leave. Insurgent strength estimated 5,000 to 10,000. This statement was made to me about noon to-day. Afterwards, in conversation with colonel and his adjutant, these figures were reduced to remarkable extent, showing that they meant the insurgent force—not what we would call force, but armed with anything they could get, such as powder weapons, bolos, crises, etc.—amounted to 5,000 to 10,000; but as far as powder weapons are concerned there are no more than 800, and afterwards that number was greatly reduced. Among the vessels in port now are the English steamer *Will of the Wisp*, from Singapore and Labuan. I am permitting the latter to sell fowls, etc., to the Spanish troops, and meanwhile I am searching for arms. I have warned him to go nowhere else in the Phillipine Islands, except to Manila, etc. (places in our possession).

* * * * *

OFF ZAMBOANGA, May 24, 1899.

(Date of Spanish evacuation.)

To the ADMIRAL:

After mailing my letter of the 18th instant and disposing of the steamer *Will of the Wisp*, which I allowed to leave with warning, I called upon the colonel commanding the Spanish troops at Zamboanga, General Monteros being in bed wounded seriously by the insurgents. All offers of assistance then and since have been politely refused, and it has been requested that I leave this anchorage at dusk, or before, so that there will be no opportunity to draw our fire upon the insurgents. I have since called upon General Monteros (in bed in the fort). General Rios (arrived in the *Puerto Rico* on 19th instant) and General Heurtas arrived in the *Leon XIII*. All visits have been properly acknowledged, and I have just been notified of intended evacuation to-day, accompanied by an offer to carry mail to Manila and Iloilo. * * *

On 20th instant a delegation of insurgents called upon General Rios (for what purpose I have not heard). About the time of their departure from the village a large fire started there. General Rios tells me it was started by the insurgent delegation. (About a week later a number of the citizens of Zamboanga called upon me and told me that fire was started by the Spanish.) * * *

OFF ZAMBOANGA, May 30, 1899.

To the ADMIRAL:

* * * * *

I have stopped the steamer *Dos Hermanos*, and while investigating her movements, I improve the opportunity to report latest developments here.

On the 24th the Spanish left, and I fired 21 guns, Spanish ensign at the main. Considerable enthusiasm on board *Leon XIII*, all the officers and women applauding and the soldiers shouting "Viva." The same day I heard from a steamer arrived from Sulu that our troops were coming, so, although I have no orders so to do, I decided to remain to support their landing. The insurgents moved in immediately after the Spanish moved out. They have not yet shown the insurgent flag (May 30), and they have not shown it yet (August 12).

On Sunday, the 28th, the gunboat *Princeton* arrived. I boarded her and gave all the information I had to the United States Senator (Beveridge) on board her. She left at 9 o'clock this morning for Sulu; that same afternoon I captured six boats, loaded, some of them, with provisions and miscellaneous plunder from Zamboanga. (Four of these boats had belonged to the purchased gunboats, probably the *El Camo*.) One of them is a very large copper bottom shore boat about the size of a sailing launch. The sixth was the captain of the port's boat, being marked C. P. on bow. The occupants of boats escaped, with exception of three, into the mangrove bushes after running boats on reef. From the three captured men I obtained a little information concerning the situation ashore; among other items, that the insurgents have recovered from the water 129 Remingtons, 4 Mausers, and considerable ammunition thrown there by the Spanish (arms and ammunition were thrown off in shoal water). I have the six boats with me ready to deliver wherever directed (the large launch would be useful at Cavite for transporting stores). Yesterday I received from shore a written protest against the seizure of the boats and the remarkable statement that General Rios had told them that he was authorized by General Otis to

tell them that I would not interfere with free traffic. The writer asked if I would receive a commission of distinguished individuals to discuss questions of interest to both parties. I replied at once, "I have your letter of this date asking if I will receive a commission of persons of distinction of this province to treat of various questions of common interest to both parties. In reply I take pleasure in inviting one and all of the persons of distinction of this province to call on board the *Castine*. They will be well received, but I have no authority to make treaties. I have no right to discuss any question which in your opinion may have arisen between the two alleged parties. I am here to obey orders, which are imperative, and these include prohibiting of all traffic where the authority of the United States is not recognized and sustained. Until I see the flag of the United States flying in Zamboanga, and until I know that the display carries with it a recognition of the authority by which I am governed, I shall continue to use the power which is confided to me to enforce instructions received from higher authority."

This I addressed to Mr. Nestoria Arquiza, Zamboanga, P. I., who, however, signed the letter, written in Spanish and addressed to me, "Ennombbre de la Junta de Gobierno, El Jefe Militar de la plaza, Nestoria Arquiza." The commission, I presume it is, arrived just as I was getting under way to board this steamer (*Dos Hermanos*), and they are now on board waiting to have a talk with me.

* * * * *

OFF ZAMBOANGA, June 5, 1899.

To the ADMIRAL:

I improved the opportunity offered by the arrival of the *Helena* here this afternoon to report latest events here. Seven citizens of Zamboanga called on me on the 30th ultimo to ask the return of the boats captured two days before. I declined, of course, to return them, and to their remark that the boats were not carrying provisions to the villages in the interior replied that it was just that fact which caused me to seize the boats, but now that I had them I was doubly glad, since I found that the majority of them belonged to the purchased gunboats. The visitors exclaimed at once, "Oh, we had a right to receive these vessels, or any of their equipments, for they were armed vessels without any commander." The citizens were well treated on board, and I fired a shell from a 6-pounder and from a 4-inch, besides a number of rounds from Colt gun. They were heard to remark that the 4-inch would reach Mercedes (apparently their capital, not far from here). I think the visit impressed them to our advantage in many ways. * * *

The natives are becoming very friendly, coming from distances of 10 or 12 miles to trade with us (now they come over 20 miles). Word came to-day by one of the boats that a chief of an island northward and eastward has hoisted the American flag. Another boat asked if we could give them an American flag to fly. * * *

OFF ZAMBOANGA, June 5, 1899.

To the ADMIRAL:

* * * * *

On Saturday (June 3), the steamer *Taganac* came to negotiate for the delivery of, coal and she will bring 65 tons to me about the 9th.

(I have 37 tons on hand at noon to-day), and if the larger steamer, *Labuan*, can be headed off they will together bring about 200 tons, so I have no anxiety about coal. The *Helena* has supplied me with some of the essentials in the way of provisions, so I am prepared to stay some time longer if need be to support the army. It is to be regretted, however, that they are not here. The place will be swept clean if they delay much longer. I doubt if there is anything removable left in any of the remaining houses or the fort.

I do not expect any opposition to our landing. It has come to me that the Zamboangans intend to retire to the opposite bank of a river, leaving our troops on this side in undisturbed possession, and they intend to remain neutral until the issue is decided in Luzon, when they will abide by the decision there, fighting for independence if Aguinaldo succeeds, otherwise becoming good citizens of the United States.

ZAMBOANGA, June 15, 1899.

To the ADMIRAL:

* * * * *

On the 11th instant the steamer *Labuan* brought to me by contract a small amount of Labuan coal. Reported to you by telegram prepared before coaling ceased as 40 tons, but the amount actually received when her hold was emptied was about 35½ tons. Arrangements were made to have more coal brought here July 19 and another lot about the 25th to 27th. I prepared a telegram asking instructions as to procedure when necessary to procure more, which will be about first week in July.

Yesterday morning a square-rigged vessel was sighted to the eastward making west from Basilan Straits. I was in hopes to find she had Pocahontas coal, contracted for by the Government, but she proved to be the British *Launberga*, with coal from New South Wales consigned to firm in Manila. I found that her master had power and was willing to sell the coal, and I contracted for 100 tons at 28 shillings a ton, with privilege of taking more at the same rate. The *Castine* towed him to an anchorage, and afterwards towed him clear of the western entrance of the strait, so I anchored him near Santa Cruz Island, opposite Zamboanga, and coaled yesterday afternoon. I will continue coaling until dark to-day, and to-morrow will start her on favoring tide for Manila. So now I am independent of the *Labuan* supply and can remain here until some time longer until necessary to secure provisions and other supplies.

I have heard of illicit traffic between Sandakan and the northern coast of Mindanao. If the reports are true there are several chartered steamers trading on that group. If the troops are not coming here it might be well for the *Castine* to visit the north coast of this island.

A steamer thought to be the *Mossa Senora del Carman* passed south about 8 miles west of us on the 9th or 10th, and it was thought she was bound for Isabela. As coal was very scarce, I did not attempt to board her. I hope she had a special permit to go there to complete the removal of Spanish property. I am told, however, that she did not go to Isabela and that she was seen coasting to the eastward of that point. I am watching for her now, but she can evade me by passing around to the eastward and northward of Mindanao after going to Kotabato for cattle, which she has been warned not to do. It might be well to examine her log book and other papers when she returns to

Manila if I fail to catch her. I think the *Romulus* answers her description, but the *Romulus* passed north from Jolo a day or two before this, and so it is this one or the *Carman*.

OFF ZAMBOANGA, June 27, 1899.

To the ADMIRAL:

On the 15th instant, after completing my number C 39 of that date, the *Castine* was visited by the Dato Pedro Cuevas, who is an elderly man of fine appearance. I have heard that he is favorably disposed toward the United States, but is proceeding with caution, as his people are under bad influence, attributed to the Sultan of Jolo and the bad element of Zamboanga.

On the 16th I towed the bark *Laumburga* about 5 miles clear of the western entrance of Basilan Strait, having taken 116 tons of New South Wales coal.

The following day I steamed near the mouth of the Tunaga River, where I understood the purchased gunboats were when their guns were stolen. All the villages within sight hoisted white flags. I encouraged the natives to visit the ship and found them friendly. The mandarin of the principal village came with a few of the leading men.

On the 19th I steamed to the village of Landang, on Sakol Island, and was visited by Dato Mandi, with about a dozen of his principal followers. I understand that he is the dato of this island from Sibuguey and along the coast to Kota-Batu. He has been driven out of Zamboanga village, where his house is, because of his friendship for the United States. He is a man of about 26 years of age, by far the ablest of the natives I have seen. I understand he has recently rejected overtures made to him to join forces in opposition to the United States. His expressions of loyalty in my cabin were vigorous and unmistakable.

During the forenoon of June 23 a young Zamboangan came to the ship for protection, saying that he escaped from Mercedes, where he was to have been shot for refusing to join the insurgent army. He tells me that two others had been shot recently for the same reason. I secured his canoe on the gallows frame and retained him as a refugee. He tells me that the great majority of the Zamboangans are favorable to the United States. * * *

With the provisions received from the *Bennington* and the coal from the *Iris*, I am prepared to remain here some time to support the army if they are coming. If they are not, I think it would be well for the *Castine* to visit the northern coast of Mindanao and Kota-Batu to stop illicit traffic along the coast of Basilan; to endeavor to offset the sinister efforts attributed to the Sultan of Sulu and to the bad element of Zamboanga.

OFF ZAMBOANGA, August 4, 1899.

To the ADMIRAL.

* * * * *

There is more disquiet in the vicinity of Zamboanga than when I last wrote, and I am afraid the army has made an error in sending for Dato Mandi and not sending for Dato Cuevas. How it came about I do not know, but on the 26th of July the steamer *Labuan* arrived and told me that General Bates, then at Jolo, wanted to see Dato Mandi,

and that if Mandi would go to Jolo in the *Labuan* the General would return him within four days in the *Churruca*. Mandi, with 26 of his followers, left early Friday morning the 28th, and Saturday evening the *Churruca* returned them to their village at Landang, Sakol Island, and the following morning I learned from representative of General Bates on board the *Churruca* that the General had given Mandi \$500 (pesos), paying also bill for transportation of 27. Mandi is stanch and loyal and needs no encouragement; he is with us heartily. Meanwhile the old dato of Basilan, who is friendly but weak, is wavering. He is badgered by the bad element of Zamboanga, who are telling him to remember his Tagalo origin, and he is worried by the Sultan of Jolo, and he needs all the encouragement that can be given him. He has heard of this interview of Mandi's with the General, and I am afraid he feels neglected, and the discrimination has done us harm. I went to his village on 1st and remained until morning of 2d, having him on board. * * *

The army should garrison both Zamboanga and Isabela. People left Zamboanga May 24, at the time of the Spanish evacuation, and are awaiting our protection to return. People are now leaving Isabela, threatened by the Zamboangans. When the army comes, if it does come, building material should be brought, for the destruction is almost complete.

I.

NOTES ON BASILAN.

[Extracts from "Report on sixth district of Mindanao (island of Basilan and small adjacent islands) made by governor of district, dated Isabela de Basilan, December 31, 1893."]

Isabela, the capital and only Christian town of this island, occupies a picturesque position in the northwest part of the island, was founded and occupied by our troops in 1845, and was named in honor of Her Majesty the Queen Isabela II; latitude of Isabela is $6^{\circ} 42' 43''$ N., and longitude $128^{\circ} 29' 28''$ E. from meridian of San Fernando.

The island of Malamaui, together with main island, forms an inclosed anchorage for steamship" but the narrow entrance makes it difficult for the large sailing ships.

This district is governed by political military governor, commander of the naval station at this point.

On the right bank of the river Pasanhan is located Fort Isabela II, a stone fort, forming an irregular quadrangle, having old bronze guns of 12 cm., useless against modern artillery. The fort is surrounded by moat about 12 by 12 feet deep, crossed by one bridge. Interior of fort has accommodation for about 100 men, which could be doubled in case of necessity.

During the years 1890, 1891, and 1892 the engineers improved the condition of buildings and water supply (capacity of reservoir said to be 20,000 liters).

PEDRO CUEVAS.

We have often mentioned the very popular Pedro Cuevas, the undisputed dato or Moro chief of Basilan Island, who, by his own personal shrewdness, managed to place himself in this position. Though a punished fugitive without property, and though persecuted, he is to day our principal and only aid, obeyed and respected by all Moros of this and other islands, who will always consult their dato, as they call him. We

have known him for a period of forty-five years. He is of middle height, nervous in his action, and displaying restless eyes, the Moros saying they could never surprise him or find him asleep, of pleasing appearance, and has some traces of the Indian-Chinese race. He is a citizen of Bacoor, province of Cavite, where his family reside, if any are left; furnished some members of his family means for earning a living by bringing them here and protecting them; was a convict, and serving time in the prison of Zamboanga for being an accomplice in the crime of theft. These are the facts, if we are not misinformed, but it may disturb him to remind him of it. He managed to escape in a vinta and came to the island of Basilan with some fellow-prisoners; he led an erring life, knowing that he was persecuted by us, and his intrusion was not liked by the Moros, as he punished them whenever there was necessity for doing so. He always received well the deserters from the army and navy, especially when they came armed. Thus he soon had thirty or forty well-armed followers. Several attempts were made to arrest him, but his shrewdness always frustrated these plans.

The persecution on the part of the Spanish stopped, and, with his small force, he had an opportunity to better his condition and make himself respected by the Moros. From this period the Government commenced to see the necessity of taking advantage of his useful acquired influence.

At the capitulation of Jolo Cuevas found himself greatly menaced by 300 or 400 Moros, who had encamped at a distance of two kilometers, and whose movements were known and watched by Cuevas. He also knew that he lacked force to face this enemy, but, at the same time, the Moros did not dare to attack him, and finally after a siege of two months the Moros broke camp.

He began overtures of submission, although he was always suspicious of the Government, and required assurances of his own liberty. Finally, on July 21, 1882, he and 22 of his followers were allowed to occupy Nipa and were pardoned. He received the title of dato from Sultan Aliudin, which placed him in still higher Moro position on this island and made him a ruler of Moros, but his nomination was opposed by Dato Calong. There was continuous fighting between datos Calong and Cuevas, and finally Dato Calong proposed to settle the matter with a personal fight between them. This proposition was accepted by Cuevas, who mortally wounded his adversary, was recognized as victor by all bystanders, took the name of his deceased adversary, and has been considered and respected as a dato up to this time. In 1888 he decided to change his residence to the banks of the river Gibauan, the Government furnishing transportation for him, as well as families in Pampanga, Laguna, Manila, and Cavite provinces who wished to establish themselves at Gibauan.

On April 20, 1890, the Government promised him a yearly allowance of \$600 for the term of ten years for public buildings, opening roads, etc., but, unfortunately, this was not paid, and, as it was a prudent measure, places us in a bad light.

Cuevas is absolute master of San Pedro de Gibauan and furnished free material for a modest church of 25 by 16 m., and other structures and improvements.

* * * * *

Though Basilan is a small island, a careful examination will show its importance and richness, which will undoubtedly increase in the future. Agriculture and industries of this island are in a primitive state; little progress has been made in Basilan during the forty-eight

years of occupancy; the Christian population increases little, and the Moros seem as much opposed to us as they have been in the past, and inspire as little confidence.

The influence attained by Cuevas among the Moros and the separation of this island from the domain of the Sultan of Jolo since the year 1876 are in our favor, and present the opportunity for the Government to take measures to continue separation of the island from any control of the Sultan of Jolo.

This island and Jolo are similar to each other from a political standpoint, and we will now state the means we consider necessary to dominate the Moros in this island and make them submit voluntarily to our Government, giving them an organization that is morally and materially adapted to them.

First. Sever absolutely all relation and influence of the Sultan of Jolo over Basilan, giving the Sultan to understand that the Moros of Basilan are not tributary to the Sultan, but they are governed in everything by our actions.

Second. Prohibit any dato or chief from coming to Basilan or trying to establish himself here under any pretext whatever.

Third. Take advantage of the valorous services of Cuevas in treating with the mandarins and other heads of Moro ranches; reunite them, explain to them the advantages of our Government, making them understand that our help is necessary. At first it will be necessary to tolerate some of their laws and customs, but this should always be done under our direction, in order to bring them as close as possible to us, inspiring them with ideas of respect and endeavoring to dispel the existing prejudices and distrust of every Moro toward us.

Fourth. To make our intervention effective, care should be taken that the weaker ones should not be abused by the stronger.

Fifth. Establish schools at all possible places, and at first teach them only how to write and read Spanish; the rest will come of itself and violence will not be necessary.

Sixth. To favor the increase of Christian population at well-selected points, such as San Pedro de Gibauan and district of San Rafael.

Seventh. To select convenient points in the southern part of the island and establish stations there which will become the centers of Christian population and advanced points of our civilization.

SIASSI APPENDIX.

A. Conference with Hadji Musin and Hadji Usman (Sultan's representatives) at Siassi, July 31, 1899.

B. Conference with Dato Amir Hussin, of Lugus, August 1, 1899.

C. Interview with Hadji Musin at Siassi, August 1, 1899.

D. Notes: Siassi and Lapac, furnished by Capt. C. B. Hagadorn, adjutant Twenty-third Infantry.

E. Sketch work at Siassi, Lieutenant Reeve, aid-de-camp, August 2, 1899.

A.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. BATES AND HADJI MUSIN (IN CHARGE AT SIASSI FOR SULTAN) AND HADJI USMAN (GOVERNMENT CLERK AT SIASSI), MANY YEARS IN NORTH BORNEO COMPANY'S SERVICE, HELD AT—

JOLO, P. I., *July 31, 1899.*

GENERAL. They have just come up from Siassi?

HADJI USMAN. Yes; they have just come from Siassi by way of Maibun. Two or three months ago he heard the Americans had come to Jolo, and it had always been his wish to see them here, but he is in Sultan's service and only just got permission from Sultan to come here.

GENERAL. I am glad to see him.

HADJI USMAN. I am very glad the Americans came here, as I have been accustomed to English rule for many years, and as English and American rule are practically identical, he is very glad they are here.

GENERAL. You speak English, do you?

HADJI USMAN. A little. Long ago since he spoke English, but at one time he very often piloted English men-of-war around Borneo.

GENERAL. Then you have lived up in North Borneo?

HADJI USMAN. Yes; he says he entered the Borneo service in 1881.

GENERAL. When did he leave the North Borneo service?

HADJI USMAN. About two years ago.

GENERAL. He has been living in Siassi since then?

HADJI USMAN. No; he has been to Mecca on pilgrimage and only lately came to Siassi. He has only been here five months now.

GENERAL. How are things getting on down at Siassi?

HADJI USMAN. They are getting on all right down there, but when the Samars heard the Americans had taken possession here they wanted to run away from the island, not knowing what the Americans were; but he told them not to run away, as they were far better than the Spaniards and would not harm them in any way. He said the Americans are just like the English—they take more care of the small people than they do of the big ones, and take more care of the poor people than their own people do.

GENERAL. We hope we will live up to the good name he has given us. We expect to, as we want to treat all well. We want to go around and get better acquainted with the people.

HADJI MUSIN. He says he is put down in Siassi by the Sultan to watch Siassi and the country there, and he deems it his duty to do his best down there. For whom it is he does not know, whether for the Sultan, the Americans, Chinese, or who, but he deems it his duty to do his best. He was looking out now to see that nothing happened to the people down in Siassi.

GENERAL. Tell him I came here to make some arrangements with the Sultan, and he might represent both the Sultan and the United States in Siassi, and we would be working together. We want to get such an agreement as that.

HADJI USMAN. It is the wish of everybody that satisfactory arrangement be arrived at. You should have patience with the Sultan. He is a man 30 years of age, and very young still in his senses, and not only the Sultan but his advisers, too. The Sultan himself is very willing to be very good friends with the Americans, but he says, of course, he does follow very often bad advice. That is his idea of the case. He has been with the Sultan to Mecca and had very close relations with him, and knows him very well, and knows that Sultan very often gives in to the advice of his advisers.

GENERAL. I have not seen the Sultan at all yet, but have only seen some of his representatives.

HADJI USMAN. It is also owing to his advisers that Sultan has not come to an arrangement. The Sultan himself is not a bad fellow at all, but he is not so well acquainted with the white race as he ought to be and that might go, he says, for an excuse. Men like themselves wish very much that everything be arranged satisfactorily, because it will be only to their benefit. He says they are not single men but both married and have children.

GENERAL. Is Dato Puyo at Siassi now?

HADJI MUSIN. Yes; he is down in Siassi. He is not in Siassi proper but outside.

GENERAL. Whereabouts?

HADJI MUSIN. It takes a boat about two and one-half hours to go there from Siassi.

GENERAL. Tell them I was thinking of going down to Siassi myself to-morrow.

HADJI MUSIN. If you went down to Siassi to-morrow and they were not there the people would very naturally get frightened and run away.

GENERAL. When are they going back?

HADJI MUSIN. He says he will go back to-morrow to Maibun and after to-morrow he will go to Siassi.

GENERAL. I have arranged to go to-morrow morning and be down there about noon.

HADJI USMAN. He states he would like very much to go with you but does not dare to, because if he went with you without the Sultan's consent the Sultan would suspect him of underhanded work or that sort of thing.

HADJI MUSIN. When Captain Pratt was over the other day he said he would make them a visit and they have been waiting for him ever since, but he has not got there yet.

GENERAL. You can tell him Captain Pratt's boat got out of order, and he could not go.

HADJI MUSIN. If you managed to go on Thursday he would ask Dato Puyo and Panglima Jolma-ani down there. He says if the Badjos down there saw an American gunboat coming in they would be scared and run away.

GENERAL. We won't do anything to frighten them. I just want to see the place. Are they going back to Maibun to-night?

Hadji MUSIN. They are going to-morrow morning, as it is rather late and roads are in bad shape, but they will be in Maibun by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Hadji USMAN. When is it your intention to go to Maibun?

GENERAL. I did not intend going to Maibun. I was going to Siassi, but I could go to Maibun to-morrow morning.

Hadji USMAN. He says he is going to try and go back to-night, and if he can not make it to-night he will go in morning, and be there by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning sure.

GENERAL. I will sail from here to-morrow morning and go across to Maibun, and would like to take them with me to Siassi.

Hadji USMAN. He says, all right; they will go along with you. He asks if you are going on shore at Maibun.

GENERAL. No; I do not think I will go ashore at Maibun. It is rather difficult to get in and takes too much time.

Hadji USMAN. He says, all right; they will be in Maibun to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, but of course they are subject to orders of Sultan, and if Sultan says they can not go with you they will not be able to go.

GENERAL. Where is Dato Amir Hussin located?

Hadji USMAN. He is in Lugus. If we go with you to-morrow we will show you the place, and you can go ashore and fetch him on board on the way down.

GENERAL. Who is the dato in Tataan?

Hadji USMAN. There is no head dato that we know of, but old Dato Aliundun, young Dato Aliundun, and Dato Tantung are all in the Tawi-Tawi group.

GENERAL. Does he know who is the dato at Bangao?

Hadji USMAN. He does not know. (Interpreter answered Dato Sakilan.) Dato Dacoula is in Pandami, near Siassi.

Hadji USMAN. He says, General, you should have patience with the Sultan for the country's sake, as he is a young man and does not look at matters like an older man would.

GENERAL. I am very anxious that everything should go smoothly.

B.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. BATES AND DATO AMIR HUSSIN, OF LUGUS ISLAND, ON BOARD U. S. S. MANILA, 2.30 P. M., AUGUST 1, 1899.

GENERAL. The dato will go with us to Siassi?

DATO. Yes; and as you pass along here this afternoon he will have a boat ready to take him off.

GENERAL. I think it will be pretty late when we come back.

DATO. His men will be waiting outside here in a boat for him.

GENERAL. Well, that will be all right, then.

DATO. He says as long as he has been dato here he has never been on board a man-of-war or any boat, but as you invited him to come along to Siassi he did not like to refuse, because he was afraid you would think he did not trust you.

GENERAL. Tell him I am glad to see him and want to get better acquainted, as we want to be good friends. Tell him that we had con-

fidence in him and that Lieutenant Reeve took no arms with him when he went to his house.

DATO. He thanks you very much for the confidence you had in him.

GENERAL. Tell him I came down here on purpose to see the Sultan and the datos and want to make an agreement with the Sultan and the datos. It is to our advantage to have a thorough understanding, and I came here for that purpose.

DATO. He asks if you are going back to Manila.

GENERAL. Yes; when I reach an agreement with the Sultan, but I want to settle with the Sultan before I go back to Manila.

DATO. Have you been here a long while already?

GENERAL. I have been in Jolo two weeks now. Do they have any trade here at his place?

DATO. They have got trade in mother-of-pearl shells and in copra.

GENERAL. He has a good many people on the island, has he?

DATO. There are about 500 men. It is only a small island.

GENERAL. Has he had any trouble with anybody—any fighting or anything of that sort?

DATO. No. He says he was taken by surprise to-day by your coming there. If he had received word before he would have received you better than he did.

Lieutenant REEVE. He received us very nicely. I was just telling the General about it.

DATO. He thanks the General very much that he looked him up.

GENERAL. The reason I did it was because I heard good reports of him.

DATO. He says you were in quite a hurry to get away. He would like to have sent you a small calf on board. He has not much to give, but he would like to show you his gratitude for your coming there.

GENERAL. He is very good. We were very much in a hurry, as this ship has got to go back again. It is going down to Sandakan in a little while. He may be interested in looking around the ship some; see some of the guns, etc.

DATO. Yes; he says he would like to see them.

SECOND CONFERENCE WITH DATO AMIR HUSSIN, 6 P. M., AUGUST 1, 1899.

GENERAL. I am very glad to see him to-day and want to give him an American flag and a present.

DATO. He thanks the General very much that, although he is a poor man in the jungle, the General has looked him up. Had intended to visit the General, but did not think he was a large enough man to visit the General before others who were above him.

GENERAL. Hope we will always have peace and friendship and that the Dato will be a friend of the United States.

DATO. He thanks you very much. He will do what he can. He did what he could for the Spaniards, but the Americans are very much better than the Spaniards. He asked the reason of the flag; if a boat comes to his island is he to hoist the American flag?

GENERAL. Yes.

DATO. He knew himself that the island belonged to him and his forefathers. If the Sultan took him into his council he would go there. If the Sultan did not take him into his council how could he know what the Sultan was doing and what could he himself do?

GENERAL. We came here to be on good terms with all; with the Sultan and all his datos.

DATO. It might be that you will fall out with the Sultan. If you did you must not mix him up with the Sultan and make war on him before inquiring about him. It is not well for him to mix up in affairs.

GENERAL. I do not want to make trouble between you and the Sultan. I want to be friends with both.

DATO. He thanks you very much. He is very unhappy. You made friendship to-day with him and made him a present. He would want to repay you, or show in some way his appreciation.

GENERAL. I hope he will be friends of the United States, which I am representing, and he will have opportunities to show his friendship for the United States.

DATO. It is not worth anything, but I wish my father to receive this little present (kris) from his son. If you would not receive it he would feel offended.

GENERAL. I thank you very much. I will greatly appreciate this.

DATO. How long will the General stay in these parts?

GENERAL. I do not know. It depends on the Sultan. I am waiting to come to an agreement with him.

DATO. If he knew you were still in Jolo he would come and pay his respects to you.

GENERAL. I do not think it would be many days, but would be glad to see him.

Does the Sultan collect anything from the pearl fisheries down here?

DATO. No; men fishing for pearls do not pay the Sultan anything. The Sultan only gets the large pearls. The Sultan collects duty from the Chinamen who buy the pearls and not from the actual diver.

C.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN BRIG. GEN. J. C. BATES AND HADJI MUSIN.

SIASSI, *August 1, 1899.*

GENERAL. I would like to see Dato Puyo, but we want to get away from here before sunset.

HADJI MUSIN. I am sorry, but he lives too far to be here soon enough for that.

GENERAL. How long would it take to reach him?

HADJI MUSIN. It takes three hours from here in a boat. If he was sent for on horseback he would not be able to get here until after 6 o'clock.

GENERAL. It is out of the question, then. We will have to get away by 6 o'clock. I am sorry to miss seeing him, but we will have to get away. Where do they get their supply of water here—by streams?

HADJI MUSIN. They get it out of wells. The water here is a little brackish.

GENERAL. How many men did the Spanish have here.

HADJI MUSIN. About 70 men in all.

GENERAL. I would like to look at the barracks.

HADJI MUSIN. All right.

GENERAL. I wish you would get word to Dato Puyo that I was very sorry not to be able to see him, but would be very glad if he would come and see me.

HADJI MUSIN. He says he will send messenger over to-morrow morning.

D.

SIASSI AND LAPAC.

Siassi and Lapac are part of the group of Tapul, situated southwest of Jolo.

Siassi is 8 miles from north to south and 6 miles from east to west. On the west of Siassi, separated by a narrow channel running from north to south about one-half mile wide, is the island of Lapac. On these islands there are no rivers, but an abundance of water, forming in Siassi two large lagoons, which are never dry.

Highest mountain on Siassi 1,500 feet above sea level.

On Lapac there are two mountains—one 1,200 feet high on the north side and the other 900 feet high on the south side, forming a beautiful valley between these two mountains.

Siassi is about 450 feet above the level of the sea.

CLIMATE.

The climate of these islands is mild and agreeable. Heat is not excessive. Rains are not so heavy as in other tropical regions. No violent hurricanes or earthquakes. Cooling breezes from the sea blow constantly.

RESOURCES.

These islands possess great fertility of soil and are covered by beautiful forests with all kinds of trees. Soil capable of producing much better products.

Chief products.—Sugar, sweet potatoes, cocoanuts, various products of cocoa, maize, and many varieties of fruit.

No mineral resources are known at present.

Animal resources.—Great abundance of cattle, goats, caribous, and horses of small size.

POSSIBILITIES.

Siassi, from a military point of view, is of great importance. It is situated between the archipelago of Jolo and that of Tawi-Tawi, and has such a fine climate that sickness is hardly known.

There is an excellent harbor situated between Siassi and Lapac.

From a commercial point promises much in the way of agriculture, pearl fisheries, and an abundance of fish.

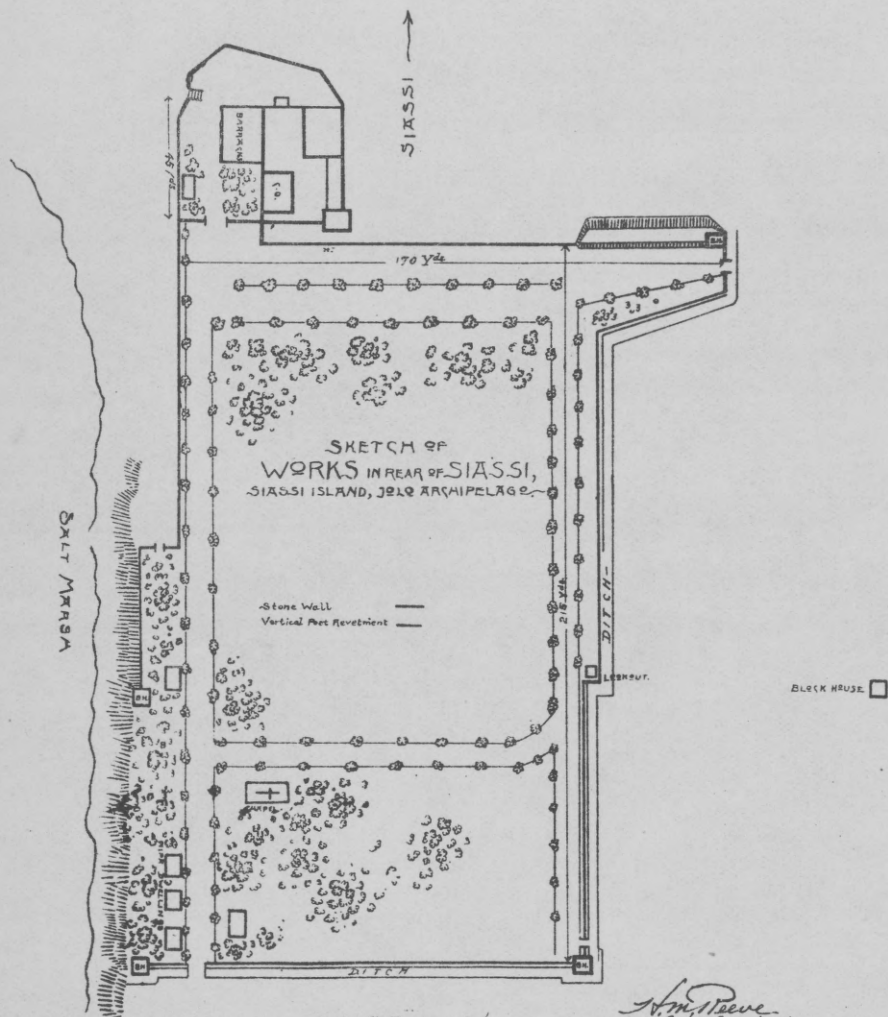
Everything can be exported with great facility, and the trade from Tawi-Tawi, which now goes to Maibun, thence by English boats, could be diverted to Siassi.

POPULATION.

The population of Siassi in 1882 was approximately 920 families of rancheros, not including some isolated families in the interior. Counting 6 persons to a family, this gives total population of about 5,000.

Siassi was occupied by the Spanish in January, 1882, with 2 officers and 56 soldiers. Spanish evacuated February 13, 1899. There is 1 blockhouse in the town and 5 smaller blockhouses are said to be outside the town.

The Sultan of Jolo has formed a government in Siassi, and is said to wish to live there and to hold it at all costs. Chinamen from there report that the Sultan charges 5 per cent tax on all goods brought into



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Siassi; taxes every house 50 cents a month; requires Chinamen to make him presents. There are about 120 Chinamen there. One of them reported that he had made the Sultan a present of \$700. The Sultan keeps a garrison of about 20 soldiers (mostly Arabs or Siks) at Siassi. Chinamen say that unless the American troops come to Siassi they will be obliged to leave there and come to Jolo, on account of the exactions of the Sultan.

When the Americans landed at Jolo, in May, 1899, the Sultan shipped all his arms from Siassi to Maibun. These are said to be 120 cans of powder, 34,000 rounds of ammunition, about 200 rifles, and 5 cans of dynamite. These are supposed to be on a prau (native boat), hidden some place near Maibun. A launch bought from the Spanish Government brought arms from Sandaken to Siassi. The Spanish on two separate occasions are said to have allowed 100 arms to be brought in this launch. The Sultan is estimated to have had 500 arms before these arms were landed. This would make a total of 700 arms. Other estimates give total of arms in island of Jolo as 2,000.

In Siassi there is a small coal mine undeveloped.

There are said to be no cannon at Siassi.

Dato Amir Hussin is on the island of Lugus and Dato Puyo is at Siassi; also a Panglima, named Ianami, is on Siassi. The natives are said to be much more peaceably inclined than those on the island of Jolo.

TAWI-TAWI APPENDIX.

A. Notes on Tawi-Tawi group furnished by Capt. C. B. Hagadorn, adjutant Twenty-third Infantry.

B. Conference with Dato Tantung, of Sikubun; Dato Aliudin, of Tangpatung, and Dato Sakilan, of Bongao, August 16, 1899.

C. Sketch, Spanish ruins at Bongao (see also Jolo Appendix T). Lieutenant Reeve, aid-de-camp.

A.

TAWI-TAWI GROUP.

The Tawi-Tawi group contains 42 islands, only 10 of which are inhabited, and probably contains about 1,100 men.

Tawi-Tawi is 30 miles from peninsula of Unsang, Borneo, and extends from southwest to southeast 35 miles long and 15 wide. Country broken and mountains reaching height of 1,500 feet. It is very damp, on account of the frequent tropical rains.

Bongao Island, in southern extremity, was occupied by the Spanish January 22, 1882, with 1 officer and 40 soldiers, and soon afterwards Tataan was occupied by 1 officer and 40 men. These garrisons were withdrawn in December, 1898, and went to Jolo.

There is said to be a good harbor formed by the islands of Bongao, Papahag, and Sanga-Sanga.

The climate is considered unhealthy.

The islands surrounding Bongao, as well as the Tawi-Tawi group, are of volcanic formation.

There is said to be a great deal of gutta-percha produced in the Tawi-Tawi group, and the Sultan is said to collect a tax of \$20 a picul on this gutta-percha.

B.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN BRIG. GEN. J. C. BATES AND DATO ALIUDIN, ISLAND OF TUNGPATONG; DATO TANTUNG, ISLAND OF SIKUBUN; ALSO DATO SAKILAN, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF DATO TANTUNG, OF BONGAO; ALL IN TAWI-TAWI GROUP, HELD—

ON BOARD U. S. S. CHARLESTON,
Off Bongao, August 16, 1899.

GENERAL. I wish you would tell them I have been sent here by the American Government to see the Sultan and the datos so that we will expect to be better friends and get acquainted.

DATO TANTUNG. He is very glad that you have come here with friendly intentions and he is very glad to see you.

DATO SAKILAN. He is very glad you came here with friendly intentions and hoped we would be friends in future.

GENERAL. We have taken from Spain the sovereignty of the country. We want them to feel that we are not enemies, but their friends, and they are to look to us for protection if anybody interferes with them, and no other nation is to interfere with them.

Dato SAKILAN. It is very well and he thanks you very much.

GENERAL. When they see that flag [pointing to the American flag], we want them to feel that it is our flag and their flag.

Dato SAKILAN. He says if that was the case they would like to have an American flag they can use when they are sailing about here.

GENERAL. I am going to send him an American flag. Am sorry have not one here to-day.

Dato SAKILAN. There are three of them.

GENERAL. I will send each one of them a flag.

Dato ALIUDIN. Dato Aliudin says he is glad you are going to be friends with them, but hoped it would be fast friendship in the future. He says he would like to have a letter from you, so that if he went to Jolo they would know who he was down there.

GENERAL. I will give him one, stating that I recognize him as a friend. Tell him I already had heard he was a good friend, and that I was told to come here and see, and if I thought the report was true I should make him a present from the American Government; not from myself, but the Government sent it to him.

(Letters prepared and given to each one of these datos to the effect that the General had met them and recognized them as good friends of the United States Government.)

Dato SAKILAN. He says he knew you were coming.

GENERAL. How did he learn that?

Dato TANTUNG. He heard it from man coming from Maibun, and that he came here in case you should come it would be easier for him to come on board here than for you to go to Sikubun for it is a very difficult place for a big ship to go to.

GENERAL. I am very glad he did come here.

(Mr. Schuck here read first fourteen articles of agreement with Sultan to the datos.)

Dato TANTUNG. He says every article of the agreement is just.

GENERAL. This is a present that comes from the Government of the United States to him, because we regard him as a good friend.

(Bag of money presented to each dato.)

Dato TANTUNG. He says he thanks you very much, and that as you have treated him like your son he would always treat you as his father and be friendly with you from now and forever. Now, he knows for sure that the Americans are friendly people.

GENERAL. We want him to feel that way. The captain of this big ship would help him out in any way if any other people interfered with him.

Dato TANTUNG. They would not look to anybody else but the Americans to protect them.

GENERAL. The Americans will be coming down to this country. We may have troops at some places, but we do not know just where we will put them yet, but we want them to understand when we come we come as friends to keep order and protect them.

Dato TANTUNG. That is very well, and therefore would like to have letter from you, so that whoever came here they could show them letter that they were friendly.

GENERAL. Tell them I am having letter prepared for each one of these datos.

Dato ALIUDIN. He says it was well that you give them letter so they could show to everybody that they were friendly to Americans and that Americans were disposed to be friendly to him.

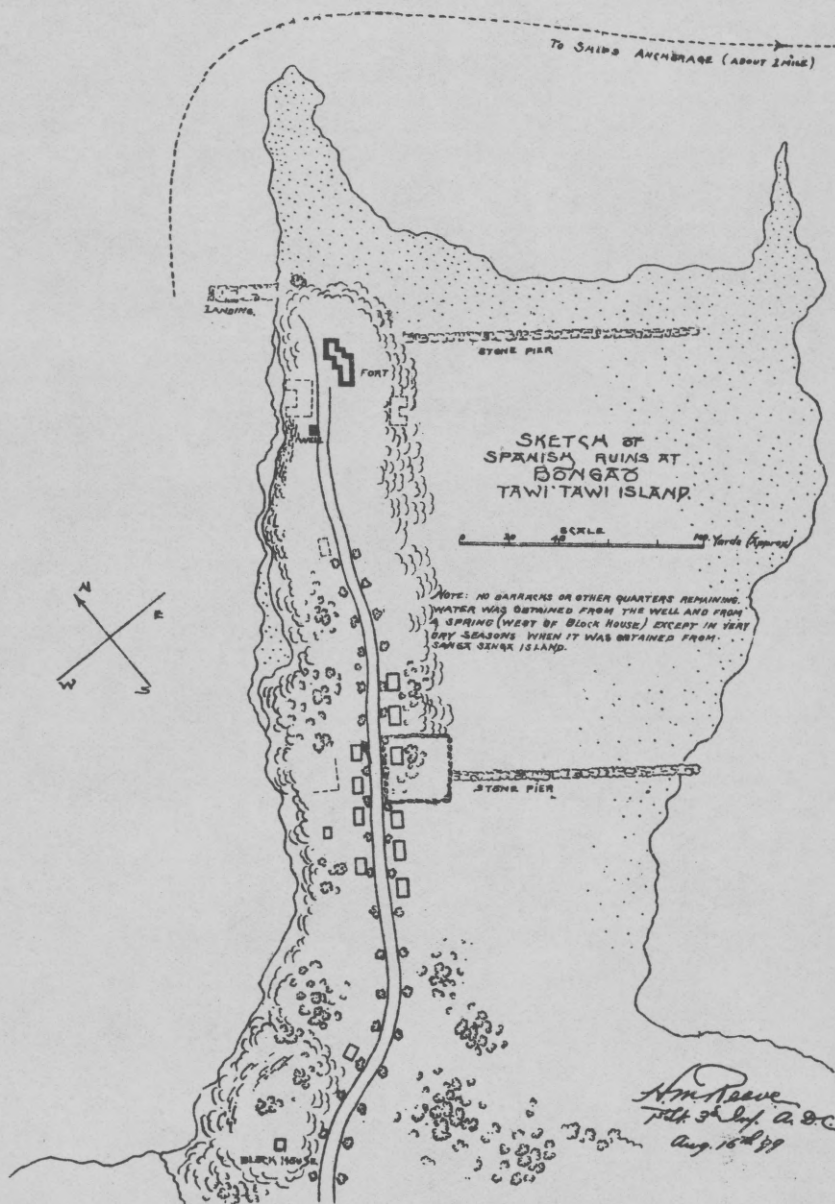
He says you should not forget to send them the flag.

GENERAL. The captain will lend me flags to give to each one of them.

INTERPRETER (Mr. SCHUCK). I told them the Sultan's wish about the flag that in the islands here the Sultan would like to have his own flag, and he said it was all right, but then he would not have any protection, and they did not want the Sultan's flag, but wanted the American flag. They were friends of the Americans and trusted the American flag.

GENERAL. Tell him I did not have any flags with me, but the captain is making them present of them.

Captain PIGMAN. Tell them they must fly these flags whenever they see vessel coming here so that they will know they have our protection.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 27, 1899.

SIR: The President instructs me to advise you that the agreement signed August 20, 1899, between Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States, of the one part, the Sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Attik, the Dato Calbi, and the Dato Joakanain, of the other part, is confirmed and approved, subject to the action of Congress provided for in that clause of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain which provides, "The civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress," and with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu Archipelago, a thing which is made impossible by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. At the same time when you communicate to the Sultan the above-mentioned understanding, the President desires that you should make inquiry as to the number of persons held in slavery in the archipelago, and what arrangement it may be practicable to make for their emancipation. It is assumed that the market price referred to in the agreement of August 20, 1899, is not very high at present, and it may be that a comparatively moderate sum, which Congress might be willing to appropriate for that purpose, would suffice to secure freedom for the whole number.

It is needless to suggest that the inquiry should be prosecuted in such a way as not to create the impression that we now have authority to make such an arrangement, and in such a manner as not to create extravagant expectations.

Very truly, yours,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Maj. Gen. E. S. OTIS,
Commanding United States Forces in the Philippines,
Manila, P. I.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, P. I., December 10, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of War Department communication of October 27, 1899, containing information of the conditional approval of the agreement of August 20 last between General Bates and the Sultan of Sulu by His Excellency the President of the United States, and to inclose instructions on the subject which have been given to General Bates, who is now present in command of that section of the Philippines.

Very respectfully,

E. S. OTIS,
Major-General, U. S. V.,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., December 10, 1899.

SIR: I am directed to inclose for your information, action, and guidance a copy of a confidential War Department communication dated October 27 last, which contains notice of the approval of His Excellency the President of the United States of the agreement of August 20, 1899, between yourself as agent of the Government and the Sultan and certain datos of the Jolo Archipelago, subject, however, to the conditions stipulated in the last clause of Article XI of the late Paris treaty, and which reads as follows:

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress.

This conditional approval, it will be seen by reference to the War Department communication, is given with the distinct understanding that the existence of slavery or involuntary servitude in any portion of the Philippines is in no wise authorized, as under the thirteenth amendment of the United States Constitution the authorization or recognition of the continued slavery status by the Executive of the Government is impossible.

You will carefully note the instructions in the communication which directs that when the Sultan is informed of the President's conditional approval of the agreement, that inquiry be made as to the extent which slavery is practiced in the archipelago, the number of people held as slaves, and what practical course of action looking to their emancipation can be adopted.

By reference to notes of your interviews and conferences with the Sultan and his representatives, which accompanied the agreement when submitted to this office, and from information obtained from other sources, it is believed that the market price of slaves in the archipelago is insignificant, ranging from \$30 to \$90 Mexican, and that in some instances owners will be pleased to grant freedom to their slaves if they can escape the burden of supporting them.

It is understood, too, that the character of domestic slavery existing in the archipelago differs greatly from the former slavery institutions of the United States, in this, that the Moro slave so called, becomes a member of the owner's family, enjoying certain privileges, and that he often voluntarily sells himself to better his condition and to secure some slight temporary individual benefit. Hence it is desired that you report upon the character of this Moro slavery, in order that the institution as existing may be fully appreciated. The number of slaves secured by the Moros through capture or by purchase from other bands, tribes, or races, and now held by them, and the number of them in use who have voluntarily or involuntarily entered the condition of slavery might be approximately stated.

You will conduct your inquiries with a caution prescribed in the inclosed War Department communication, making full report of the results of the same to this office as soon as practicable. You will also extend your investigation, with a report thereon, to other Philippine islands inhabited by Moros, and where they have planted their domestic institutions.

Very respectfully,

C. H. MURRAY,

Major and Inspector-General, U. S. V., Military Secretary.

Brig. Gen. J. C. BATES, U. S. V.,

*Commanding District of Mindanao and Jolo,
Zamboanga, Mindanao.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 10, 1899, inclosing copy of your instructions of the same date to Brigadier-General Bates, U.S.V., commanding district of Mindanao and Jolo, and communicating to him copy of the War Department communication dated October 27 last.

The instructions to General Bates, contained therein, are approved.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Maj. Gen. E. S. OTIS,
Military Governor, Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

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