



ISSUED MONTHLY

VOL. 2 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER, 1932 NO. 1

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"ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL"

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## WHO ARE YOU

RODOLFO A. DE LA GARZA

In the southernmost part of Texas there lives a people, who, through the years, have remained loyal to their ideals and their customs, regardless of the fact that havoc has been wrought in this great country through invention, war, depression and politicians. Who are these people? Invading Saxons, Germans, Scandinavians, and others merely say, with a curl of the lip, tolerant shake of the head, or an amicable gesture, "Mexicans."

Once you were master of all you surveyed, and your head of cattle were countless, in south Texas. As adventurous, carefree, and pleasure-loving Dons, you dealt with the friendly Tejas and the savage Apaches. A Nordic cloud appeared in the north, and slowly but unremorsefully, grew into monstrous proportions. You gallantly attempted to stem the tide, but you were swept in the current. You swore allegiance to a new country, but went on revering your old heroes. Your neighbors brought a new religion and new customs, but you remained faithful to the old. The invaders, of course, brought their own customs and made their own laws. The gulf has grown so, in the years, that still you are a different people, and merely tolerated as citizens of a nation in which you resided even before you joined the union! Your pleasure-loving ways, your good nature, have been unable to cope with the energetic, wealth-seeking characteristics of the Nordics.

Conditions have reached a point where your neighbors say, "a white

Texasman and a Mexican!" Yet, in your veins races the hot blood of adventurous Castilian noblemen, the whitest blood in the world, and the blood of cultured Aztecs and fierce Apaches, the reddest blood in the world! So why this disrespectful slap in the face? You can hold your head up with the best, and you should do so, in order to keep your ancestors from turning in their graves!

But pride will not solve our problem, or place us in the place we deserve. We can migrate to the south, leaving the land of our forefathers to our energetic neighbors, and going to a land where our customs are not out of place, thereby holding our own; or, we can accept our neighbors' customs, educate our children, and gain their respect. If we remain, education is our salvation, for we are not a nation of morons!

Fellow Latins, let us educate our children, enabling them to forge forward to the place that is rightfully their own, and unquestionably pride themselves citizens of the United States, and owe fealty and allegiance to one flag.

RODOLFO DE LA GARZA

### EDITOR'S NOTE:—

Rodolfo De La Garza, who contributes "Who Are You" in this issue of Lulac News, is a young man twenty-two years old, at present a senior at Sam Houston State Teacher's College, Huntsville, Texas. Mr. De La Garza is a graduate of Fairfairs High School where through hard work and sacrifice he obtained the highest honors. Besides belonging to several National Honorary Fraternities he is on the staff of "The Houstonian".

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY

By MISS JOVITA GONZALEZ.

(Continued from July issue)

As has already been seen, Escandón was anxious for the establishment of settlements in the Nueces River region, and then in 1755 Don Tomás Sánchez asked for a grant of land on the north bank of the Rio Grande; he was directed not to the land of his choice, but was told to seek for pastures in the land drained by the northern stream. Failing to find a suitable location, or not wishing to do so, Sánchez retraced his steps to the Rio Grande and at Laredo established the second permanent Spanish-Mexican settlement on the north bank of the lower Rio Grande.

When these settlements were created, no division of land was made but a common grant sufficiently large was set aside for the use of the whole colony. On account of the unsettled conditions of the country Escandón deemed it wise to wait at least fifteen years after the foundation of each town before making any private grants. Accordingly the first visita real donated the first grants in 1764. The notable thing about these settlements was that they were not made at the expense of the royal treasury but at the cost of either the captain, as was the case in Revilla, or at the expense of the settlers themselves.

These settlements which were in their infancy when the Mexican war of Independence came on took little or no part in the liberating movement which swept the country. This inactivity was the result of the natural environment and social and political condition of the settlements. In the first place the isolation and lack of communication with the rest of México made actual participation in the movement impossible; secondly, all the energies and efforts of the settlers were directed to one objective, namely, protecting the frontiers from Indian attack and depredations; thirdly, the occupations and character of the people themselves did not tend to create or to foster political development.

Because of the lack of sufficient military protection, the Indians of this region were never wholly conquered. It is true that in some instances the colonists themselves were armed at the expense of the crown, but because of the distance between the different settlements no united efforts were made to subdue the common enemy.

Spain, in spite of the wealth of her colonies, was going through a financial crisis at this time. As a measure of economy, the number of provincial officials was reduced. The viceroy, Marquis de Croix, was in favor of passing a law doing away with the captains defending the frontier. His idea was to substitute for these and their forces military detachments, whose duty would be the destruction of the savages then hiding in the mountains. This proposal was bitterly opposed by Escandón, who knew only too well the dangers to which the settlers were to be exposed. For a period of twenty-eight years, between 1764 and 1792, Indian hostilities ceased, but in 1792 the settlements at Mier, Revilla and Laredo were again the victim of Indian attack.

Indian depredations did not cease with the independence of México. The Indians had no compunction in attacking the settlements under the tottering but well organized vice-regal government. The chaotic condition which existed during and immediately following the revolutionary period did not by any means inspire respect, much less fear for the newly constituted republic. Conditions did not improve. As a protective measure against this evil and as a last resort Don Lucas Fernández, then governor of Tamaulipas, issued a proclamation in 1827 urging the frontier towns to arm and pay companies of soldiers to fight the Indians. Apparently this did not improve the situation, for by 1835 the people at Mier, Revilla, and Laredo, had reached such a low degree of unproductiveness and their

energies were so wasted by Indian warfare that they were unable to pay the contributions required of them. So desperate was the situation that two years later, in 1837, presidarios or convicts were armed to check the invasion of the barbaros. This condition was also prevalent in the country on the north bank of the river, for as has already been stated the settlers of the Mexican border towns began as early as 1761 to establish their ranches along the right bank of the Rio Grande.

When two peoples of different races, customs, and traditions come in contact with each other disagreements, misunderstandings, and quarrels are bound to occur, even though their relations may be friendly to begin with. Place these two together after a war in which one considers itself the victim and views the other as the aggressor, and the natural result will not be peace. This is what happened on the Texas-Mexican frontier after the independence of Texas. Mexicans considered the Americans in Texas as interlopers, no less than vandals, who had by deception and intrigue deprived them of one of their states. They looked indiscriminately upon all Americans as aggressors, waiting for the opportunity to deprive them of their personal possessions as they had deprived the mother country of a whole province. On the other hand, the Americans looked upon the Mexicans as a conquered, inferior race, despised because of their inability to check American advances. Because they were the conquered race the Mexicans were considered cowards and everything that was low and despicable.

Everything a Mexican did was wrong. During a period of lawlessness when both Mexican and American ranchmen stole freely from each other, the former paid the greater price. Whether Mexicans or Texans originated this illegal exchange of cattle is unknown, but the fact remains that it existed and that its existence led many abuses and much bloodshed. While the big ranchmen prospered and profited, the small Texas-Mexican landowner was forced to abandon his property and either become a peon or leave the country. This state of affairs, which prevailed all over the border, was no doubt created

by racial and political enmity as well as by the avarice and cupidity of a few who wanted to get rich at the expense of others. As a natural result frictions were constant along the frontier. Due to the effervescent Latin temperament of the Mexican people, and to the fact that they considered themselves the offended party and the Americans the offenders, they as a rule took the initiative in the reprisal and revengeful moves.

Border troubles which occurred from 1840 to 1860 may be classified under two headings; namely, those motivated by personal resentment and enmity, and those having political objects as a base. Of those growing out of personal causes the famous Cortina raids are an example. The Wars of the Federation and the Carbajal revolution were political in origin. The fact that movements originated in Texas and received aid from its inhabitants, leads to the conclusion that the Texans knew of and favored them. Whether they participated in these movements through purely unselfish motives or through a feeling of enmity towards the Mexican nation is immaterial at present, but they took a very prominent part in the invasions of the Mexican border towns.

Just before the outbreak of the Texas revolution Santa Ana, who had acquired power in Mexico as a liberal came to the realization that the most suitable form of government for the country was a centralized republic. The disaster at San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, checked his plans for a while, but once again in control, he proceeded to put them into execution. The liberal party was not of the same opinion as Santa Anna and showed its displeasure in true Mexican fashion—by a counter Revolution.

(To be continued)

#### SAN ANGELO

The San Angelo Council has just elected new officers as follows: President, H. M. Johnston; Willie Johnston, Secretary; Pablo de la Garza, Vice President; Jimmie Johnston, Pro-Sec.; Nicolás Martínez, Treasurer; Isaac Figueroa, Chaplain; Jesús Guajardo, Guide; Core Rendón, Guard. Address P. O. Box 703. Our Greetings to the new Officers.

## SOME MEXICANS WHO HELPED MAKE HISTORY FOR TEXAS

By Hon. Harbert Davenport Address Delivered at the Brownsville  
Regional Convention, June 19, 1932.

(Continued from July issue)

century of service in the new world. Could he have impressed upon the royal council of the Indies at Sevilla the great truth which he understood and exemplified so well, that new lands must be conquered and held by armed settlers, with their families and household goods, seeking to improve their condition, and determine to make safe homes and better lives for their loved ones, instead of by Missions, mines and forts, Spanish would doubtless be the prevailing idiom, in St. Louis, Denver, Dallas, California, and all the West. In the Sierra Gorda and the Seno Mexicano, modern Tamaulipas and Texas west of the San Antonio River and Matagorda Bay, Fate gave him a free hand, and this region gave to the world a life and culture all its own; and to the Anglo-American Texas which eventually supplanted it north and east of the Rio Grande, it gave an institution,—the open range live stock industry,—which was to remain for three generations its principal source of livelihood and wealth, and almost the sole foundation of its economic life.

### 3. MARTIN DE LEON

A typical product of Escandon's enterprise was Martin de León, born at Burgos, (in modern Tamaulipas) in 1765, and who married Patricia de la Garza, daughter of another of Escandon's Colonists, at Soto La Marina, in 1795. In his youth he distinguished himself, in the Indian Wars of his native Tamaulipas, and having visited Texas in 1805, he established, in the following year, a rancho on the Aransas River, in that province. (The Nueces river having become after Escandon's death the boundary between the Spanish Province of Texas and the military colony of Nuevo Santander). During 1806 he applied to Governor Salcedo for a grant of land at the site of his Aransas rancho, which was refused; and renewed his application in 1809, and was again refused, in consequence of which he removed his rancho, in 1810, to the east bank of the Nueces river;

from whence he was driven, by the renewed Indian outbreaks which began in 1810 and culminated in 1818, to take refuge in Bexar. This was the period of the successive revolutions against Spain, and Martin, at Bexar, became noted as a zealous republican. In consequence he was compelled to remove his family, in 1816, to his native town of Burgos; but with the successful progress of the revolution, he returned to his rancho on the Nueces. In 1823 he marketed his mules by driving them from this rancho overland to New Orleans, where he chartered a schooner, loaded it with supplies such as he knew his Tamaulipas neighbors needed, and with it crossed the bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and sailed up that river to the village, or congregación of Refugio, then the first important settlement on the Rio Bravo above its mouth. His venture was quickly followed up by French, Irish and American merchants from New Orleans.

and within three years the small settlement of Refugio had expanded into the town, and within ten years into the city, of Matamoros. Later in the same year he obtained permission from the "Permanent Deputation of the Eastern Interior Provinces", headed by his friend, General Felipe de la Garza, to settle a colony of Forty-one families (composed almost exclusively of his children and relatives, and other close friends) on any vacant lands in the former province of Texas. This grant was ratified by the State Government of Coahuila and Texas, October 6th, 1825, and resulted in his founding and settling, on the right bank of Rio Guadalupe, the new town of Guadalupe Victoria, named for Mexico's hero first president. In 1829 he received an additional empresario grant for one hundred fifty families, with express permission to colonize the coast or littoral leagues, which he did. Due to the fact that his first grant from the "Permanent Deputation", like Stephen F. Augustin's first

grant antedated the Federal Constitution and Colonization Laws of 1824, and was at first not recognized, or was, at least, unknown to the new State government of Coahuila and Texas, that government made an empresario grant partly in conflict with it to Green DeWhitt; and for some reason his 1829 grant was in direct conflict with an earlier empresario grant made by the State Government to Power and Hewitson. Due to DeLeon's great influence with the successive officers of the State Government, the controversies that arose from these conflicts were usually decided in his favor, without too great regard to the right and justice of the case, and the ill-feeling thus engendered had much to do with causing Texan Revolution. Martin died of cholera in 1833.

His children were:

1. Fernando, born in 1798, who was the Commissioner appointed to issue titles to his father's colonists;
2. Candelaria, born in 1800, married Miguel Aldrete.
3. Silvestre, born in 1802
4. Guadalupe, born in 1804. Married, first; Desiderio Garcia, and after his death, (Cesario de la Garza.)
5. Félix, born in 1806; married Salomé Leal.
6. Agapito, born in 1808.
7. Maria de Jesús, born in 1870, married Rafael Manchola.
8. Refugio, born in 1812, married José Maria J. Carbajal.
9. Agustina, born in 1814, married the valiant Plácido Benavides.
10. Francisca, born in 1818, married V. Dosal

De Leon's first colony was composed largely of his sons, sons-in-law and their relatives, with the family Physician, Manuel Dindo, schoolmaster (Sylvester Cárdenas), surveyor (Rafael Chovel), and lawyer (Leonardo Manso). The second colony was made up largely of their relatives, friends and retainers. His children were very badly treated by the Texans. They were compelled by the criminal hangers-on of the Texan army, to leave the country in 1836; most of their movable property was stolen; and various attempts were made by law and otherwise to steal their land as well. Much of it was retained for them through the steadfast devotion of John J. Linn. The early Texas Supreme Court Re-

ports, to be found in every lawyer's library, contain statements of these cases, as well as of several in which James Power, or his heirs, were parties. Of De Leon's sons-in-law, *Rafael Manchola* was prominent in the affairs of Coahuila and Texas, particularly of the Department of Bexar, prior to the Revolution; *Miguel Aldrete* was among the first Alcaldes of *Goliad*; *Jose Maria J. Carbajal*, who had been educated at Lexington, Kentucky, by Rev. Alexander Campbell, founder of the denomination of Christians, which colloquially bears his name, was surveyor for Burnett's and Vehlein's Colonies, and, with his Commissioner, Francisco Madero, was arrested by Bradburn at Liberty in 1832; and was again arrested with his brother-in-law, *Fernando DeLeon*, from on board the "Hannah Elizabeth", at *Paso Cavallo* in 1835, and taken to Matamoros, where he was soon released; his family friends being in power at that place.

*Plácido Benavides* was immensely popular with the Texans. John Henry Brown notes several instances of the Texans electing him as their Captain in Indian Campaigns—a truly remarkable tribute from those self-sufficient pioneers, and both Brown and Linn always mention him in terms of appreciation, admiration, and respect. He commanded a company at the storming of Bexar, December 5-12, 1835; and thence went forward into Tamaulipas as a scout; and his report, forwarded to Fannin at Refugio, through Major Morris at San Patricio February 4, 1836, advising the Texans of the full extent of Santa Anna's preparation to invade Texas, terminated the Matamoros expedition. He returned to Tamaulipas with Grant and Johnson, and escaped from Grant's Massacre at *Agua Dulce*, by reason of his own physical prowess and the excellence of his horse, and carried to Fannin the first authentic news of Urrea's approach.

#### 4. JOSE ANTONIO NAVARRO

History records but a few instances of pure patriotism; of wholly unselfish devotion to duty and self-immolation for love of country; and of these, is the record of a lifetime of self-sacrifice and unflinching devotion to ideals of freedom and republican institutions, on the part of *Jose Antonio*

(To be continued)

# - SPORTS -

By BEN GARCIA

## S. A. LULACS Just Warming Up

Well folks, here we are again, always ready to give you the dope on what Lulac is doing in baseball. The following is what the S. A. Lulacs have been doing since the ending of the Spanish-American League:

First, manager M. M. Machado took his team over to Del Rio where the spirit of Lulac was manifested in a royal welcome given the S. A. Lulacs. Here Machado's crowd split a series of two games, taking the first 8 to 3 and dropping the second 5 to 3. After the games the S. A. Lulacers were escorted across the border. We are inclined to believe that they need escorting back to this side more so than to the other side; however, be things as they may, a good time was had by all. "Lefty" González, hurler for the S. A. Lulacs, added 8 more strike-outs to his list.

The San Diego Pirates did not fare so well at the hands of Mauro's nine going down twice, 11 to 1 and 2 to 0. Tom "La Leona" Hernández, star left gardner of the S. A. Lulacs scintillated both afield and at bat. In the first game he brought down two drives that were labeled for triples and smashed a homerun. In the second game he pulled off a shoe-string catch and won the game himself by poling out a home-run that found a mate on base, thus accounting for both runs and later on hitting a long double. These two hits were the only hits the Lulacers got. Machado has told us that the S. A. Indians are seeking this fellow's services. "Lefty" González again added some more strike-outs to his rapidly swelling list. This time they were 12.

González Dr. Peppers also bowed to the Lulacers twice, 11 to 1 and 2 to 0. Here again the Lulac council was very conspicuous and the visiting Lulacs were very much impressed and are very grateful for the splendid dinner and entertainment the González council gave them.

At Benavides the San Antonians encountered a hit of hard luck and the Red Ants swarmed all over them



in a double bill. Score 4 to 2 and 1 to 0. Full credit is given to the Red Ants for their victories but, inasmuch as the Lulacs used their entire team with the exception of the Pitcher in the second game while the Ants had plenty of players, it cannot be denied that Lady Luck was not smiling. There errors figured in the first game and cheated Lefty González Flores also hurled good ball but went down when Dimas singled to score the winning run. Manager Machado is not sorry that this boys lost. He says that these games were the kind a baseball fan prays for. The series now stands at two games for each team and the deadlock will be broken when the teams get together on Labor Day at Benavides

At this juncture we should like to say that we have been asked to deny Officially that Mr. Machado will pilot the S. A. Indians next season.

"Lefty" de León who handles them over at first is another star who is shining all the time. He is considered the best first sacker in Mexican amateur baseball. He batted 500 in the Spanish American League just ended.

## THE SAN FERNANDO CARDINALS

The San Fernando Cardinals emerged victorious in their series with St. Mary's for the Parish League championship Joe Peché, outfielder for the Cards, produced the single that brought the first and what proved to be the winning run home and later on lanced out another single thus getting two of the four hits allowed the Cards. Final score 3 to 0. The next game was won handily by the Cards and now they will play Houston and Fort Worth or Dallas for the Championship of the state in their league. Mr. Felipe Valencia, Director of Publicity for the Lulac News, pilots this team altho rumors had it to the contrary.



## LULAC NEWS

Monthly Organ of the League of  
UNITED LATIN AMERICAN  
CITIZENS

Subscription \$1.00 per year.

F. VALENCIA

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NOTE:— Address all communications and advertisements to F. Valencia, 296 Aztec Bldg. San Antonio, Texas, and all Sports' News to Ben Garcia, 1318 Bursleson St., San Antonio, Texas.

### EDITORIAL

"This organization is not a political club but as citizens we shall participate in all local, state and national political contests. However, in doing so we shall ever bear in mind the general welfare of our people, and we disregard and abjure once for all any personal obligation which is not in harmony with these principles."

So says Article 12 of the Aims and Purposes of the L. U. L. A. C. I doubt if at any other political contest Lulackers, as individuals took so active a part as in the last Democratic State Primary throughout the State, which comes to show that Article 12 was well carried out.

It is not my desire to inject politics into the columns of LULAC NEWS, but only to enlighten our fellow members from whatever confusion may have led them to wonder as to the activities of our political adventures, as individuals. People were astounded to see prominent Lulac Members in different political camps fighting as only good Lulackers know how to fight. Whatever the impression of every thinking man let me tell you right here, that if those men were sincere and were being guided by the spirit of Article 12, those men are in the right and should be congratulated.

But lo, if some took advantage of the spirit of fairplay and under the disguise and shadow of the first sentence of Article 12 they ignored and violated the essentials of the last sentence of article 12, viz: "However in doing so, we shall ever bear in mind, the general welfare of our people, etc.," those parties are a poor specimen of Lulac and have no right to membership in the foremost organization of our race in Texas

If we were a bit shaken by the passing political storm, let us come to our senses, and having weathered the storm, solidify and cooperate, and let us launch the biggest campaign in the history of LULAC. Let us do real Lulac Work. From Brownsville to San Angelo and from Sugarland to Del Rio, let us put our shoulders to the wheel

Geo' 'Fals City' Garcia now playing semi-pro baseball with Falls City and who used to play 3rd base for the S. A. Lulacs is hailed by Manager Machado as a great star. In his last game with the Lulacs he drove in 4 runs and got five hits out of five. All this besides playing a bangup game on the hot corner.

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## BREAD &amp; BUTTER

H. H. PEABODY

The American people are confronted at this time with the task of learning how to use the big broom. They must sweep clean this year and eliminate all political scum and filth—make this year of 1932 house-cleaning time for County, State and Nation. But in order to do this, one must look back and fully realize what has happened to this great nation since 1926. Then having fully analyzed as you will, I believe that most clean, clear thinking citizens of Texas will set a pace by nominating honorable candidates this coming July that will make many other states in this great Union sit up and take notice. Send men to our national Congress that will carry the traditions of our forefathers and do the necessary things that will bring back to the American people that right of national stabilization. Elect a governor of this Empire State, with no malice toward any man, but who will represent all of the people without fear or favoritism. And who many boust that his origin is from that great mass, the common people, of which all of us are a part. But some have taken on a halo and call themselves the select few. These are the people who represent the special interest and the special interest will enslave every living human. And if they are allowed to continue we shall be as the wolves upon the plains with the pangs of hunger upon us and no one to turn to. So let us one and all use the big broom, and sweep from our county, state and nation the Menace that has been with us quite some time.

In Education lies Understanding, in ignorance misunderstanding.

The August issue of LULAC NEWS was not published. The September issue is the first number of the 2nd volume and we will do our best to have LULAC NEWS published month after month and on time. Subscribers whose subscriptions end in August will get the September issue in lieu of the August number.

F. Valencia, Editor.

## THE FOLLOWING REPORT WAS OUT ON THE SAN ANGELO MORNING STANDARD TIMES

"Johnston again heads League here, Latin American Citizens order Spreads H. M. Johnston, has been Renamed by the San Angelo Council of the League of United Latin American Citizens, as its President for the ensuing year— other officers are Pablo De La Garza, Vice-President; Willie Johnston, Secretary; Jimmie Johnston Pro-Secretary; Nicolás Martínez Treasurer; Isaac Figueroa, Chaplain; Jesús Guajardo, Guide; Core Rendon, Guard. The Council installed more then a year ago was then the last of 27 such Units, since that time the total has risen to 44. In the state. Among the Organization objectives are the following; to define with absolute and unmistakable clearness our unquestionable loyalty to the ideals, principles and citizenship of the United States of America. And to assure complete responsibility for the education of our children as their rights and duties and the language and customs of this country. The latter in so far as they may be good Citizens"



CALIDAD SUPREMA—

SERVICIO CONVINCENTE—

PRECIOS RAZONABLES—

## ARTES GRAFICAS

Los Talleres Mexicanos de Imprenta  
mejor montados en San Antonio.

J. C. RAMIREZ, Prop.

209-211 S. Laredo St.

Cr. 7992

August 3, 1932.

Mr. F. Valencia,  
Editor, Lulac News,  
206 Aztec Bldg.,  
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Mr. Valencia:—

Again let me thank you for the unmerited honor you have conferred on me by dedicating the July issue of Lulac News to me. I have been watching recent developments, particularly in our stirring political times, and feel greatly gratified at the progress which is being made by the League in making the American people conscious of the political significance of the Texans of Spanish and Mexican extraction, of the injustice that has been done to them, and of the cultural influence which our race has contributed to civilization in Texas. I want to congratulate you and through Lulac News all the members of the League on the splendid work accomplished already by this unique organization of the members of our race in Texas and to encourage them to continue in their efforts "pro raza y pro patria".

Sincerely yours,

C. E. CASTAÑEDA

#### O Z O N A

The Ozona Council No. 28 elected Andrés Aguirre President and Samuel Martínez Secretary. Mr. Santiago Vargas the Vice President of that council advises that for the first time in the History of that county citizens of Mexican Extraction were permitted to vote. The address of the Ozona Council is P. O. Box 297. Lulac News Compliments the Ozona Council for its splendid work in the Democratic Primary Election last July 23.

#### FOURTH OF JULY AT MARFA

The Marfa Council were the only people in Marfa who celebrated the Fourth of July. They had a big Ball Game and a wonderful Street Parade with beautiful decorated floats and automobiles. The grandest time was had by all. The Marfa council is full of Pep and functioning wonderfully. Many of our Anglo-Saxon friends participated in the festivities. President Encarnación Segura took a very active part in the celebration. Mr. Segura is also a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Messrs Francisco A. Farias, President and Adolfo V. Flores, Secretary of the Sonora Council No. 29 wish to impress upon the minds of the different officers of the League and councils the importance of our organization and cooperation toward Publicity.

New subscribers: B. A. Cortés, Jim Cummings, F. E. Parker, J. T. Mathison, San Angelo; Max G. Pérez, Irineo Ramos, Falfurrias; R. A. de la Garza, c/o Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville; B. A. Carter, San Angelo; Raúl Tijerina, Rodolfo Canales, and A. C. Canales, Premont, Texas

President-General, J. T. Canales, stopped in San Antonio on Friday the 19th, en route to the Regional Convention at Del Rio. Mr. Canales was warmly welcomed at the regular meeting of the San Antonio Council at the International Institute. He seemed very optimistic about the Lulac Outlook.

THIS AND THAT IN LULAC  
By Fred O. DOMINGUEZ

NO LITERATURE CAN HAVE A LONG CONTINUANCE IF NOT  
DIVERSIFIED WITH HUMOR

Hello Everybody!— Well, here I am! Back again or maybe I should say, "In Again". Have been missing out on a few numbers for no good reason at all, but now that I am back, the big boss, Editor in chief, Mr. Valencia says that I have got to "stay put" and knowing the editor the way I do, I am sure he means "Stay Put" and nothing else. So being that I am to stay here I guess that I had better get to work. I will reach into the bag and see what I can pull out for paragraph number two.

Well, well, well. Just look what I find! A Rumor! This should be good as it is on the editor. This little rumor says that the time is pretty near here for something terrible to happen to our dear beloved editor Yep, you guessed it. He is about to get tied—, hitched—, or married or something like that. Your writer went to him to get this rumor denied or affirmed and this is what I could find out— (figure it out for yourself). The editor says he has the girl, the house, the furniture the good looks (I believe he meant the girl on that one) the youth and every thing else that is needed, with the exception of one little bit of an item, that item is M-O-N-E-Y-! And that's that.

A genius is a bird who can open a can of sardines with the key.

Quite a lot of enthusiasm was aroused about the "Get-to-gether — Hello Lulacker—Back—Slapping—Stag Picnic of the San Antonio Council. Some few days before the big event, Mr. Frank Leyton, who was in charge of the affair, was seen talking "whole sale" prices to a salesman for a large local Ice Concern. We wondered what it was all about, but had to wait only for the day to come and say, let me tell you one thing— Frank sure knows how to ice the "Soda Pop". There were many and a few more than many, present, The Stag was a "successful success". There was every kind of a game and contest. Base Ball, Indoor B a l l. Boxing, swimming

wrestling, racing and to say nothing about the music and the wonderful singing as put on by some of the members. You may not know it but every body in the San Antonio Council is either a baritone, bass or tenor.

We have tried many times in the past to write this column, without mentioning the Scotchman, but that is just as Hard as trying to Educate a wife— It can't be done! So here goes for the Scotchman:— It is said that one time a Scotchman accidentally spilled some iodine on his finger. He then cut a gash in the finger so the iodine wouldn't be altogether wasted.

Jesse Villegas and some of the other Luckers who were to get the LULAC TRIO over to the Seguin Regional Convention on the twenty first of August had a terrible time getting there at all. It seems that they got a good start but had a bad ending. The "bus" they were riding took upon itself to have a few blow outs and a few punctures. TOO BAD. They finally got there in time to give us some very good music. Sorry they were not there early. The moral to that little episode is:— Don't ever go out on a Lulac trip without first seeing Frank Leyton about your tires.

Hello Marfa! Let's here from you. Lets have something from you for this column

Hello Lockhart ¡Hello Gonzales! Hello Hebronville! Hello Del Rio! Hello, Hello all Lulac councils. Come on in! Let's put some spice into this column. It is open to all councils. If some of you folks have something humorous on some of your local members that you think would be fun and not offend the party concerned, write it in to the editor of this column.

The writer of your "This and That" Column cannot place much confidence in the theory that eating spinach gives a man courage, his belief being that the man who eats spinach already has it.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Lulackers who are contemplating going to New York to do special reading or research work at the New York Public Library had better get it done as soon as possible. A Times Square "merchant" sold the Library this past week to a Kansas farmer for \$2,000.00. The Lions in front of the building were included in the sale, but the farmer had to pay \$100.00 extra for the pigeons.

And now for a little poetry:—  
I've seen a house without a chimney  
And a ship without a sail.  
But the coldest thing in winter,  
Is a shirt without a tail!

Our Ex-President General, none other than the Honorable M. C. González our Sec'y — General. John C. Solis have both turned Radio broadcasters. These two boys can sure clog the ether with nice things for our race to hear. They tell the truth too. Tune-in on them some nite and get a little dope that maybe you did not know. It will be a fifteen minutes well spent.

Wonder what has become of Chris Andrade and some of the other boys that have been making themselves scarce around the meeting place.

Your writer had a long talk with David Sánchez of González Council, not so long ago and let me tell you Lulackers, that Dave is a real Lulacker. He with the help of the other González Lulackers such as Mr. Muñoz, Henry Treviño and the rest, are planning great things for that council. More power to you boys.

The big question of the hour is whether a Siamese twin would have to pay double tuition at the university.

Mr. Pedro Tamayo of Lockhart Council is a live wire in that community. We expect big things from this council.

Once a Scotchman (poor Scotty) didn't go to a banquet because he didn't know what the word GRATIS on the invitation meant. The next day he was found dead before an open dictionary.

Just a few lines about the S. A. Lulac Base Ball team Mr. M. Machado, (Mike, he is to us all) sure has a winning team and hope he keeps them going in the future as he has been in the past. They are tackling everything that gets in their way and are usually victorious. They had a bad start but is not always the start that counts, it's the finish. More power to you, Mike, and to your splendid Team.

## HONESTY, AT LEAST

Here is a clipping from an obscure but interesting paper:— "Mr. Hank Smith has returned to his home after having been graduated from the university. Young Mr. Smith plans to enter business with his father, Mr. H. Smith, our prominent retired farmer."

And Don't forget, boys—What Texas Makes, Makes Texas. That's all this month, see you again next issue.

To know all about LULAC and the Latin-American People, read LULAC NEWS only \$1.00 a year.



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## EL MEDICO DEL HOGAR

### AQUA— SOLUBLE VITAMINA B

Dr. H. GONZALEZ

La vitamina Aqua-Soluble B fue descubierta en el tiempo que se hacían los estudios de la profilaxis y cura dietética de la polineuritis de la condición patológica "beri-beri". Una substancia desconocida fue encontrada en ciertos factores alimenticios que en los estudios experimentales que se llevaron a cabo se comprobó poder curar "beri-beri", y que por ciertos característicos químicos a la vez que por la relación de su deficiencia con la apariencia de ciertas manifestaciones clínicas, se concluyó que el elemento en cuestión era una vitamina. La experiencia más tarde nos enseñó que los factores alimenticios que impiden los estragos de "beri-beri" tienen la misma facultad en lo que corresponde a la pelagra, y que los factores individuales responsables por estas funciones son dos vitaminas respectivamente, íntimamente relacionadas y designadas Vitaminas B y G en la terminología más reciente. Algunas fuentes de origen que contienen ambas vitaminas son relativamente más ricas en una ó en otra. e. g. la levadura es rica en vitaminas G y pobre en vitamina B, mientras que las semillas son ricas en vitamina B y pobre en vitamina G. Las carnes son más pobres en vitaminas B, mas agregadas a una dieta que contenga arroz son lo suficiente potentes en la vitamina para impedir "beri-beri". Hígado, huevos, cereales y leche, todos contienen la vitamina en relativa abundancia.

A despecho de veinte años de estudios intensos sobre la naturaleza química de la vitamina B ha sido imposible, hasta el presente, aislar este factor dietético ante-neurítico. En el procedimiento de aislamiento de esta substancia se ha llegado a obtener una substancia cristalina, que puede decirse contiene este elemento dietético en la forma más pura. La única conclusión a la que se ha llegado es que "Aparentemente es una substancia básica de relativa simple composición." Las propiedades químicas

y físicas de las dos vitaminas permiten el aislamiento de una de otra, el alcohol disolviendo fácilmente a la vitamina anti-neurítica, mientras que no lo hace con la vitamina G, está siendo muy resistente al calor; la primera también es muy inestable en soluciones alcalinas, y por lo tanto pierde sus propiedades en el proceso del cocimiento de los vegetales.

Mientras que una deficiencia absoluta de la vitamina B por cierto tiempo causa la polineuritis de beri-beri, su deficiencia parcial trae consigo trastornos al organismo que se manifiestan antes que aparezca la polineuritis. Investigaciones clínicas sobre dietas insuficientes en vitamina B, nos enseñan que afectan sumamente las funciones del organismo. La vitamina B, en común con otras vitaminas ejerce una influencia importante sobre el crecimiento y desarrollo del cuerpo, esto está comprobado definitivamente.

Aunque muchos concluyen que una deficiencia de vitamina B influencia el metabolismo, otros concluyen lógicamente que la influencia es más bien indirecta ya que los cambios reconocidos se pueden atribuir más bien a la inanición y a la falta de apetito consecuentes; aunque es aceptado que durante el tiempo que el organismo hace ejercicio y por lo tanto los procesos funcionales se aceleran, se requiere una cantidad relativa más grande de vitamina B. El efecto en el apetito de esta vitamina es maravilloso, su deficiencia lo hace desaparecer, y su ingestión lo hace reaparecer inmediatamente. Los trastornos gastro intestinales ocasionados por su deficiencia se pueden explicar por la atonía gástrica que se establece, a la vez que un trastorno de las glándulas secretoras gástricas y del control neuromuscular, resultando en un vaciamiento lento de los intestinos, y por lo tanto en toxemias por la absorción de productos mal digeridos. Es por esta razón que en enfermedades crónicas gastro-intestinales no podemos menos que darle nuestra atención al contenido de la vitamina B en la dieta. Por los estudios que han dado a conocer las

conclusiones arriba descritas, sabemos que es de primordial importancia que una madre que alimenta a su niño en el primer año de su vida, debe ingerir suficientes alimentos que contengan vitamina B, ya que lo contrario tienen consecuencias que se reflejan en el sistema del niño, ma-

nifestándose en trastornos gastro-intestinales. La suficiente ingestión de vitamina B al niño le asegura un crecimiento y desarrollo normal, con un funcionamiento de todos los órganos normales; lo contrario trae consigo consecuencias que verdaderamente deben lamentarse.

### UN CAPITULO DE CONQUISTA INTELLECTUAL

DR. SAENZ.  
(Continuación)

Se puede deducir de lo antes dicho que como medida de prevención el aire puro es una de las maneras de fortificar nuestro organismo contra la enfermedad y sobre todo las enfermedades contagiosas. La ventilación en nuestras casas o el ejercicio al aire libre son pues medidas de higiene de las más económicas y de las que están al alcance de todos. Muy contra lo que es tan habitual entre nuestras gentes el aire y el sol jamás hacen daño en ninguna enfermedad. Cuántas veces en nuestra práctica nos encontramos con que un niño enfermo del sarampión del que como complicación frecuente viene una fuerte bronquitis o una neumonía se le priva del aire y de la luz del sol por creersele nocivos a su padecimiento? Y cuántas más pasa igual con algún afectado de tuberculosis y otras enfermedades parecidas. Todo esto a causa de una idea antigua generalizada de que el aire traía el contagio y que en vez de ser benéfico era perjudicial.

Igual noción se ha tenido del agua. Volviendo a lo que nos dice Claudio Bernard de nuestro aparato de combustión, el agua primordialmente es una necesidad para guardar la temperatura del organismo a un nivel propio de sus necesidades. Así como nuestros motores de combustión representados por el automóvil moderno necesitan del agua para guardar la temperatura ideal sin perjudicar aquellas piezas que no resistan temperaturas más altas, de la misma manera el agua es utilizada en la economía celular para equilibrar la temperatura del organismo y para la elaboración de otros productos a base de agua que la actividad del protoplasma requiere, así como

para diluir y filtrar las diversas toxinas endógenas (propias del organismo) a través de los órganos encargados de la eliminación tales como el riñón y el intestino.

Es por lo tanto el agua necesaria en condiciones normales para la protección del organismo en sus funciones eliminatorias y mayormente lo es en condiciones de enfermedad ayudando al organismo a deshacer de muchas toxinas y sustancias nocivas que en él circulan en tales casos. Externamente su uso frecuente en forma de baños limpia la piel y la pone en condiciones más ventajosas como órgano eliminatorio por su efecto mecánico sobre los productos eliminados por la piel. De allí la regla en medicina que el agua debe usarse interna, externa, y eternamente.

Vemos pues que la naturaleza es pródiga en sus dones para con nosotros y que las medicinas MAS EFICACES que ella posee para nuestra defensa están en nuestras manos! Nada de extraño tiene que nuestros antepasados hayan tenido culto al Sol, al Agua y al Aire considerándoles como dioses o agentes de los dioses. Si higiénicamente hablando pudiéramos rendir el culto sencillo que estos elementos requiere en la forma que hemos brevemente narrado, seremos hombres más sanos, madres más capaces de engendrar hijos más sanos y serenos, ciudadanos más bien preparados desde el punto de vista de salud para ser útiles a la patria. Y de un cuerpo sano, un intelecto sano — la inteligencia clara no puede existir sin un estado perfecto de salud; necesita su dosis diaria de sol, de aire puro, y de agua; lo demás viene por añadidura.

## ORO LEJANO

Versión española por F. VALENCIA.

(Continúa)

"No sé cómo podré explicar esa ausencia", dijo al último. "Pues soy un soldado de España y milito bajo las ordenes de mi jefe. No obstante, el Comandante, Don Francisco de Coronado recompensará bien vuestros servicios por conducirnos allí".

Dió una negativa con su cabeza "A vos solo enseñaré los templos dorados", repetía con firmeza. Cuando estéis listos os conduciré allí".

Entró en un trance de silencio del cual ninguna de sus preguntas la movían. Y él por una extraña razón que él no sabía no le dijo al comandante de su oferta. Había bastante tiempo para eso cuando conquistaran a Cibolo. Y, bastante extraño en un Hidalgo de España, se abstenía de hacer más violaciones en el territorio de un extraño pueblo. Sería que después de todo mantenía una esperanza, había oro en las siete ciudades de Cibolo que era Shiwina en el lenguaje del desierto. Bastante para satisfacer la rapacidad de los que habían combatido con la sed, el calor y la muerte para entrar allí.

Pero no había oro en Cibolo. Ningún tesoro, ni joyas o esplendor bárbaro. Las siete ciudades de Cibolo existían, sí, tal como decía la fábula, en un semicírculo dando frente al sol. Las terrazas de sus paredes de adobe brillaban ante la despedida del sol como si estuviesen pintadas con Sangre.

Y allí estaban guerreros desnudos, pintados y feroces, quienes trazaron una línea con harina de maíz a través de los arenales dorados y desafiaban a los Españoles que la cruzaran. Los hombres de España gritaban "Santiago" y cargaban locamente con sus pequeños corceles. Fue una victoria, pero inútil, pues las calles de Cibolo no estaban pavimentadas con barras de plata, no había árboles cargados de joyas, o fuentes de esmeraldas. Había únicamente caserones de adobe vacíos de donde los asustados habitantes habían huido, dejando grandes platones de maíz y

grandes parvadas de guajolotes.

No había bastante para alimentar el ejército de hombres, a quienes la adversidad había hecho más cruel y cuyos ojos cuando contemplaban la figura encorvada de Fray Marcos eran los ojos de bestias feroces sedientas de sangre.

Pasaban los meses y los otros pueblos caían en manos de los conquistadores blancos. Pero no había oro, únicamente plata y turquesas y esto en pequeñas e insignificantes cantidades.

Fue entonces cuando con la capitulación de un pueblo importante se capturó a un esclavo, quien era conocido como "El Turco". Él se tiró a los pies del comandante y por medio de un intérprete relató de una tierra que quedaba al este que llamó "Quivira". Todas las riquezas—dijo—que creían encontrar en Cibolo las encontrarían en su misma tierra de Quivira, un país de riquezas inestimables. Allí los jefes reposaban bajo los árboles con joyas, piedras preciosas cuyo sonido musical al chocar levemente contra las placas doradas deleitaban gratamente a los oyentes. En Quivira se usaban únicamente vasijas de puro oro. Los vestidos de las damas eran bordados con diamantes. Ricas piedras preciosas de incalculable valor eran almacenadas en ollas de oro dentro de los templos, cuyas paredes estaban mosaicadas con ópalos y safiros.

Los hidalgos descontentos, crédulos y ambiciosos pronto estaban atentos a intentar esta nueva conquista hacia el este. En el consejo que tuvo lugar en el cuartel maestro del comandante, únicamente Don Pedro de Tovar levantó su voz de protesta contra esta nueva aventura.

"¡Si la riqueza de Cibolo fue una ilusión", dijo en tonos compelantes, "entonces que podemos esperar de esta tierra, de la cual no sabemos nada, únicamente lo que nos dice un esclavo pagano"! Si el buen Fray Marcos se le engañó al hacerle creer que esta era una tierra de tesoros como vamos a creerle a este salvaje



desnudo quien seguramente no tiene razón para amarnos?"

¡Por un instante reinó el silencio. Entonces se levantó un clamor de voces indignadas, gritando que De Tovar era un cobarde, un débil, cuya sangre era leche y quien era traidor a la gloria de España y del Rey! Se le gritaban cosas insultantes, que ponían a Don Pedro en tensión nerviosa, presto a perder su dominio. Se le juntaban las cejas, se le sellaban los labios. Se daba apretón tras apretón de manos y luchaba por dominarse. Y cuando al fin, el comandante calmó los ánimos exaltados de los nobles y contuvo sus insultos y acusaciones. Don Pedro de Tobar volvió a hablar, su voz tembloriza un poco, pero con palabras habladas con cuidado y despacio.

"Su Excelencia, mis compañeros de Armas, me han llamado un cobarde y un tonto. Creo haber demostrado a la satisfacción de su Gracia en esta campaña que no soy el primero. Y si su Gracia me permite el valor de una profesia, la expedición de Quivira le probará que no soy el último. Por eso su Excelencia, pido que se me excuse de acompañar a su Gracia en esta nueva aventura. Permitir que mi fino amigo Don García de Cárdenas lleve la bandera de España en mi lugar.

Don Francisco de Coronado se preocupó grandemente, pues aunque era Comandante, era muy inferior en rango a De Tovar, cuyo Padre había sido chambelán de su Majestad, la Reina Juana. No tenía autoridad para forzar a un De Tovar a obrar contra su voluntad. Habló propiciamente.

"No, Don Pedro todos somos caballeros. Las palabras acabadas de hablar son nacidas del descontento y no se deben tomar en serio!"

"Entiendo eso perfectamente, su Excelencia", respondió Don Pedro silenciosamente, "de otro modo habrá hoy Caballeros de España aquí cuyas palabras serian contestadas por las mías en una contienda de algo más que palabras".

"Pero seguramente no desea quedarse en medio de este pueblo salvaje?" Ni un Tocar regresaría a México a una vida holgazana, mientras que sus camaradas hacían frente al peligro, ganando nuevas victorias para su Majestad el Rey?"

Un discurso bien dirigido. Pero Don Pedro unicamente se inclinó.

"Su Excelencia, permitame quedarme a explorar estos nuevos territorios yo solo."

Coronado se asombró "Sólo Don Pedro?" Eso sería una muerte segura. Porque al irnos estos Indios paganos caerán sobre vos para vengar lo que consideran sus males".

Don Pedro se sonrió un poco sardónicamente. "Asumiré el peligro su Excelencia", contestó "Si no sirve de más, les probaré a estos caballeros de España que un Tovar no es un cobarde, aunque pueda ser como ellos dicen un tonto."

Nada de lo que el Comandante le dijera, ni las satisfacciones de los avergonzados Hidalgos, ni las expostulaciones blasfemas de Don García de Cárdenas, lo podían mover de su

(Continuará)

## COOPERACION

La suprema aspiración de toda organización, la conquista del algún ideal o principio, dependen del esfuerzo unido de todos sus componentes. Solamente la COOPERACION verá nuestros anhelos realizados. Sin embargo, con raras excepciones, su absoluta ausencia dentro del seno de los conglomerados Latinos limita su desarrollo a pequeños círculos, impidiendo así hacer su trabajo efectivo y eficaz.

Con referencia a todos los buenos miembros de la Liga de Ciudadanos Unidos Latino Americanos, no debemos permitir que ni por un momento impere dentro de nuestra organización, el menor sintoma de apatía, desmoralización e indiferencia. Al contrario, si por circunstancias varias le vemos e diferenciamos con las personas que dirigen el destino de nuestra organización, pronto debemos desalojar estos pensamientos para dar cabida a un amplio espíritu de concordia, armonía y COOPERACION hacia el centro. Solamente así podemos llegar a la meta de nuestras aspiraciones y hacer triunfar todos y cada uno de los Principios de la LULAC. A trabajar y cooperar con la administración del Lic. Canales.

Como buen Latin-Americano, suscribise a LULAC NEWS. Solamente \$1.00 al año.

AL PRESIDENTE GENERAL DE LA  
LIGA LATINA-AMERICANA SR.  
LIC J. T. CANALES

¡Oh! gran faro de ventura,  
Y aurora del Alma mía,  
La que como Luz del día,  
Empera en la noche oscura,  
Con esmerada ternura  
Y en desfile verdadero,  
Al ciudadano sincero  
Le demuestras tu faz bella,  
Y apareces como estrella  
En el cielo patriotero.

Apóstol del noble pecho,  
Que has luchado denodado.  
Para que sea respetado  
De nuestra raza el derecho,  
Puedes vivir satisfecho  
Que tu esfuerzo colosal  
Te elevará sin igual  
A la región del Glorioso  
Destacando luminoso  
A tu espíritu inmortal.

Gran espíritu ingenioso,  
De donde surge el valor  
Cual la mano del Señor  
Surge el astro luminoso  
Tu gran esfuerzo glorioso  
Reflejo de los arcanos,  
Vertirá conceptos sanos  
Que al prodigar con fervor  
Circundará con amor  
A tus cívicos hermanos.

Ni un paso atrás, adelante,  
Epica estrella querida,  
Que has expuesto hasta tu vida,  
En bien de mi raza amante,  
Como no quieres que cante,  
Si en tu profundo sentir  
Hay un trono de zafir  
Que a la injusticia reprime,  
Y se levanta sublime  
Saludando al porvenir.

MARGIL LOPEZ,  
Sarita, Texas.

AUXILIAR FEMENINA AL CONCILIO  
DE SAN ANTONIO

Las Sras. Esther Pérez de Carbajal, de M. C. González, de Frank Leyton y otras damas de San Antonio, están trabajando con mucho empeño en la formación de una Auxiliadora Feminina al Concilio de San Antonio. Debido al esfuerzo de estas damas los trabajos están muy adelantados y dentro de poco contará San Antonio con este nuevo grupo que facilitará más el éxito de los trabajos de la Lulac.

CLASIFICADOS

CORTEZ F. G.—Notario Público.—Documentaciones legales y Director de funerales. Oficina en 508 El Paso St. Tel. F. 9042. — San Antonio, Tex.

PLASTER OF PARIS — DESIGNS — MOLDING — DESIDERIO GARCIA, Fabricante de Yeso y Molduras por Mayor y Menor, Canastas y Figuras de Cemento.—Box 43, Hunter, Texas. (Member).

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PHOTO — REYES STUDIO. — Portraits by Photography.—Los mejores retratos, los de mayor distinción en San Antonio.—229 So. Laredo St., San Antonio, Texas.

MENDIOLA BARBER SHOP.—José Mendiola, Prop.—La Barbería que siempre se ha distinguido por su Servicio, Esmero y Elegantes Cortes de Pelo. Corte de pelo 30., Rasura, 20c—307 Alamo St., San Antonio, Texas.



VOTE USTED

POR LA SEÑORITA

Francisca Treviño

EN EL

GRAN CONCURSO DE LA PRENSA

De San Antonio, Texas

Solicito los Votos de todos los miembros de L. U. L. A. C. y sus amistades.

Mande sus votos antes del 24 de Septiembre.

## Objetos y Fines de la Liga de Ciudadanos Unidos Latino-Americanos.

Los fines y objetos de esta Organización serán:

1.—Desarrollar dentro de los miembros de nuestra raza el mejor, más puro y perfecto tipo de un verdadero y leal ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América.

2.—Destruir de raíz de nuestro cuerpo político todos los intentos y tendencias a establecer distinciones entre nuestros conciudadanos a causa de raza, religión o posición social, como contrarios al verdadero espíritu de la Democracia, nuestra Constitución y nuestras Leyes.

3.—Usar todos los medios legales a nuestro alcance para lograr que todos los ciudadanos en nuestro país disfruten de iguales derechos, de la igual protección de las leyes de este país y de iguales oportunidades y privilegios.

4.—La adquisición del idioma inglés, que es el idioma oficial de nuestro país, es necesario para disfrutar de todos nuestros derechos y privilegios, por lo que declaramos que será el idioma oficial de esta Organización y protestamos por lo mismo, aprenderlo, hablarlo y enseñarlo a nuestros hijos.

5.—Definir con claridad, precisión absoluta e inequívoca, nuestra lealtad indiscutible a los ideales, principios y ciudadanía de los Estados Unidos de América.

6.—Asumir responsabilidad completa por la educación de nuestros hijos en el conocimiento de sus deberes y derechos, idioma y costumbres de este país en lo que haya de bueno en ellas.

7.—Declaramos solemnemente de una vez para siempre sostener un culto respetuoso y sincero por nuestro origen racial, del cual nos sentimos orgullosos.

8.—Secreta y abiertamente, por todos los medios lícitos a nuestro alcance, ayudaremos a la cultura y orientación de los latino-americanos y protegeremos y defenderemos sus vidas e intereses cuando sea necesario.

9.—Destruiremos todo impulso encaminado a crear prejuicios raciales en contra de los nuestros, combatiremos los estigmas infamantes que se les impongan, y clamaremos para ellos el respeto y las prerrogativas que a todos nos otorga la Constitución de nuestro país.

10.—Cada uno de nosotros se considera con responsabilidad igual en nuestra Organización, a la que voluntariamente juramos subordinación y obediencia.

11.—Crearemos fondos para nuestra protección mutua, para la defensa de aquellos

de nosotros que seamos injustamente procesados, y para la educación y cultura de los nuestros.

12.—Esta Sociedad no es un club político, pero como ciudadanos participaremos en las contiendas de política local, del Estado y de la Nación. Sin embargo, al hacerlo guardaremos presente siempre el bienestar general de nuestro pueblo, y desatendemos y abjuremos de una vez por todas cualquier compromiso de carácter personal que no esté en armonía con estos principios.

13.—Ayudaremos con nuestro voto e influencia al encumbramiento político de individuos que con hechos demuestren respeto y consideración para los nuestros.

14.—Elegiremos como líderes nuestros a aquellos que entre nosotros por su integridad y cultura demuestren ser capaces de orientarnos y dirigirnos rectamente.

15.—Mantendremos medios de publicidad para difundir estos principios, extender las ramificaciones de nuestra organización y consolidarla.

16.—Pagaremos el "Poll Tax" nuestro y de nuestros familiares, a fin de poder gozar plenamente de nuestros derechos.

17.—Haremos difusión de nuestros ideales por la prensa, en conferencias y por medio de folletos.

18.—Nos opondremos a toda manifestación racial y violenta que tienda a crear conflictos y violar la paz y la tranquilidad del país.

19.—Respetaremos las ideas religiosas de cada una y amás nos referiremos a ellas en nuestras instituciones.

20.—Estimularemos la creación de instituciones educativas para latino-americanos y prestaremos nuestro apoyo a las ya existentes.

21.—Trabajaremos a fin de lograr que los nuestros tengan igual representación en los jurados y en la administración pública en general.

22.—Denunciaremos todo acto de peonaje y maltrato, así como el trabajo de nuestros niños menores de edad.


23.—Resistiremos y atacaremos con energía todas las maquinaciones tendientes a evitar nuestra unificación social y política.

24.—Combinaremos toda tendencia encaminada a separar a nuestros niños en las escuelas de nuestro país.


25.—Estableceremos estadísticas que orienten a los nuestros respecto a las condiciones de trabajo, vida y actividad agrícola y comercial en diversas partes del país.

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CUENTEN

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