

LULAC NEWS

VOLUME 3

El Paso, Texas, December 1936

No. 8



FRANK J. GALVAN JR.

Elected President General of the League of United Latin American Citizens
at Laredo, Texas, June 7, 1936.

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LULAC NEWS
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LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN
AMERICAN CITIZENS

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El Paso, Texas

J. C. MACHUCA

Director of Publicity and Manager.

HENRY CANAMAR

Business Manager for Central and
 East Texas.

EDITORIALS

Lulac News

In submitting LULAC NEWS to the councils, we wish our readers to bear in mind that this is our first attempt in editing a publication. We are fully cognizant of the fact that there is plenty room for improvement. But we welcome any constructive criticism as well as suggestions which may assist us in producing a wholesome and instructive monthly for LULACDOM.

All articles and news items appearing in these columns have been prepared by us with the exception of those which are credited to their authors. The items covering the activities of each individual council have been taken from the minutes and correspondence submitted by the respective councils to the General Office. A great number of the

councils have not sent in a copy of their minutes consequently none of their activities appear in the columns of LULAC NEWS.

We want this publication to serve as a medium through which the various councils of the league may keep in contact with each other and with the General Office. We want to use it as literature so that the general public may know what LULAC stands for and what we are doing to bring our aims and purposes to a realization. Therefore, we respectfully request your cooperation in the way of advertisements, criticism, suggestions and contributions in order that LULAC NEWS may be developed into a publication worthy of its mission.

Our Public Schools Their Needs

Perhaps very few of us are aware of the congested conditions in city schools and also of the necessity for enlargement of school buildings and improvements of educational facilities in general over the State of Texas. But the direct necessity of this nature exists nearly everywhere Latin American children attend our Texas public schools.

From various sources we have learned that in spite of the many requests which have been made in the interest of educational facilities for the Latin American children there seems to be, and has been, in the past, a tendency on the part of school officials to feel indifferent towards remedying these conditions.

In view of this, El Paso Council No. 8, has been delving into the matter and it has found that fair and proper distribution of state appropriations for our public schools has not been made. The city of El Paso offers a good example of this problem. It is not imaginary. We will

let a man, who is not a Latin American speak about these conditions. He is prompted by no personal motive nor gain. But through his earnest regard for fairness and justice he has appealed to all citizens of the community that they use their utmost influence to obtain impartial benefits for all city school children.

Rabbi Martin Zielonka of Temple Mount Sinai has accomplished this worthy task in a sermon which he delivered some time ago and which he very kindly permitted us to publish:

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS - THEIR NEEDS

When the local press announced a difference of opinion in the school board as to use of funds for school improvements, I decided to study the recommendations that have been made by various surveys and present them to you. Since then the Board has asked for a vast sum and has placed second on the list the project that I believe ought to be first. Their first item would completely use up the amount suggested by the committee recently appointed by the Board. We know now what they will do if they get over a million and a half dollars, but we are still in doubt as to just what they will do if they must meet the emergency with a sum approximately as large as that suggested in the Barrett-Williams report.

For I do not know if we need six hundred thousand dollars as the Barrett report tells us or an additional million, which some members of the school board suggest - but I am interested in how and where the money is to be spent; I am interested in urging our citizenship to rise above selfish desires and view the problem as a community problem where the welfare of the greatest number should be paramount.

Judging from newspaper reports,

the spending of the smaller amount will follow the course of previous bond issues. Not the real need, but political pressure and selfish district need would receive first consideration. A record of previous actions is interesting simply to keep the record straight.

As a citizen, I am vitally interested in our school system, and as a former member of the Robertson Committee, I am for the Social Security program of our President and am interested in the attitude of my home town toward social justice for the less privileged. Social justice must precede social security.

Let us review the various surveys of our schools. In 1921, Paul W. Horn reported: It is difficult to see how a man can believe in foreign missionary work or in Christianity or even in Democracy or common humanity and yet be unwilling to give to any group of children in his own city a fair share of the money necessary to secure for them educational facilities in accordance with their needs." (p. 10).

Since at that time a bond issue would be available soon, he makes this definite recommendation of the \$500,000 soon to become available for elementary school buildings, at least 60% in accordance with the needs of the case should be spent in the Mexican district of the city. (p. 61).

In passing, it might be interesting to state just how that money was spent.

\$150,000 went for a Vocational School and \$110,000 for Dudley School, \$50,000 for Zavala and \$70,000 for an addition to Bowie School. In other words, about 25% instead of 60% was spent in the Mexican district of the city.

In the Organization and Administration of the Public School System of El Paso prepared by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research,

Inc., made at the request of the Chamber of Commerce in 1922, the principal findings were: 1. That the Board of Trustees is without an educational policy based upon a continuing and consistent program having definite aims and results in view and 2. That the Board of Trustees is not meeting the special problem presented by the Mexican children.

The recommendation of the Robertson Committee (1928) for the first year was a grade school and a 20 room Junior High and Vocational School to be located in the Mexican section of the city. The action of the School Board after receiving this report was the erection of Austin High School.

The Barrett-Williams report of November, 1934, recommends a new South Side High School be built as soon as funds are available and in submitting this report the Committee strongly recommends that if the money suggested is secured, that it be applied as is noted and that no diversion of funds be made.

Does it not strike you that four reports made over a period of twelve years, two of them by outside agencies and two by local citizens, are unanimous in the demand that the need of our Mexican section be met? Is it not self-evident that these reports have been received and filed and that action by the school board was based upon other considerations?

Now what are the facts upon which each report has been made? Has there been any improvement in the school conditions below the tracks?

The reports were made by disinterested persons, with no political pressure swaying them in their findings. Each group was asked to ascertain the school needs of the city and each responded with a definite recommendation—the South Side is

being neglected and it needs immediate attention.

Have there been any improvements since the first report? In 1921-22, excluding Kindergarten classes, there were 7623 children enrolled below the tracks and 1730 of these were on half time, approximately 22%. In 1934 there were 9006 children enrolled in the same district and 3730 were on part time, or an increase to 41%. According to the Barrett-Williams report, the enrollment in these schools increased from 6112 in 1925 to 9006 in 1934 or almost 50% while the available school rooms increased only 15, from 170 to 185.

When we consider that the average school life of children in the Mexican section is only four or five years and when we further consider that during these few years most of them are on half time, then we realize how little we are doing to impress the message of America upon them. How can we blame them if we refuse to give them the opportunity to learn English and American traditions? How can they develop into fine manhood if we give them neither school facilities nor proper play facilities for their spare time? I do not castigate them as criminals. I am surprised that there is not a larger criminal element to be found among them. I blame our citizenship for this condition.

I wonder how long the people north of the tracks would allow such overcrowding to last? In the Alamo School there are 61.4 pupils per school room; in Aoy School there are 54.66 pupils per school room and 1934 pupils are on the part time. In Beall School there are 47.6 pupils per room and 881 are on part time. In Zavala School there are 51 pupils per school room and 652 are on part time. Educators recommend classes of 30 and under no circumstances classes of over 35.

I know the stock argument for allowing these conditions to prevail and for the increased facilities on the North Side. We are told that the Mexicans do not pay taxes. Of course every student of Government knows that such a statement is not correct. They may not appear at the tax collector's office, but they pay taxes in the rent they pay and the food they consume. The direct taxpayer simply collects it from them and pays in to the Government. Furthermore they add to the prosperity of the community in proportion to the wage scale that we set—and no great community can be built on a dollar and a half or two dollars a day wages. Besides that, it is the boast of America that education is free to the humblest child!

In presenting these facts I would have you realize that I am not making a plea for my own group. There are few if any Jewish children enrolled in these schools I am interested in raising the educational standard of my city; I am anxious to give to even the poorest child all the opportunities for advancement that this Government guarantees to him. Poverty is not a disgrace, it is a misfortune and it is our duty to lift the children from their poor surroundings and imbue them with a desire to improve their status. As they rise, we rise; as they fall, we endanger our civilization.

And so my plea tonight is for these underprivileged in our midst. My plea to you as citizens is to make known your wishes to the officials who have charge of the spending of any funds that may become available so that they do not act under political pressure or from selfish motives, but that they follow the unanimous recommendation of four disinterested committees and give our Mexican fellow-citizens a Square Deal and a New Deal in School facilities.

Ye shall sow no unrighteousness

in judgment; thou shalt not respect the person of the poor nor favor the person of the mighty, but in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbor. (Lev. 19:15).

He that oppresseth the poor blasphemeth his Maker; But he that is gracious unto the needy honor Him. (Prov. 14:21).

Amen.

Who Is Our President General?

Born under the bombardment of cannon fire during the Mexican revolution, this young man at the age of five years migrated into the United States through El Paso, Texas, with his parents who were refugees from the Mexican revolution. In their flight away from the rebellious country, the parents of our President General brought with them nothing but that which they were wearing and immediately decided to start life anew in this great country of our Democracy.

As a child, our President General entered the Public Schools of El Paso and from the first grade up through his graduation from the university he was compelled to work and study at the same time.

Amongst his first tribulations was that of earning enough to contribute to the maintenance of his family and from the first day he started to school he started to work. He shined shoes and sold papers in the street corners of the city of El Paso until he graduated from grammar school. While at High School he was constantly employed after school hours working and studying hand in hand. Upon his graduation from High School, he hitch hiked his way to Los Angeles where, at the age of 18 years, he enrolled in the University of Southern California. There he took his work and studies

more seriously, at that time taking a course leading to Bachelor of Arts and majoring in theology. Upon his termination from that institution, he enrolled in Southwestern University, where he took two years in law and returned to Texas to graduate and receive his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Having secured his degree of Bachelor of Laws, he hitch hiked his way back to El Paso. (Some of these days we are going to get our President General to write a book on hitch hiking as an art, as I understand that he is quite an authority on it).

Upon his return to El Paso in such deplorable financial circumstances, he was able to secure office space behind a paint shop where he held himself out to the public as "Attorney at Law." As I recall, that was on or about the first days in June of 1932. He was the youngest attorney in El Paso, having graduated and been admitted to practice when he was but twenty-four years of age. From that time on, his success has been one to be marvelled at, both in his ability as a lawyer and as a capable, hard-working citizen of this community, always ready, ably and willing to fight with determination for those people of his race. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States and he values that right and cherishes it more precious than anything which may be sacred to the rest of us.

He joined LULAC not for that which he was to get, but for that which he would give. The first year during his practice he had the distinction of having won two felony cases in the same day in the Thirty-Fourth District Court of this city, no such distinction having been attained by any other practicing attorney of the El Paso Bar. He is now twenty-eight years of age, full of ambition and determination, an alumnæ member of Phi Delta Kappa, a legal

fraternity which admits only those graduating in law with high honors.

He now enjoys the utmost respect of every member of the El Paso Bar and greater and bigger things are expected in the future of our President General. This League is certainly fortunate in having such a type of man for its President General to carry on the work.

It was through his personal efforts in securing financial assistance from advertisers that this publication is made possible, together with the literary cooperation offered by your humble servant.

SALESMANSHIP (?)

In a talk at Socorro, N. M., October the twentieth, Governor Clyde Tingley said that he doubted if he people of New Mexico were much impressed by Republican candidate Landon's talk in Albuquerque Monday. He referred in particular to the part where Landon said, to a group that was mostly Spanish-Americans, "You are now citizens of the United States." He seemed to think that New Mexico had just been admitted to the Union. New Mexico was making history before Kansas was growing sunflowers, declared Tingley.

—Mesilla Valley Bulletin.

STRAY SHOTS

A man's life is never safe until he learns to fear a bull front ways, a mule back ways, and a woman all ways.

We wonder why the iceman smiles so when his glance happens to meet the sign:

PLEASE DRIVE SLOW
THE CHILD IN THE STREET
MAY BE YOURS, YOU KNOW.

A Fair, True and Unbiased Explanation of the Colored Classification

by **FRANK J. GALVAN, JR.**
President General

"You can fool some of the people all of the time, and you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Some of us who gather our information from newspapers only will find ourselves on numerous occasions grossly misinformed. Thus the press, without any explanation, published an article in the Herald-Post of this city on October 5, 1936: "EL PASO WILL JOIN FOUR OTHER CITIES IN CLASSIFYING SPANISH RESIDENTS AS COLORED IN THE BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS, CITY REGISTRAR ALEX K. POWELL SAID TODAY."

Apparently, everyone reading that article gave it the interpretation that on all birth and death certificates the child born or the person deceased and its parents, as the case might be, would be classified as colored. Some went as far as to believe that for all intents and purposes the Spanish-speaking people were to be classified as colored. What the Registrar really meant to say was that the aggregate numerical results of births of Spanish speaking people would be added to the aggregate numerical results of the births of colored people and likewise those of the aggregate numerical results of deaths, so that in figures only the records of the local Health Department would show a low rate in the mortality amongst the Anglo-American. In the birth and death certificates, however, no change was ever contemplated in any such classification.

Notwithstanding, such attempted

classification in numerical values only in the death and birth records, was an outrage and insult which we Latin Americans were justified in protesting. Because if we were to permit this incident to be left unnoticed, there would be no telling what the next step would be.

Immediately an injunction was filed in our local courts and simultaneously every LULAC Council was requested to register their most vigorous protest with the Department of Commerce through their respective Congressmen of their locality. In the meantime, the Supreme Council of this League was pulling strings in Washington directly with the Department of Commerce. Wires from Latin and South American countries poured into the Department of Commerce. The Republican Party took advantage of the blunder and played up the issue in New Mexico. No question about it, some constituent of the Democratic Party had blundered. The Supreme Council of this League is not seeking to be glorified with laurels of credit and neither does it sanction that credit to be given to any one person individually. Credit, however, should go to the wonderful cooperation demonstrated by each respective local Council.

The Laredo Councils, both Ladies and Men, immediately acted in conformity with the request of the Supreme Council. Likewise, the San Antonio Council, Brownsville and Houston—all joined hands in fighting the issue.

It is really inspiring and gratifying to realize that when an issue which

concerns us is at stake we all, as a unit, accept our individual responsibility and carry on the fight for a common cause.

The Supreme Council is profoundly moved and indebted to our little brothers for the interest displayed in the fight. Such Council as Sonora, Texarkana, Ozona, Poteet, Corpus Christi, should be given a hearty applause of appreciation for the part they so nobly undertook. And last but not least, to our J. T. Canales who so diplomatically enticed the Republicans against the Democrats.

So credit should go to the unity of cooperation displayed by our entire League.

"And from the statutes of our heroes from their heads,

Yet no one dares to come and sweep their leaves away."

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS GENERAL COUNCIL

El Paso, Texas Sept. 20, 1936.

TO ALL COUNCILS:

I submit the following statement showing cash and notes receivable transferred to me by Mr. Leopoldo Castañon, Past Treasurer General of LULAC.

In addition to the assets shown, we also have accounts against councils which are still unpaid, and which are not included in this report as I am unable at the present time to determine the percentage of these accounts which are collectable.

GENERAL FUND

Cash	\$366.00	
Notes Receivable	135.00	\$501.00
EDUCATIONAL LOAN FUND		
Cash	\$127.96	
Loans outstanding	152.00	279.96
T O T A L		\$780.96

I certify that the above is true and correct.

(Sgd) Carlos R. Terrazas.
Treasurer General of LULAC.

Facts About the "Colored" Classification

By Cleofas Calleros

So the facts will go down in history and credit given where due, it is my privilege to record them for posterity.

On October 5, 1936, the El Paso city Registrar Mr. Powell announced through the El Paso Herald-Post, that starting immediately and for 52 weeks retroactive, he would classify all births and deaths of Spanish-speaking residents of El Paso as "colored." He further stated: "Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio already use the double classification. The Census Bureau classification places in the "colored" list all "Negro, Indian, Mexican, Japanese, Chinese and other non-white races."

As soon as the El Paso County Court house opened its doors on October 6th, a group of 25 Spanish-speaking citizens headed by Modesto A. Gomez, filed an injunction Suit in the 65th district court, against T. J. McCamant, City-County physician and Alex K. Powell, City registrar. The defendants answered the petition (No. 43, 899) on the 7th, by entering a complete denial, stating that they had no intention of putting such a plan into effect.

The same morning, I got in touch with several Spanish-speaking organizations. More than 500 persons responded and appeared in the Court house to protest such humiliating action. In reply to our inquiries, San Antonio, Houston, Dallas and Fort Worth sent telegraphic responses saying that Mexicans were classified as "Mexicans" and not colored. (This proved differently afterwards).

On October 8th I prepared a circular letter addressed to the residents of El Paso County and read it at the LULAC meeting that even-

ing. The circular was approved by the Presidents of the following organizations: LULAC, United Citizens Civic League, Sociedades Latinoamericanas, Citizen's Democratic Association and Latin-American Townsend Club. That same evening a committee of seven from the Casino Mexicano, and the Mexican Vice-consul attended the LULAC meeting to place their organization at our command and orders to further our protests. The Casino, as an organization, likewise signed the Circular letter on October 9th.

A complete statement of facts was compiled by my office, the Bureau of Immigration, National Catholic Welfare Conference, on October 9th and forwarded to our National Director in Washington D. C. Our Mr. Bruce M. Mohler, registered an official protest with the Secretary of Commerce, and on the 12th of October (Dia de la Raza) was advised, and so notified me, that "official thorough investigation with Census Bureau" was being made. On October 16th, he wired me that "Complete correction Mexican Color" was being made.

At the request of the San Antonio LULAC Council, Congressman Maury Maverick wired the Director of Census, on October 15th, his official protest. On the same day he received a reply to the effect that the necessary correction was being made.

As Messrs. Gomez, Galvan and I had seen the official report from the U. S. Census Bureau, showing the "colored" classification carried by the the four Texas cities mentioned by the City Registrar, I made a trip to San Antonio and Houston.

A committee of San Antonio Lulacs, headed by Congressman Maury Maverick called on Mayor Quin of San Antonio, Texas, on October 19th. Much to the surprise of every San Antonian, they discovered that all Spanish-speaking named

births and deaths had been classified as "colored." Every Lulac member in San Antonio certainly is grateful to our Council. My investigations in Houston on the 21st show that Spanish-speaking persons had been classified for the past several weeks as "colored," for "statistical purposes."

To those, who on October 6th and 7th appeared to protest in Court before the credit of "starting the ball rolling." To the Bureau of Immigration, National Catholic Welfare Conference, who on October 12th registered official protests with the Secretary of Commerce in Washington, belong the correction. To Congressman Maury Maverick of San Antonio, Texas, belongs the credit of being the first Legislator "to do something about it," when he sent his telegram of protest to the Director of the Census on October 15th.

Many believe that everything is straightened out. It is not. There is lots of work to be done. Hundreds of cities in Texas are to be straightened out; much race prejudice remains. Several "business and population" reports from the Census Bureau remain to be investigated and classified. Automobile driver's licenses issued in several Texas counties to Spanish-speaking persons remain to be corrected. A thousand and one things remain to be done, and we Spanish-speaking U. S. citizens are the ones to do it, no one else is going to do it for us.

In our ramblings over a countryside cemetery our eye was caught by the following inscription on a tombstone:

HERE LIES GOOD AUNT MARY
JANE,
IN LIFE SHE KNEW NO TERRORS.
SHE WAS BORN A VIRGIN, DIED
THE SAME,
NO RUNS, NO HITS, NO ERRORS.

Around the Lulac Shield

EL PASO - COUNCIL NO. 8

M. Carrasco, President

217 Smelter Hill

Mario Acevedo, Secretary

715 Myrtle Avenue

To get a fair picture of what this council has been doing let us peruse the annual report given by its outgoing president, Hon. J. E. Amador, at the annual LULAC banquet held at Hotel Hilton, El Paso, Texas, on October 17, 1936.

To the Members of El Paso

Council No. 8,

League of United Latin American

Citizens,

El Paso, Texas.

Dear Fellow Lulackers:

Today marks the closing date of my administration as President of the El Paso LULAC Council No. 8. A new page has been written in LULAC history. To you my fellow Lulackers, I am deeply indebted for the splendid cooperation which you have given to this organization and for the excellent results which were obtained by Lulac during my incumbency in office. The past fiscal year has been one of which you may be rightly proud. The activities of the local council have been many and varied. The achievements few but effective. However, these few achievements will have many far-reaching results. One of these results is the unquestioned recognition of LULAC'S leadership in civic affairs insolar as the Latin American people is concerned. The Lulac organization in El Paso has been fully recognized as a leader in the civic affairs not only by other civic organizations locally, but also by the City and County authorities of El Paso, by the lead-

ing business men of the community, not least by the majority of the people residing in El Paso County. Four years ago LULAC was a word foreign to the vocabulary of the average citizen of El Paso County. Today it has become almost a household word.

Being pressed for time I will not dwell upon the minor activities of our organization, but I will pass on to analyse some of the major accomplishments which have brought about some happy results. Primarily, we cannot overlook the fact that we, citizens of the United States of America of Spanish and Mexican extraction, comprise a little over 50% of the population of El Paso County. Yet how many of our people hold responsible positions in the City, County, State, and Federal governments? Do we have even a semblance of a proportionate representation in the various government agencies, the utility companies, and other business concerns in our city? In the business and professional fields, do we have the representation in proportion to the population? These questions, I am sorry to say, must be answered in the negative. Then, where lies the fault for the prevailing and unhappy conditions? The answer is

LACK OF PROPER LEADERSHIP

But leadership without the proper material, without the proper preparation and organization cannot accomplish results. It would be like a patriotic, capable, and willing general on a battlefield having under his command a large army of disorganized men, badly armed, poorly provisioned, and who are ignorant of the basic

principles of military tactics and discipline. What would be the outcome were an army of this nature to meet with a smaller but well organized force, thoroughly armed, well fed, and ably commanded? It would result in the complete destruction of the larger force.

LULAC is beginning to take the lead in organizing, equipping, and preparing our people for life's struggle. We as an organization realize this fact, that

EDUCATION AND TRAINING COUPLED WITH OUR DETERMINATION TO WIN IS OUR ONLY SALVATION.

With this end in view our major activities have been concentrated in helping in every way possible our public schools where the majority of the students are of Latin extraction.

LULAC was in a great measure responsible for the obtaining of an R. O. T. C. unit for the Bowie High School in the early part of this year. This was accomplished in spite of the bitter opposition coming from the heads of the Public School system as well as from the Commandant of the R. O. T. C. in El Paso.

LULAC has made it possible for two ex-students from the Bowie nursing in the New Orleans High School to take a course in Charity Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, and for six others to attend the local College of Mines. This was done by affording these students financial aid which they sorely needed.

LULAC successfully put over a drive to obtain funds with which to buy some property for the establishing of a permanent home for the Goodwill Boys' Club, which would serve as a social and civic center for the underprivileged people in the southside of our city. Over \$1000.00, in cash

was realized and a total amount of over \$300.00, in pledges is still uncollected. We requested the cooperation of eighteen leading Spanish-speaking organizations in El Paso, which were classed as social, civic, and fraternal organizations. Only two answered our request. One answered in the negative and the other one did cooperate to some extent due to the fact that some of our own members belonged to the latter organization.

LULAC activities extended into the social field. A banquet was given to the members of the Bowie High School football team and their dates, at Hotel Hilton, where over 70 people attended the banquet. An opportunity was given to many of our underprivileged boys and girls to enjoy something in life which would otherwise have been denied to them.

LULAC entered a float in the Sun Carnival at an approximate cost of \$80.00. This was done in order to show our fellow citizens that we were willing to participate in civic affairs which would result in better understanding among the various groups of the citizens of El Paso and surrounding territory.

LULAC has not only aided our youth but our adults as well. The W. P. A. night classes were given financial and moral aid, to the extent that LULAC activities in this setup received special mention in the State's official publication, "EMERGENCY EDUCATION NEWS." The District Supervisor, Mr. Dan Mowrey, wrote in part as follows: "We have been able to give your very splendid organization some excellent publicity. You can rest assured that we are highly gratified by this opportunity to give your fine organization the publicity it so richly deserves. We,

both teachers and students, deeply appreciate the wholesome interest and hearty cooperation of your organization."

LULAC, not with the object of meddling in political affairs but with the interest of education at heart gave financial aid to another organization for the purpose of printing and distributing 10,000 hand bills urging the Latin American to pay his poll tax.

Although the agitation was started in a prior administration it was not until recently that mainly through LULAC'S efforts, Mrs. Antonio Benavides of El Paso, obtained an indemnity of \$5,000.00. Her husband, an American citizen, having been killed by a Federal officer.

In recognition for its splendid last June, saw fit to elect the general officers of the organization from the membership of the El achievements during the past year, without any effort or request on our part, the LULAC National Convention, held at Laredo, Texas, Paso council.

Last but not least in a recent attempt to besmirch, insult, and humiliate our race by pretending to classify it as "colored," LULAC at the drop of the hat took steps of some of our government officials and to carry the legal battle to the Department of Commerce where it is expected that full redress will be obtained.

In closing I wish to charge you that you be ever mindful of our aims and purposes and practice to the fullest extent our LULAC code.

"Love the men of your race, be proud of your origin and maintain it immaculate, respect your glorious past and help to defend the rights of your own people.

"Always be honorable and high-minded, learn how to be

self-reliant upon your own qualifications and resources.

"Believe in God, love Humanity and rely upon the framework of human progress, slow and sound, unequivocal and firm.

"In war serve your country, in peace your convictions; discern, investigate, meditate and think, study, at all times be honest and generous.

"Let your firmest purpose be that of helping to see that each generation of your own shall be of a youth more efficient and capable, and in this let your own children be included."

In other words, make it possible for the Latin American in this age of civilization to tread hand in hand in all the various walks of life among the enlightened races of today.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) J. E. Amador, Pres.

LAREDO - LADIES COUNCIL NO. 15

Mrs. R. G. Garcia, President
Box 436

Mrs. F. I. Montemayor, Secretary
% Monty's Fashion Shop

What council in the league has shown the most activity since the beginning of the present fiscal year and has obtained results? Without hesitation we answer the Laredo Ladies Council No. 15. We do not wish to incur the displeasure of any council and our whole object is to be fair in matters of this nature. An analysis of the subject in question will reveal that we are justified in our conclusion. However, we are willing to stand corrected should the contrary be proven.

The Laredo Ladies Council No. 15, came into existence about six months ago. In the first two months of its existence it had 34 active members. Without a formal request this council sent into headquarters the names and addresses of its officers

and chairmen of its standing committees, besides stating that their meeting place was Room 421, Hamilton Hotel, Laredo, and that its members met every Friday, at 8:00 p. m.

They are most prompt and courteous in answering the correspondence emanating from the general office. Their minutes—in addition to their being forwarded to headquarters promptly—are ample in detail but to the point. They have a checking account in a local bank with a respectable credit balance running in the three figures. In a recent benefit drive for the Laredo Orphanage in which all local civic and social organizations of Laredo participated, this council sent out a committee of three and in three days collected \$235.00. This council earned the distinction of being the organization which handed in the most cash in this particular drive and their donation of \$15.00, was the first one that was given by anyone to the orphanage. They bought 1000 pencil tablets and had them printed on the back with, "Compliments of Ladies Lulac Council No. 15." The tablets were distributed by their school committee among the poor Latin American children in the different schools of Laredo. They also furnished all the tablets that the orphans needed. They are publishing an edition of Lulac News by the Ladies Council No. 15. This publication has already made its appearance much to the enjoyment of its readers. They have a publicity committee which keeps Lulac in the newspaper columns almost daily. Then they write in to the general office and state, "Please let us hear from you every time we have anything that is wrong in our minutes or criticize us in whatever you think we are wrong. We are open to suggestions and willing to learn and to work for the betterment of our worthy LULAC."

What a mark to shoot at! Can you

beat it? This council has measured up to what an ideal Lulac council should be. Ladies you have won our hearts, "y siendo nuestro corazón como el de sandía hay corazón para todas."

We are going to stand by our guns and challenge any council in the league to show a better record within an equal period of time.

SAN ANTONIO - LADIES COUNCIL NO. 12

Mrs. Chas. A. Ramirez, President
(Address Unknown)

Mrs. Frank Martinez, Secretary
(Address unknown)

We note with pleasure that this worthy council is cooperating with the men's councils in nearly all their activities. It has been our experience that when men are prone to lay down on the job the ladies come to the rescue and revive their spirits.

On the 20th of last July the Ladies council tendered a banquet in the beautiful patio of "El Charro," where they had as honor guests the following:

Governor James V. Allred, Mayor C. K. Quin (San Antonio), City Commissioner Phil Wright (San Antonio), Madames C. K. Quin and Phil Wright Mr. & Mrs. John F. Onion, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Young, Mrs. Preston Dial, and Mr. Lauro Izaguirre. The banquet was a great success and it was enjoyed by all present.

At a later date Mrs. Phil Wright extended an invitation to entertain the members of the Ladies council No. 12, which was graciously accepted. We regret to state that we have not been informed as to the outcome of this last social affair.

It is not only in social affairs that the membership of this council is active. The members have been doing welfare and charitable work, but they believe in the saying "let not your left hand know what your right

(Continued on Page 16)

• • •
M. A. GOMEZ

Wholesale Grocer

900 South Stanton

Phone Main 1148

EL PASO, TEXAS

• • •

• • •
COMPLIMENTS OF

The President General



hand is giving." They have been bringing hope and cheer into the homes of the needy. God bless these ladies for their sweet compassion. Since we promised not to tell we shall not go into details. We take our hats off to you ladies of Council No. 12.

SAN ANGELO - COUNCIL NO. 27

Theo. P. Cummings, President

(Address unknown)

H. M. Johnston, Secretary

P. O. Box 703

What can be more refreshing and encouraging than to know that this young council has become thoroughly imbued with the real LULAC spirit and ideals? "We are very few in number in this council, but we believe we are doing our best to stay in the boat," writes in the secretary. Copies of their minutes reveal that the membership of this council has surmounted many obstacles which have obstructed their march, but in true pioneer manner they have conquered.

It is very gratifying to know that they have taken a deep interest in the local school affairs. A petition has been circulated by LULAC members of this council addressed to the local school board requesting that Miss M. E. Clifton be employed as principal of the Sam Houston School, which is patronized by Latin American children. This lady has earned the respect of the Latin American children and also enjoys the complete confidence of their parents.

We admire the devotion and sincerity with which the San Angelo boys are working to bring about the realization of our aims and purposes in their community. There is no doubt in our minds that should these Lulackers keep up their good work it will not be long before they will see the results of their unselfish sacrifice.

ALBUQUERQUE - COUNCIL NO. 34

Meliton F. Otero, President

920 N. Eighth Street.

Theodore A. Chacon, Secretary

524 W. Iron Avenue

This our most active council in New Mexico is still holding the lime-light in the land of the Cibola. Albuquerque is very fortunate in having a membership of nearly 200 LULACKERS, composed of the best element of the Latin American race. Bankers, doctors, lawyers, merchants and other professions are well represented. Dennis Chavez, state senator from New Mexico, is an active member. We have been informed recently that Brother Filemon T. Martinez is a candidate for the State Legislature. Just recently tentative preparations were under way to hold a banquet at El Centro Cafe in honor of Dr. Agapito Rey of the University of Indiana, Dr. Jose Edmundo Espinoza of Cornell University, and Dr. F. M. Kesheville of the University of New Mexico. The Santa Fe Council was to be invited as well as the members of the Ladies' Auxiliaries.

their business and personal affairs permit they will endeavor to invade the southern part of the state of Colorado where a great number of our people reside.

The general officers are planning an official visit to Albuquerque and perhaps to Santa Fe in the very near future. Should this plan go through it will be the first time in the history of LULAC that a general officer has set foot in New Mexico in an official capacity.

The organizers for New Mexico, brothers Filemon T. Martinez and B. C. Hernandez are planning to establish Lulac councils in Taos, Mora, and Las Vegas, New Mexico. Should

HONDO - COUNCIL NO. 37

Although this council is inactive at the present time, there is one man in

(Continued on page 18)

THE ORIGIN

— Monday, October 5, 1936

BIRTH RECORD

PLAN CHANGED

11-10-36 10/5/1936
Will List Spanish-Speaking
As 'Colored' To Give
Two Sets of Figures

El Paso will join four other Texas cities in classifying Spanish-speaking residents as "colored" in birth and death records. City Registrar Alex K. Powell said today

Rulings of the U. S. Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, allow the segregation, he said.

Effect of the segregation in El Paso will be to give two sets of birth and death rates, for "white" and "colored" populations, including infant death rate. Mr Powell said.

Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio already use the double classification.

The Census Bureau classification places in the "colored" list all "Negro, Indian, Mexican, Japanese, Chinese and other non-white races," Mr Powell said.

He will start re-classification of El Paso births and deaths for the past 52 weeks and use the new classification soon. Mr Powell said.

Knock, knock!
Who is there?
Johnny.
Johnny Who?
Johnny Friegas.



Merry Christmas
and
Happy New Year

Lulac Code

Respect your citizenship and preserve it; honor your country, maintain its traditions in the spirit of its citizens, and embody yourself into its culture and civilization;

Love the men of your race, be proud of your origin and maintain it immaculate, respect your glorious past and help to defend the rights of your own people;

Learn how to fulfill your duties before you learn how to claim your rights; educate and make yourself worthy, and stand high in the light of your own deeds; you must always be loyal and courageous;

Filled with optimism make yourself sociable, upright, judicious, and above all things be sober and collected in your habits, cautious in your actions and sparing in your speech;

Study the past of your own, and of the country to which you owe your allegiance, learn how to master with purity the two most essential languages—English and Spanish;

Always be honorable and high minded, learn how to be self-reliant upon your own qualifications and resources;

Believe in God, love Humanity and rely upon the framework of human progress, slow and sound, unequivocal and firm;

In war serve your country, in peace your convictions; discern, investigate, meditate and think, study, at all times be honest and generous;

Let your firmest purpose be that of helping to see that each new generation of your own shall be of a youth more efficient and capable, and in this, let your own children be included.

Flapper: "If you don't leave my knee alone, I'll knock you for a row of striped polecats."

this community who is working like a true LULACKER devoting most of his spare time to the bettering of the schools for Latin American children. Mr. C. U. Barrientos is made of the "stuff" which earns the admiration of his fellow citizens. Let us see what he has to say:

"We have been working hard to bring this council to life again. Besides, we have been trying to get a new ward school or one which is better equipped than the one we have now. The Latin American colony here has more than 500 children of school age and the Anglo-American colony has a little better than 300 scholastics. Our school children are segregated, that is to say, only our children who have reached the eighth grade are admitted in the Hondo High School. This high school has 10 rooms with an auditorium and modern equipment of every description. It has a lawn with sidewalks and the best football field between San Antonio and El Paso. It has a grandstand which accommodates over 2000 people and it is provided with a lighting system for night football. This school has twelve teachers and four full time janitors. The Hondo High School cost \$65,000.00. Our children have three shacks for schoolrooms valued at about \$300.00, \$200.00, and 60.00, respectively. These are separated by streets and have no playgrounds. When our council was installed it protested to the local school board, but we have had little if any relief. It appears that our children, the citizens of tomorrow, will have to continue to attend school in these old shacks which are a discredit to any community."

Needless to say that the conditions as set forth in Mr. Barriento's letter are very common in the State of Texas. It is LULAC'S duty to do all in its power to remedy these conditions and the only manner by which we can be successful is by

concerted action on our part. Every American citizen of Latin American extraction who is of age should buy his poll tax and vote for men in public office who will show consideration for our people. We do not ask for special favors all we want is a square deal.

CORPUS CHRISTI COUNCIL NO. 1

Louis Wilmot, President.

820 Last Street

Ernesto Meza, Secretary

P. O. Box 881

Corpus Christi has shown some constructive activity in LULAC work. We congratulate the members of this council for the stand which they have taken with reference to their plan of preventing our people from patronizing dances where negro musicians are employed. There is plenty musical talent among Latin Americans that is equal if not superior to that of any other extractions, and musicians of our race should be given the preference. As a matter of pride we should endeavor to cultivate among our people a sane desire for better social entertainment and surroundings than those afforded by public dance halls. Clean and wholesome entertainment coupled with sane social activities will go a long way to awaken among our youth an aspiration for the higher things of life, the good, the beautiful, and the true. Social education is just as important as that afforded by our primary and secondary schools.

More power to you Corpus Christi LULACKERS. Don't let up in the good work. The whole league is backing you up in this worthy movement.

SAN ANTONIO - COUNCIL NO 2

Charles A. Ramirez, President
504 Aztec Building

Jacob I. Rodriguez, Secretary
1118 Buena Vista

This council was the first one to



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WHOLESALE GROCERS

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COMPLIMENTS OF

A. L. CARLTON

Attorney at Law

308-10 Bassett Tower

Phone Main 264

EL PASO, TEXAS



comply with our President General's request that all councils send in to headquarters a copy of the minutes covering each of their meetings. Not only has it cooperated with headquarters but it has continued its activities in LULAC work.

We regret exceedingly that circumstances beyond his control caused brother Isidore Flores Jr., to resign as secretary of the council. Judging from his reports on the council's meetings we conclude that he is conscientious and thorough in his activities. Our regrets, brother Flores, and all kinds of success in your new undertaking. Fortunately this council has enough material to supply the demand, and we are equally happy to announce that brother Jacob I. Rodriguez has been selected to fill the vacancy caused by brother Flores's resignation. Congratulations, brother Rodriguez, and may your council as well as the league profit by your good work.

The members of all the San Antonio councils are living up to the true LULAC spirit. When they have been called upon for help by members of other councils outside of San Antonio they have immediately answered the call. Hondo and Sabinal LULAC members have been the recipients of the San Antonio councils generosity and good will. Let us not forget that the lady members deserve a great deal of this credit. Which goes to show that we are ready to give credit where credit is due. This attitude on the part of the San Antonio councils is a worthy example for other councils to follow.

LAREDO - COUNCIL NO 12

Juan G. Villareal, President,

Casso, Guerra and Co.

P. O. Box 527

Fred O. Dominguez, Secretary

P. O. Box 338

Perhaps through some misunder-

standing this council has failed to send in to Headquarters copies of the minutes covering their meetings. Through correspondence with the General Officers we have learned that Laredo is not sleeping on the job. It is our impression that the membership of this council is working hard to bring a new LULAC council into being. We hope that in our next issue we shall have the pleasure of announcing that the Laredo Council will be credited with the installation of Carrizo Springs, Texas, and that one more cog has been added to LULAC'S DESTINY.

SAN ANTONIO - COUNCIL NO. 16

Charles Albidres, President

(Address unknown)

G. R. Salinas, Secretary

3922 W. Martin

At last the opportunity of a lifetime. We are now in a position to turn on the heat on some of our old "arch enemies" and be immune from prosecution, since we have been victims of persecution long enough. Let us take a glance at this "gang of plotters."

Yes, they have adopted the "Big Brother Movement." Juvenile delinquents are paroled to their "big brothers" in addition to reporting to the juvenile office. We are curious to know to whom these LULAC "big brothers" from Council 16 report in atonement for their delinquencies.

They have also taken a live interest in the welfare of the underprivileged children of Latin American extraction. They have a standing committee on School facilities and Playgrounds. They inspected School No. 21, and found the building and grounds in a deplorable condition. Immediately steps were taken to remedy these conditions. We do not know whether the secretary made a "slip" for he has a member of this same committee re-

(Continued on Page 22)

COMPLIMENTS OF
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Rio Grande Lumber and Fuel Co.

210 North Lee

218 N. Stanton

Main 585

Main 119

EL PASO- TEXAS

porting that, "the city authorities are gradually running the prostitutes away from the newly acquired playgrounds on Matamoros street." There is a question in our mind whether this committee inspected the right premises.

In addition to this they have found time to "meddle" in school affairs out of their own jurisdiction to say nothing of their "crashing in" on Boy Scout activities. We wonder how much "graft" they are collecting. We would like to get our cut on this.

Space prevent us from uncovering other activities of these "public enemies," but we have to admit that we can point with pride at their "misdeeds."

DEL RIO - COUNCIL NO. 18

Rudolph H. Gutierrez, President

Jose Ramirez, Secretary

Unfortunately we have not received copies of the minutes from Council No. 18. Notwithstanding this state of affairs through correspondence we have been able to learn that some thoughtless or bigoted party or parties were responsible for placing signs on the railroad bridge over the San Felipe Creek and in the vicinity of a newly constructed swimming pool in a State owned park, reading, "NO MEXICANS ALLOWED."

Immediately courteous but strong representations were forwarded to the State Highway Department at Austin, as well as to the local agent of the T & N. O. Ry. Co., by the president of the Del Rio Council. We have been reliably informed that some of the signs have been removed, however, so far we do not know just what the final outcome of this incident has been.

It can be readily seen that our brother Lulackers in Del Rio are not letting grass grow under their feet, and are willing to take peaceful but firm steps to defend their rights and privileges. We commend them for

their aggressive action in this matter and we hope this unfortunate incident will not be repeated.

HOUSTON - COUNCIL NO. 60

Macario Garcia, President

2809 Engelke Street

G. Moreno, Secretary

Isabel Martinez, Asst. Secretary

2809 Engelke Street

Houston our next convention city, for some unknown reason, has remained "loudly" silent. Are you trying to spring a surprise on us?

Let us hear from you. Tell us of some of your activities. LULAC is expecting great things from you. We are sure that you will not disappoint us. Don't be bashful.

We hope that in our next issue we may have a cheery message from you to convey to LULACKDOM.



DO YOU KNOW

That your criticism of another is often your verdict of yourself?

That no man is so good but a good woman can't make him better?

That it isn't the size of the dog in a fight that counts, but the size of the fight in the dog?

That if you work for others as you would like them to work for you, you're not likely to be out of a job?

That a retentive memory is a good thing, but the ability to forget is a sign of greatness?

That a man can stand a lot as long as he can stand himself?

Life is mostly froth and bubble;

Two things stand as stone;

Kindness in another's trouble,

Courage in your own.

COMPLIMENTS OF
SALVADOR HUITRON
EL PASO, TEXAS

COMPLIMENTS OF
ALBERT REDWINE
EL PASO, TEXAS

Eastside Vulcanizing Company
3613 Alameda Phone Main 2316
EL PASO, TEXAS

COMPLIMENTS OF
GATEWAY DRUG STORE
Stanton at San Antonio Phone Main 2013 El Paso, Texas

COMPLIMENTS OF
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Smelter District El Paso, Texas

Azteca Films Distributing Co.
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SURTIMOS DE PELICULAS EN ESPAÑOL A TODOS LOS
TEATROS LATINOS DE CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA,
NUEVO MEXICO, TEXAS, FLORIDA

Gerente General. ALBERTO SALAS PORRAS

LOVE AND DUTY

By J. C. Machuca

It was about nightfall one late Autumn when the cold wind and the starless, dark sky presaged an approaching snow storm, which in its wake might cover Del Monte, the Hart's secluded ranch home in the mountains of northern New Mexico. Perhaps it was her susceptibility to the weather that caused Consuelo Del Monte Hart to have a presentiment. Try as she would she could not solve the meaning of this mysterious feeling, yet she was aware of the imperceptible sensation which possessed her whole being. She was alone in the almost dark living room of the Hart's ranch home, sitting close to the fireplace—whose flickering light gave the only signs of life to the somber surroundings—supporting her right knee with her interweaved hands. Thus she sat quietly gazing into the fire as if endeavoring to absorb light to throw on the dark forebodings which were pulsating through her throbbing brain.

Consuelo had lost her mother in her infancy, but was brought up by a "duenna" under the zealous and direct supervision of her father, Colonel Juan Del Monte Hart. The Colonel was a God-fearing, hard-swearing, pioneer type of a man, who had inherited from his Spanish ancestors strong likes and dislikes in addition to that jealous love they bore to their children. The Colonel's love for his one and only child, Consuelo, amounted to adoration. On the other hand his love was recruited for Consuelo Hart loved her father with unlimited devotion. She had been educated in the school of modern thought, but she respected and was tolerant of her father's peculiar ideas and fancies. She had graduated from an exclusive eastern college where she had acquired

those essential qualities of refinement which add so much grace to feminine beauty and virtue rarely found in our day.

As she sat staring into the fire her thoughts wandering into the remotest realms of space she now centered them upon a certain young man whom she had met in the east, seven years ago, and of whom she had become very fond, so much so, that rarely a day passed without her thought being diverted in that direction. Donald Lapoint was a rising young doctor, who had graduated from a prominent medical school in this country and who had done post-graduate work in the principal medical schools of this country and abroad, where he had specialized on cutaneous diseases. Consuelo with the aid of the press, had followed his success in the world of medicine. He was now drawing world-wide attention by his discovery of a specific for leprosy. She liked doctor Lapoint better than any other man she had met except, naturally, her father. The doctor had made periodical trips to Del Monte and had indicated to Consuelo his desire to make her his wife, however, Colonel Hart appeared to be the insurmountable obstacle in the way. The Colonel had a strong aversion to doctors and in Consuelo's presence he had more than once expressed his views to doctor Lapoint, in no uncertain tones, whenever the subject of his daughter's marriage was brought up. "None of my ancestors have been doctors, and by God, I am not going to break my family traditions by allowing my only child to marry one."

Every time Dr. Lapoint approached the subject of marriage, Consuelo managed to hold her decision in

abeyance indefinitely and gracefully. For three years Dr. Lapoint had waited patiently, but on his last visit, three months before, he had served notice on Consuelo that upon his next visit to Del Monte this affair be settled one way or the other, that is, she would either become his wife or he would never come back.

The deep respect and love Consuelo had for her father was the only thing that prevented her from becoming Mrs. Lapoint. Why could she not forget Donald Lapoint? She might as well face the truth. She had fallen a victim to that magic spell which fills the life of many men and women, young and old; that something that comes from no source and vanishes to its origin; that mystery of mysteries; that passion which knows no description; a pain that is happy in its intensity; a joy that suffers most in its best estate; an essence born of misery and consumed of satiety; Love the great central light of the soul, about which all the virtues revolve.

Consuelo was awakened from her reverie by a sound of knocks on the front door. She arose and advanced towards the door guided by the flickering light from the fireplace. Immediately she turned on the lights in the living room, vestibule, and porch. Stepping aside she opened the door, she bade the caller to come in.

A man stepped into the vestibule wearing a storm coat and an aviator's helmet. "How are you?" he said placing his helmet on the hat-rack nearby without taking his eyes off Consuelo. "Aren't you glad to see me?"

Consuelo stood still for a moment as if dumbfounded by an apparition, her heart in her throat. "Don, I have been waiting for you to come," she finally managed to rasp, as she took mechanically his extended hands in hers and she led him to a chair in the living room.

"Who told you I was coming?"

"No one, but all day I have had a feeling that you could come. Sit down and tell me the reason for this pleasant surprise," she said, recovering partly from her agitation, which apparently she had under control.

"Frankly, to see you," was his rejoinder as he removed his storm coat and placed it on the back of a chair. He and Consuelo then took chairs placed close to each other and directly in front of the fireplace. "I have accepted an appointment to supervise the hospital and Leper Colony near New Orleans. And I expect to leave tomorrow morning," he added.

Consuelo involuntarily shrank back. Her refined features ran a gamut of astonishment, fear, and horror. "No, Don, you will not accept. You will not accept. I will not let you," she said hurriedly and trembling at the same time clasping her hands tightly and raising her pleading eyes to him, she continued, "I cannot bear the thought of your exiling yourself forever, of burying yourself alive, of being continuously exposed to that loathsome disease which you will eventually contract. No, you shall not go, you shall not go," she ended with tender emphasis.

Lapoint immediately understood and inwardly he became alarmed at the effect his words had had on Consuelo. He tried to reassure her. "But are you not aware of the fact that leprosy is no longer incurable? Modern science has finally . . ."

"Conquered it," interrupted Consuelo.

"Yes."

"Granting such to be the case you shall not go. Do you hear me? You shall not go. I will not let you."

Lapoint saw how deeply moved she was and attempted to soothe her. "For your sake, dear, I will re-

consider my acceptance," he said calmly.

Consuelo acknowledged his promise with a grateful look and smile. She was in tears and was making a tremendous effort to smother her sobbing. She knew that tonight she had to make her final decision.

(NOTE: The author will not attempt to continue writing short stories in the succeeding issues of LULAC NEWS, but he would appreciate any contributions from other councils in order to add variety of literature to our publication.)

M. C. GONZALEZ CALLS

Our friend and fellow Lulacker Atty. M. C. Gonzalez, of San Antonio Lulac Council No. 2, paid us a visit. We enjoyed his company a Luncheon served at the Hilton Hotel, this city, attended by the President General Frank J. Galvan, Jr., Treasurer General C. R. Terrazas, and the writer.

Pressing business prevented our visitor from accepting an invitation tendered by us to visit the various places of interest around El Paso, and to show him a thing or two about the natural resources in and about the "Paso del Norte."

Merry Christmas

and

Happy New Year



MINOR EMERGENCIES

Cashing a personal check.

Searching for needles in a portable phonograph.

Tying a bow tie.

Putting up a one man top.

Accepting a collect telegram.

Opening a bottle without a cork screw.

Turning off a strange radio.

Hunting for a blotter.

Changing razor blades.

Reading a time table.

Introducing people you know by first name only.

Lulackers have such good times together that when the meetings adjourn they just won't go home. Charlie Terrazas and Bill Flores were in just that frame of mind when the following colloquy was overheard as they leaned heavily against the bar:

"You know," said Billy, "when I was born I only weighed a pound and a half, and that's a fact."

"You don't shay," said Charlie. "Did you live?"

"Did I live!" exclaimed Billy. "Shay, man, you ought to shay me now!"

A census-taker asked the woman at the door: "How many in your family?"

"Five," snapped the answer. "Me, the old man, kid, cow and cat."

"And the politics of your family?"

"Mixed. I'm a Republican, the old man's a Democrat, the kid's wet, the cow's dry and the cat's a Populist."

Subscribe to the

LULAC NEWS

Aims and Purposes of the League of United Latin American Citizens

1. To develop within the members of our race the best, purest and most perfect type of a true and loyal citizen of the United States of America.

2. To eradicate from our body politics all intents and tendencies to establish discriminations among our fellow-citizens on account of race, religion or social position as being contrary to the true spirit of Democracy, our Constitution and Laws.

3. To use all the legal means at our command to the end that all citizens in our country may enjoy equal rights, the equal protection of the laws of the land and equal opportunities and privileges.

4. The acquisition of the English language, which is the official language of our country, being necessary for the enjoyment of our rights and privileges, we declare it to be official language of this Organization, and we pledge ourselves to learn, and speak and teach same to our children.

5. To define with absolute and unmistakable clearness our unquestionable loyalty to the ideals, principles and citizenship of the United States of America.

6. To assume complete responsibility for the education of our children as to their rights and duties and the language and customs of this country; the latter, in so far as they may be good customs.

7. We solemnly declare once for all to maintain a sincere and respectful reverence for our racial origin of which we are proud.

8. Secretly and openly, by all lawful means at our command, we shall assist in the education and guidance of Latin-Americans and we shall protect and defend their lives and interests whenever necessary.

9. We shall destroy any attempt to create racial prejudices against our people, and any infamous stigma which may be cast upon them the respect and prerogatives which the Constitution grants to us all.

10. Each of us considers himself with equal responsibilities in our Organization, to which we voluntarily swear subordination and obedience.

11. We shall create a fund for our mutual protection, for the defense of those of us who may be unjustly prosecuted and for the education and culture of our people.

12. 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 adjure once for all any personal obligation which is not in harmony with these principles.

13. With our vote and influence we shall endeavor to place in public office men who show by their deeds, respect and consideration for our people.

14. We shall select as our leaders those among us who demonstrate, by their integrity and culture, that they are capable of guiding and directing us properly.

15. We shall maintain publicity means for the diffusion of these principles and for the expansion and consolidation of this Organization.

16. We shall pay our poll tax as well as that of members of our families in order that we may enjoy our rights fully.

17. We shall diffuse, our ideals by means of the press, lectures and pamphlets.

18. We shall oppose any radical and violent demonstration which may tend to create conflicts and disturb the peace and tranquility of our country.

19. We shall have mutual respect for our religious views and we shall never refer to them in our Institutions.

20. We shall encourage the creation of educational institutions for Latin-Americans and we shall lend our support to those already in existence.

21. We shall endeavor to secure equal representation for our people on juries and in the administration of Governmental affairs.

22. We shall denounce every act of peonage and mistreatment as well as the employment of our minor children of scholastic age.

23. We shall resist and attack energetically all machinations tending to prevent our social and political unification.

24. We shall oppose any tendency to separate our children in the schools of this country.

25. We shall maintain statistics which will guide our people with respect to working and living conditions and agricultural and commercial activities in the various parts of our country.

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