

LULAC NEWS

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No. 2

Dedicated to the Memory of
The Texas Hero and Patriot



Juan N. Seguin

By Seguin Lulac Council No. 30

El Coronel Don Juan Nepomuceno Seguín - -

By Mauro M. Machado

"Texas shall be free and independent or we shall perish with glory in battle."—Seguín.

The first Seguín mentioned in Texas history was Santiago, who came to San Antonio de Bexar in 1722. The church records state he was from Saltillo. He married Rita Gómez; Joseph Miguel married Gertrudis de Inolosa in 1752. Bartolomé married Luisa de Ocón y Trillo. Santiago, born June 8, 1754, married Guadalupe Fuentes Fernández. Their third child was Juan José María Erasmo de Jesús, who was baptized June 2, 1782, age 7 days. Their first born was Juan Nepomuceno, who, according to the San Fernando church records, Baptisms, Book IV, 1793-1812, p. 779, item 805 was baptized November 3, 1806, age 7 days, by the Curate José Clemente de Arocha. The godparents were Don Bernardo Amado y Butón and Doña Martina Beccerra.

The flame of liberty had inspired Juan N. Seguín, to such an extent that dissatisfied with the reactionary designs of Don Antonio López de Santa Ana, who was at that time President of the Republic of México, and was endeavoring to overthrow the Federal system. Seguín issued a circular, in which he urged every Municipality in Texas to appoint delegates to a convention that was to meet at San Antonio, for the purpose of taking into consideration the impending dangers, and for devising the means to avert them.

"All the Municipalities appointed their delegates, but the convention never met," adds Seguín, "the general Government having ordered Colonel José María Mendoza to march with his forces from Matamoros to San Antonio, and prevent the meeting of the delegates. Much activity was displayed by Seguín during these trying days, he was made "Jefe" of a party of National Guards, sent by Don Angel Navarro, who was the Jefe Político to Monclova. They returned to San Antonio in June, when Ugartechea, considering Seguín, opposed to the existing government ordered two officers to watch secretly his every move. This, however, did not prevent him from working diligently to prepare for the intended movement. They had agreed that the call to arms was to start in the center of Texas, but not hearing from that quarter, Seguín determined to send an agent to Brazoria. Juan A. Zambrano was detailed on this expedition, with instructions to sound the disposition of the colonists. On Zambrano's return, Seguín was apprized that there was a lot of talk of a revolution, in public meetings, but that the moment for an armed uprising was still remote. Zambrano was sent next to Victoria, and there he called a meeting of the citizens, but it was quickly called off when that great Texas scout Plácido Benavides, advised them that a detachment of dragoons was quickly approaching from Goliad, to prevent the assembly and arrest the leaders. On the 13th of October Se-

guin met Stephen F. Austin on the Salado, at the crossing of the González road, and joined forces with his small army, composed of relatives and friends. Austin as Commander in Chief of the Army, gave Seguin the appointment of Captain. (B. A., October 23, 1835). He was recommended for special consideration, due to services rendered, (B. A., November 24, 1835) during the storming of Bejar. During the time the Texan army besieged Cos at San Antonio, it subsisted almost wholly upon the Seguin's corn and cattle. After the surrender of the city, in December, 1835, the companies of William Barret Travis and Juan N. Seguin, were detailed to pursue the Mexican forces, and capture from them all the Caballada they had pasturing at La Parrita, on the Laredo road; they succeeded, taking nearly 100 head of (remuda) horses, which were sent to San Felipe de Austin, for the benefit of the public service. Later Seguin was detailed to the ranchos on the San Antonio river, to see if he could find horses belonging to the Mexican troops.

On the 2nd of January, 1836, Seguin received from the Provisional Government the commission of Captain of Regular Cavalry, with orders to report to Lieut. Col. Travis in San Antonio.

When Santa Ana was marching on San Antonio, the native population asked Col. Travis to retreat, as he was sure to be overwhelmed, but evidently his hopes of receiving aid from other sources caused him to remain. Seguin had ample knowledge of the size of the Mexican army,

but obedient to his duty he preferred to remain with his brothers in arms, and suffer their same fate. In Feb. 1836 several of Juan N. Seguin's soldiers were on furlough, so only 10 men were with him behind the Alamo walls. As the days passed, and the brave men of the Alamo did not get any response to the many frantic appeals for aid, when the Mexican army was swelling its forces with new arrivals, when in their despair they wondered if Fannin at Goliad had really been told of Travis' entrapment; when some argued that all messengers of Anglo-Saxon extraction, could not go through the Mexican lines on account of their pale faces, it was then that a war council was called, for that purpose. On the 29th of February the council resolved to send an officer to obtain aid. It should be someone who, in addition to bearing dispatches might make his own influence and information valuable enough to accomplish the object of his mission. All eyes turned to Juan N. Seguin, and all the officers, except Travis himself, were in favor of sending him. The officers argued that Seguin was a Mexican, was brave and fearless, knew the country well, and was smart enough to pass through the Mexican lines. Travis did not wish him to go and argued about retaining him in the garrison, but at a night meeting of the war council, Travis yielded to the overwhelming majority. That night Seguin and his orderly, Antonio Cruz y Arocha, prepared for the trip. Another of Seguin's soldiers, Alejandro de la Garza had already been sent

as a courier to the provisional government. Having no mount handy, Captain Seguin requested and procured James Bowie's horse; Bowie willingly giving it to him, although too sick to recognize the borrower. As a parting command Seguin told the few of his soldiers remaining with Travis to die if necessary, but never to surrender to the tyrant Santa Ana. He bade the rest of those immortal defenders, what proved to be his last adios. The sentry at that part of the fortress where Seguin made his exit complained about him wanting to leave, but upon being shown the order allowing him and his orderly to pass, and explaining the possibilities of relief if his mission was accomplished, the guard not only was glad to pass them, but wished them God speed. The road the two horsemen followed carried them to the enemies camp; and where they had to cross, a company of dragoons was stationed, at this time dismounted, and making ready to rest for the night. Our brave Texans rode as though unconcerned, but their lives hung in the balance. As they reached the crucial spot, they responded in Spanish to the sentinels: *Quién vive?* "We are countrymen." No doubt they were taken for Mexican rancheros, riding up to report, but when near enough for a swift dash, they rode fast and furiously past the guard at full speed. The hurried fire of the troopers being ineffective, they escaped on their mission. The next day Seguin met one of Fannin's officers who advised him his errand was useless, and that he should seek relief from the main body of the Texan army which

was being gathered at Gonzáles. General Sam Houston then at Gonzáles, ordered Captain Salvador Flores to take part of Seguin's company and go to the lower ranchos on the San Antonio river, and protect the inhabitants against Indian depredations. Seguin was ordered to take possession with the balance of his company, of the Perra, distant about 4 miles on the San Antonio road, with instructions to report every evening at headquarters.

Thus his company was forming the vanguard of the Texan army on the road to San Antonio. On the 6th of March he received orders to go to San Antonio with his company, carrying, on horses, provisions for the defenders of the Alamo. He arrived at the Cibolo, and not hearing the cannonading, evidence that the place no longer held out, he returned, to convey to the General-in-Chief the sad tidings. Later Anselmo Vergara and Andrés Bárcena both soldiers of Seguini's company, whom he had left for the purpose of observation, brought the intelligence of the fall of the Alamo. Their report was so circumstantial as to preclude any doubts of the disastrous event. General Sam Houston, promptly put these two men under arrest, and denied their story, even though he was aware they spoke the truth, but he wanted to save the morale of his soldiers who were on the verge of deserting en masse. Earlier a young Mexican boy, José Montes de Oca, twelve years old, had brought him the horrible truth. This boy hid in what is now Bowen's Island, and from there watched the Santa Ana head-

quarters on Villita street; but Houston, knew his strategy, and had to deny the truth temporarily. The soldiers of Seguin's company obeyed their commander's orders, and with that fatalism of the Mexican race, died defending the Alamo making Santa Ana's soldiers pay dearly for their lives; among the men were Juan Abamillo, Gregorio Esparza, Antonio Fuentes, Toribio Losoya, Andrés Nava and Juan Antonio Padilla, all natives of San Antonio and José María Guerrero, called "El Tuerto" from Laredo.

When the Texan army began its retreat towards the center of the country, Seguin was put in command of the rear-guard, with orders not to leave any families behind. He continued covering the rear-guard until they had crossed the Arenoso creek, near the Brazos, where he, by orders of General Houston, detached with Captain Mosley Baker, to the town of San Felipe de Austin, to cut off the enemy from the passage to the river. The main army wa camped on the bottoms of the Paloma or Molino creek, on the western bank of the Brazos, where it remained until information was received that the enemy had crossed the river at Fort Bend, and was marching towards Harrisburg. The Texan army at once crossed the river, on board the steamer Yellowstone, and when the whole force had crossed, took up the march, with the intention of harrassing the enemy's rear-guard.

At noon on April 21st, General Rusk dined with Seguin at his tent. When he had finished eating he asked Seguin if the Mexicans were not in the habit

of taking a siesta at that hour. Seguin answered in the affirmative, adding, moreover, that in such cases they kept under arms their main and advanced guards, with a line of sentinels. General Rusk observed that he thought so; however, the moment seemed to him favorable to attack the enemy, and he further said: "Do you feel like fighting?" Seguin answered that he was always ready and willing to fight for Texas, upon which the General arose saying: "Well, iet us go!" And on that eventful evening the Ninth Company Second Regiment of Texas Volunteers, covered themselves with glory. After the Battle of San Jacinto, Captains Seguin and Karnes were detailed to observe the retreat of the remains of the Mexican army. They overtook their rear-guard at the Contrabando marsh, where some of the wagons had broken down. The pursuit continued to Victoria.

On May 30, Seguin received promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, with orders to take possession at once of San Antonio. He took possession June 4. He was granted a leave of absence to go to Nacogdoches on a visit to his family, then in that town on their return from the Sabine, where they had sought refuge from the Mexican army. He found all members of his family sick with fever, and was stricken with it himself. On September 11, the President handed Seguin his commission of Lieutenant Colonel, appointing him to the military command of the city of San Antonio, with orders to proceed to his destination without delay. He arrived at headquarters on the La Vaca on the 15th and reported to Gen-

eral Rusk who ordered him to begin securing recruits in that town. On October 11th he left headquarters, with his regiment dismounted, and with instructions to procure horses in San Antonio, where he arrived on the 17th.

The Columbia Press of March 27, 1837, published that "In conformity with the order from the General, commanding the army at headquarters Colonel Juan N. Seguin, with his command, stationed at Bejar, paid honors of war to the remains of the heroes of the Alamo. The ashes were found in three places. The two smallest heaps were carefully collected, placed in a coffin, neatly covered with black and having the names of Travis, Bowie and Crockett engraved inside the lid, and carried to Bejar and placed in San Fernando parish Church, where the Texan flag, a rifle and a sword were laid upon it for the purpose of being accompanied by the procession, which was formed at 3 o'clock on the 25th of February, 1837. The honors to be paid were announced in orders of the previous evening, and by the tolling knell from daybreak to the hour of interment. At 4 o'clock the procession moved from the church in Bejar..... passed through the principal street of the city, crossed the river, passed through the principal avenue on the other side, and halted at the place the first ashes had been gathered. The coffin was placed upon the spot, and three volleys of musketry were discharged by one of the companies. The procession then moved to the second spot, where part of the ashes in the coffin had been taken, and where the same honors were paid. The proces-

sion then proceeded to the principal spot, the place of interment, where the grave had been prepared, the coffin had been placed on the principal heap of ashes. Colonel Seguin made the following address in his native tongue, Castillian: "Companions in arms, these hallowed relics which we now have the melancholy task of bearing onward, to consign to their kindred earth, are all that remain of those heroic men who so nobly fell, valiantly defending yon tower of the Alamo. If they, my brave associates, preferred rather to die a thousand times than base-ly bow under the vile yoke of tyranny, what a brilliant, what an illustrious example have they bequeathed us. How worthy to illumine with unchanging splendor the ever glowing pages of history. Even now the genius of liberty is looking down from her lofty seat, smiling with approbation upon our proceedings, and calling to us in the names of the departed brethren, Travis, Bowie, and Crockett, and their iron-hearted band, bids us in imitating their mighty deeds to secure like them a high place upon the scroll of immortality. Since then, soldiers and fellow citizens, undying fame is the glorious reward of those who fall in this noble contest; cheerfully will I encounter the most formidable dangers which fortune can crowd in the path of glory in the noble attempt to achieve my country's independence, regardless of whatever indignity the brutal ferocity of my enemies may have to offer to my lifeless body. I would joyfully perish on the field of battle shouting the war cry. GOD AND LIBERTY, VICTORY OR DEATH, of those heroes."

In March 1837, Colonel Seguin received orders from General Felix Huston to destroy San Antonio, and to transfer its inhabitants to the east bank of the Brazos. At the same time Colonel Switzer of the Volunteers came, with instructions to assist Seguin in carrying out the drastic order. Considering the measure premature and unjust, especially when it affected mostly the Mexican people from Bejar, Seguin took upon himself the responsibility of disobeying the order, until he had referred the matter to the president, with fluence to have the order rescinded. The President prevailed upon General Huston to desist; Seguin thus averted the impending destruction of San Antonio, but, in consequence, made General Felix Huston his bitter enemy.

This was the darkest hour in the history of the Texas frontier. After San Jacinto, and when the need for Texas soldiers had passed, Felix Huston and Thomas Jefferson Green brought to Texas a new group of volunteers who fought not for liberty or for conscience's sake but for plunder and hope of gain. Sam Houston having set his face as flint against plunder or an aggressive war with México, these recruits were furloughed or disbanded, and some of them formed robber bands to despoil the frontier inhabitants of Texas; the citizens of Bejar, and of De Leon's and the Irish Colonies, became their special prey. The most ambitious scheme of these adventurers was to have the Texan government abandon Bejar, and compel the removal of its inhabitants east of the Gua-

dalupe, on the pretext that this oldest town in Texas was too far out on the frontier to be successfully defended. The real purpose of this scheme was to give its movers an opportunity, under guise of military necessity, to despoil the western inhabitants of their property. Juan N. Seguin successfully resisted this nefarious scheme and saved for his neighbors and friends their homes and the homes of their ancestors; but in so doing he made mortal enemies of the scoundrels he had frustrated, and in the years that followed he was so persistently persecuted by them that eventually he abandoned his home in Bejar and removed to Camargo, Méx.

Juan N. Seguin was senator from the Bejar District in the 3rd and 4th Congress of the Republic of Texas, serving in that capacity from September 25, 1837, to February 5, 1840. During this time an interpreter was employed to assist him in the Capitol. He was Mayor of San Antonio from January 9, 1841, to April 18, 1842, when he resigned.

Financially Seguin was a ruined man since the invasion of Santa Ana and their flight to Nacogdoches, furthermore, the country of the Brazos was unhealthier than that of Nacogdoches, and what might they not expect to suffer from disease in a new country, and without friends or means. His three most intimate friends Stephen F. Austin, Lorenzo de Zavala and Erastus (Deaf) Smith, had passed away. He sent his resignation to the Corporation of San Antonio, as Mayor of the city, stating to them, that, unable any longer to suffer the persecutions

of some ungrateful Americans, who strove to murder him, he had determined to free his family and friends from their continual misery on his account, and go and live peaceably in Mexico, seeking refuge among his enemies. That for this reason he resigned his office, with all the privileges and honors as a Texan. He left Bejar without any engagements towards Texas; his services paid by persecutions, exiled and deprived of his privileges as a Texas citizen. Though his spirit was broken, he lived to a ripe old age, and spent his declining years in retirement at his son's rancho near Camargo. He died in Nuevo Laredo, México, in 1890 and is buried there.

History Of Seguin Council No. 30

By Dan Ramirez



Up until the year 1931, the Latin-American people of Seguin knew little or nothing about the League of United Latin-Ameri-

can Citizens.

In the same year, in the month of August, a group of young men among whom, if I remember correctly, were a conspicuously aggressive little fellow by the name of Adolfo A. Garza, and none other than the present President of Council No. 2, of San Antonio, Johnny Solis, Tomas Garza, M. M. Machado and others. These young men drove to Seguin one afternoon in August and stopped at "La Estrella" barber shop to inquire about a gentleman named Teodoro Gongora, who was a member of Council No. 2, but had moved to Seguin in the early part of 1931. The purpose of the trip to Seguin was to scout around as to the possibility of establishing a Lulac Council in this city. So responsive was the Latin-American community to their proposition that a meeting was called for that night at the St. James Academy Auditorium. The late S. R. Garcia presided at the meeting and introduced the San Antonio visitors, who gave the audience most interesting talks on the aims and purposes of the League, and so enthusiastically was the Lulac spirit received that the organization of a Lulac Council became a paramount issue. S. R. Garcia was elected President by acclamation, Paul Suarez, Secretary, and Dan Ramirez, Treasurer.

The functions of this Council were conducted in perfect harmony until the death of our esteemed President, which occurred in 1933. At his passing, the Council, as well as the entire Latin-American community of this City, suffered the irreparable loss of a friend, a leader and a true servant of his people.

The Council remained dormant for a period of three years. In 1936, the tune of Lulac was again on the lips of some of the old members of the Council and at this time a progressive young man—I refer to Esteban Barrera, who had established his residence in Seguin, was invited to join the dormant Council and help revive it. He readily accepted the invitation and a large meeting was held in the W.O.W. Hall for the purpose of electing the new officers. Mr. Barrera was elected President, Gregorio Garcia, First Vice-President, A. B. Zapata, Secretary, and Dan Ramirez, Treasurer.

The Council enjoyed a successful administration under the direction of Mr. Barrera. Among the numerous activities that can be accounted for is the promotion and organization of a Boy Scout troop for Latin-American children under the sponsorship of the Juan Seguin Parent-Teachers Association. This is one achievement that the members feel justly proud of. Mr. Barrera's administration was short lived. In November, 1937, he was transferred to San Antonio, and it became necessary for him to resign as President of the Council. A farewell dinner was given in his honor in the Juan Seguin School. A special election took place on this occasion, and Dan Ramirez was elected temporary chairman to complete the unexpired term brought about by Mr. Barrera's resignation. At this time the future outlook of the Council was held as venturesome in the minds of a few who even fail to believe that there is a Creator of humanity and that they came into existence by accident.

But crepe hangers can be found in all parts of the globe. This attitude did not deter the determination of the real Lulackers to support the new administration to the limit, in order that the Council would continue to progress.

Particular mention is due the Secretary of the Council, Mr. Gonzales, who has shown and proven to be a true Lulac. Mr. Gonzales was appointed Secretary by Mr. Barrera during his tenure of office, and has served in that capacity most satisfactorily to the Council. Another young man who is due a lot of credit for the survival of the Council is P. C. Hernandez, who is the First Vice-President, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and President of the Lulac Recreational Club. Gregorio Garcia, son of the first President of the Council, is the present Treasurer. The members as a whole have used their best efforts in the furtherance of the Lulac Council.

In December, 1937, a poll tax campaign meeting was held in the District Court House, which was filled to capacity. A large delegation from Council No. 2 was present at this meeting. The meeting was a great success.

The activities of the Council have been confined principally to that of organizing our people, as organization and unity are a basic need for the solution of our educational, civic, political and economic problems.

In line with the social activities of the Council, many delightful picnics have taken place. At the installation of officers of the newly organized Council in Luling, for which Council No. 30 was instrumental,

an installation dinner was given which proved to be a very enjoyable affair.

Our cooperation with the Juan Seguin P. T. A. is not to be ignored. The school that bears the name of one of our Texas heroes is the first school in this district to have a moving and talking picture machine for the visual education of our Latin-American children. This has been made possible through the combined efforts of the P.T.A. and Council No. 30.

Another forthcoming event in which Council No. 30 will take an active part is the celebration of the Seguin Centennial. A Latin American Centennial Night sponsored by Lulac, will take place August 26th, 1938. Arrangements for a program are now in progress by the Seguin Council or committee, appointed by the President General at the special convention held in Laredo on February 20, 1938. Announcement will be made later.

The city of Seguin had its origin one hundred years ago. It is located 32 miles east of San Antonio and 17 miles east of Dandolph Field, the West Point of the air. Seguin is well known for its diversified resources, modern buildings, hospitable people, and the home of the Lutheran College.

As part of our contribution to the Seguin Centennial, we, the members of Council No. 30, most reverently and heartily dedicate this issue of LULAC NEWS to the memory of the Texas hero and patriot, Juan N. Seguin, after whom the city was named.

May your days here be long, and in the hereafter, your hours be many.

Laredo Junior Lulac Council

Perfecto Solis, President
Fernando Salinas, Secretary
Mrs. F. I. Montemayor,
Supervisor

The Laredo Junior Lulac Council held elections of officers for the following six months:

President, Perfecto Solis; Vice-President, Delia Davila; Secretary, Fernando Salinas; Asst. Secretary, Gloria E. Benavides; Treasurer, Oscar Alvarez; Asst. Treasurer, Francisco I. Montemayor Jr.; Chaplain, Raul Barrera; Guard, Arturo Gonzales. This Council has had two benefit parties to raise funds for their Council and have also had several social entertainments for its members.

In their Lulac work they are fast covering the Constitution of Lulac, and have studied and discussed part of the Constitution of the United States, as well as covered history of Texas and flag.

It is really encouraging to note among this group of youngsters the type of constructive work they have accomplished since they have been organized and no doubt but that they will prove a real asset to our organization, to say the least of the active work that is expected in the community in the future.

Let's see how many other senior Councils will organize Junior Councils in their communities before this administration is over. The Junior Lulac of today is the senior member of tomorrow and the good foundation and training that we give our Junior members will make a bigger and better Lulac of tomorrow.

EDITORIALS - - - -

LULAC NEWS

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Mrs. F. I. Montemayor

MANUEL F. GUZMAN

Son Muy Hombres (?)

Subsequent to the last Annual Convention there has been some talk about suppressing the Ladies Councils of our League or at least to relegate them to the category of auxiliaries. This agitation has been confined particularly to the southeastern and central parts of the State of Texas and in some instances it has been of a latent nature. What surprises us mostly is the attitude assumed by some of our General Officers and members. While some of them may not be in complete accord with the move, at least they countenance it. Others are non-committal and

remain "painfully" silent. Those who are inclined to favor the move base their contention on the pretext that the Ladies Councils of our League have been a source of trouble, friction and discontent. That out of the seventeen Ladies Councils that have been installed only about four are really active. That means that a little less than 25 per cent of the Ladies Councils are active. Assuming that their contention is correct, as to the activity of the Ladies councils, yet those in favor of the move seem to forget that most of the serious trouble, friction and discontent which has been experienced by our League, since its existence, can be easily traced to our Men Councils' activities. This assertion can be abundantly substantiated by our official records.

At the Laredo Special Convention on February 20th, last, sixteen Men's Councils were represented or a little better than 5 per cent. On the other hand four Ladies Councils were represented or approximately 25 per cent.

Using LULAC NEWS as a barometer and taking the League as a whole, we can safely state that out of nearly eighty Men's Councils that have been duly installed only about EIGHT of them are—in the full sense of the word—really active. That means that about 10 per cent of our Men's Councils are active. At this writing one half per cent of the Men's Councils have paid up their indebtedness to LULAC NEWS, while nearly

30 per cent of the Ladies Councils are in good standing and are taking care of their credit. Food for thought and for comparison. Some of these General Officers and members who think they are MUY HOMBRES (?) and who are the vain possessors of a superiority complex should look around and investigate their own councils and determine whether their own local councils are really active, instead of finding fault with councils other than their own. The majority of our Men's Councils get active just about Convention time. Once that is over, they forget about our aims and purposes and civic activities in their communities until Convention time rolls around again.

Some of this trouble and friction has not been caused by the individual councils, but the fault has been of our administrative officers. Take the El Paso Ladies Council No. 9, for instance. At one time it became disorganized and withdrew from the League because the correspondence which it addressed to the General Office was completely ignored. Not once, but two or three times. The correspondence addressed to the General Office contained requests for advice on certain matters pertaining to the council. Rather than create trouble and friction the council unanimously decided to withdraw from the League. What was the use of belonging to the League when they were being ignored completely?

The real cause of the apprehension among those who favor the move, is the aggressive attitude which some of our women members have adopted and shown in the conduct of our Lea-

gue's affairs. The contributing causes for this state of mind among our MUY HOMBRES (?) is the fear that our women will take a leading part in the evolution of our League; that our women might make a name for themselves in their activities; that our MUY HOMBRES (?) might be shouldered from their position as arbiters of our League; and the fact that some of our would-be leaders and members can not get over that Latin way of thinking that in civic affairs and administrative fields men are superior to women.

A statement was made to us, in writing, by one of our high officials which reflects the attitude assumed by our MUY HOMBRES (?). We cannot doubt this General Officer's sincerity, because the statement came to us unsolicited and it was made spontaneously: "I hope that President Longoria will get well soon. I understand he wanted to resign. Only being told of Vice-President Chavez's continued illness and his removal to Mayo Brothers Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, deterred him. There are those of us, who hate to be under a woman, and taking this into account, and the fact that his illness is no fault of his own, he decided to make one supreme effort to get well."

We do not contend that all women are specially gifted with administrative ability. But the same is true of the men. We did not hesitate to define our stand. It was with some difficulty that we refrained from answering our informant and General Officer in the following manner, although we were very much tempted to use a little stronger language: "I do not know who

are the ones, who hate to be under a woman, and I trust you do not class yourself in that category. My honest opinion of those who think in that line, is that they are cowardly and unfair, ignorant and narrow minded. Both, our Federal and Lulac Constitutions grant our women equal rights and representation. If a woman is qualified to fill a general office and some of our membership draw the line on her just because of her sex, then they are not true Lulackers and are not complying with that which is provided for in our Constitution. It is cowardly and unfair to have our women organize councils and contribute their share of the expense of administering the League, and then slap their face by barring them from becoming the ranking officer of our organization. It shows ignorance and narrow mindedness to think that a woman does not make a good administrative officer. It further shows that those who think along that line that their experience with women has been very limited. I have had the distinct pleasure of meeting and knowing a high type of women who are intellectually and morally far superior to some of our General Officers and who could step right in—should the occasion arise—and show some of our would-be leaders a thing or two about administration."

We are placing our membership on notice in this matter, in order to prevent any surprise legislation from being enacted at our next Convention. We are also willing to publish in our next issue any article by a General Officer or member of our League, in defense of the move

to change the present status of the Ladies Councils in any way or to suppress them completely, provided it will not be an anonymous contribution.

If and when our Federal and Lulac Constitutions are amended to read that only the males "may enjoy equal rights, the equal protection of the laws of the land and equal opportunities and privileges," we may then change our way of thinking. But in the meantime, we hold that those General Officers and members who are the exponents or who are in favor of suppressing our Ladies Councils or of denying them "equal rights, the equal protection of our laws and equal opportunities and privileges, SON MUY HOMBRES (?).

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Special Convention Minutes

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL CONVENTION HELD IN LARE- DO, TEXAS, FEB. 20, 1938.

On Sunday, February 20, 1938, at 11:03 o'clock, a. m., our President General, Mr. R. L. Longoria, called the Special Convention to order and declared it duly opened and ready to transact business.

Our Chaplain General, Mr. James Tafolla. Sr. then elevated the official prayer of the League, while all members solemnly stood.

The President General then asked the Secretary General, E. B. Duarte, to call the roll of the councils, to ascertain the number of councils present, and also to make known the delegates and alternates of the several councils.

The following councils announced present and also their delegates and alternates. The delegations from Cotulla and Baytown who arrived later were also included:

Men's Councils

Corpus Christi No. 1, Alonzo González, Andrés de Luna, and Leo N. Durán (alternate).

San Antonio, No. 2, Adolph A. Garza, James Tafolla Sr., and Jacob I. Rodríguez (alternate).

Brownsville No. 3, E. B. Duarte.

Laredo No. 12, John G. Villareal, John W. Hernández, and E. D. Salinas and Arnulfo Zamora (alternates).

Del Rio No. 18, E.E. Mireles, Antonio Morales, Jr.

Kingsville No. 24, J. L. Flores,

Fred Valdez.

Seguin No. 30, A. B. Zapata, Dan Ramírez.

Harlingen No. 32, Alfred Longoria

Albuquerque No. 34, B. C. Hernandez.

Cotulla No. 36, G. M. Perales, Mario Linares

Hondo No.37, C. U. Barrientes.

Raymondville No. 56, Larry Gómez, Carmen Garza.

Carrizo Springs No. 68, J. R. Gonzalez, L. L. Rangel; B. M. Silvas (alternate).

New Braunfels No. 70, Federico Luna, Jesús M. Treviño.

Baytown No. 73, Rudy Vara.

Pearsall No. 76, J. L. Valle

Ladies Councils

Harlingen No. 4, Louise Phelps, Estella Martinez

San Antonio No. 12. Mrs. Olive L. Martinez, Mrs. Santos Herrera, and Mrs. Patrick Burke (alternate).

Laredo No. 15, Mrs. F. I. Montemayor, Lucinda Coronado.

Albuquerque No. 17, Mrs. B. C. Hernández.

The President General then requested of the Acting Treasurer General, Miss Louise Phelps, as to the dues of the councils present, and she reported that every one of them were in good standing. The President General then reported that there were sixteen Men's Councils represented and four Ladies Councils.

President General then suggested that due to the fact that time was limited and the Minutes

of Annual Convention held in Houston and the Minutes of the Regional Convention held in Uvalde were too lengthy and voluminous, and that it would probably take the Secretary General About four or five hours to read them to dispense with the reading of said Minutes until the Annual Convention to be held in El Paso, Texas. Mr. Leo Durán of Corpus Christi, then made said suggestion in the form of a motion and seconded by James Tafolla, Sr., of San Antonio, put to a vote, and it carried unanimously.

The President General then outlined the purposes of this Special Convention, and the call thereof, which states as follows:

CALL FOR SPECIAL CONVENTION

To All Councils,
League of United Latin American Citizens.

Greetings:

By virtue of the authority in me vested by Article IV, Section 5, of the Constitution, I hereby call a Special Convention for one day only, to be held in Laredo, Texas, on Sunday, February 20, 1938, at 9:30 a. m. for the following purposes:

1. To re-submit an amended Resolution creating Junior Lulac Councils.

2. To reconsider Resolution No. 8 passed at the last Annual Convention at Houston, Texas, relative to merger of Men's Councils where there are two or more in any one city.

3. To provide ways and means for any organization of similar Aims and Purposes, to merge with and become part of the League of United Latin

American Citizens, if it wishes to do so.

4. To dispose of any other matter which the accredited delegates may deem proper and necessary for the good of the League.

It is earnestly urged and requested that each council send accredited delegates to this Special Convention.

Yours for Unity, Harmony and Progress.

(Signed) R. L. Longoria
President General

A motion was then made by Duran and seconded by Tafolla that resolutions introduced be read only once instead of three times as provided by the Constitution.

RESOLUTION

Introduced by the Delegation of the Harlingen Ladies' Council No. 4, of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Whereas, the first principle of the Aims and Purposes of the League of United Latin American Citizens is to develop the best purest and most perfect type of a true, loyal citizen of the United States of America, within the members of our organization and

Whereas, it is a fact that the teaching of the principles of our Organization to children between the ages of 8 and 18 years will result in developing splendid citizens and worthy candidates for membership in the adult councils of the League of United Latin American Citizens, and

Whereas, there is no provision in the Constitution of our League for the organization of boys and girls who are American Citizens

of Latin extraction;

....Therefore Be It Resolved, by the League of United Latin American Citizens, in Special Convention assembled, at Laredo, Texas, on this the 20th day of February, A. D. 1938;

1. That councils composed of boys and girls of Latin American extraction, who are between the ages of 8 and 18 years, be permitted to be organized and that Charters should be extended to said councils and that in order to differentiate between the councils, said councils should be designated as Junior Lulac Councils.

2. That Junior Councils shall be organized by the Supreme Councils or under its authority or direction. That the President General shall be authorized to extend to said Junior Lulac Councils charters upon the payment of a \$5.00 charter fee. Said charter fee to be paid into the General Fund of the League.

3. That the following form of charter be issued to the Junior Lulac Councils, to wit:

STATE OF

COUNTY OF

This certifies that there has been duly organized under the authority of the League of United Latin American Citizens, the Junior Lulac Council.....at, (State), and that by virtue of this charter said council and its members are entitled to all rights, privileges and immunities granted under the general Constitution and Resolutions of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Witness the name and official seal of the League of United Latin American Citizens, this.....

day of....., A. D., at, (State), the official headquarters of the League.

THE LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS
BY

President General.

Attest:

Secretary General.

Be It Further Resolved, that instead of these Junior Lulac Councils being numbered as the Senior Councils are, that they be known and recognized by a name. That each individual council upon its organization and installation, select the name of some present or past General Officer of the Supreme Council or some individual Lulac who has distinguished himself or herself in the League.

Be It Further Resolved, that all Junior Lulac Councils that are now in existence that have been organized under a former resolution, be and are hereby recognized and empowered in full force and effect and that their acts be authorized as constituent members of the League of United Latin American Citizens, and given full faith and credit. That Junior Lulac Councils now organized and which have paid the charter fee, be issued a new charter without additional expense, with their respective names.

Respectfully submitted, this the 20th day of February, A. D. 1938, by the undersigned Delegation.

(Signed) Louise Phelps
Delegate Harlingen Ladies
Council No. 4.

(Signed) Estela Martinez
Delegate Harlingen Ladies
Council No. 4.

Durán then made a motion in the form of an amendment to add another paragraph to said Resolution No. 1, providing all other resolutions that now exist in conflict with this resolution be hereby repealed. Motion was then seconded by Tafolla and it carried unanimously.

Tafolla then moved that Resolution No. 1 be adopted as amended; motion was seconded by Mrs. Santos Herrera of San Antonio. The Chair then put the resolution up for discussion. John G. Villarreal of Laredo, and Leo Durán then discussed said resolution and were against it, stating that numbers instead of names for the Junior Lulac Councils should be given to them. Miss Louise Phelps of Harlingen, whose council had introduced the resolution, discussed the resolution in its favor.

Tafolla then moved the adoption of said Resolution No. 1 be put to a vote, Herrera seconded, and the adoption of Resolution No. 1, as amended, carried with a substantial majority.

The Chair then entertained a motion to recess. Motion was made by Herrera and seconded by Olive L. Martínez of San Antonio to recess for the banquet. The President General then suggested the meeting would continue right after the banquet, and instructed all delegates and alternates to be back on the convention floor at 2:30 p. m.

Immediately after the banquet, the President General reopened the business of the Special Convention at 3:45 p. m.

The Secretary General read the following telegrams of congratulations.

R. L. Longoria,
President General, Lulac.

Congratulations special convention. Sorry we cannot send delegates.

Uvalde Council.

League of United Latin American Citizens in Convention Assembled, Hamilton Hotel, Laredo, Texas.

Best wishes for a successful convention in Laredo. El Paso Councils numbers eight and nine extend most hearty invitation to all officers and delegates attending Laredo special convention and their families to attend tenth annual convention of our League at El Paso on June fourth and fifth next.

J. C. Machuca, Chairman,
William Flores, Secretary,
Gen. Convention Committee.

Hon. Ramón L. Longoria,
President General, League of United Latin American Citizens, Hamilton Hotel.

My sincerest wishes for a successful Convention Stop May unanimously agreeable achievement be had of the purposes the meeting Stop Best personal regards.

Judge Bascom Cox

Resolution No. 2 was then read by the Secretary General upon request of the President General. Durán moved that it be adopted as read and Olive L. Martínez seconded it. Resolution No. 2 was adopted unanimously. The text of Resolution No. 2 reads as follows:

RESOLUTION

Introduced by the Delegations of the Harlingen Ladies Council No. 4 and the Harlingen

Men's Council No. 32, of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Whereas, the foreword in our Constitution is phrased and expressed in very beautiful words and ideals of which we should all be justly proud, and

Whereas, in the last paragraph of said foreword, there exists an admission that we are a "Backward race", and

Whereas, our race of which we are justly proud, has demonstrated in Arts, Sciences and the Professions, that we are not a "backward race", but a race that has been capable of taking its place and has been recognized among the foremost races of today:

Therefore Be It Resolved, by the League of United Latin American Citizens, in Special Convention assembled at Laredo, Texas, on this the 20th day of February, A. D. 1938;

1. That the words "Backward race" be stricken from our foreword and that same be not used in any future printing of our Constitution.

2. That henceforth the last paragraph of our foreword read as follows:

"We have been roused from our slumbers, and may we never sink into repose until we have conveyed a clear and undisputed inheritance to posterity, to the end that our race, in this age of civilization may tread hand in hand in all the various walks of life amongst the enlightened races of today."

(Signed) Louise Phelps,
Delegate Harlingen Ladies Council No. 4.

(Signed) Estela Martínez
Delegate Harlingen Ladies Council No. 4

(Signed) Alfred Longoria,
Delegate Men's Council No. 32,
Harlingen.

The Secretary General then read Resolution No. 3 as follows:

Whereas, the Honorable City Council of the City of Corpus Christi, acting by and through its Honorable Mayor A. C. McCaughan has manifested to the public that the Honorable governing body is in the process of constructing a municipal park in the City of Corpus Christi, and that when completed, the said Municipal Park will be dedicated to and named after the late Ben Garza; the First President of the League of United Latin American Citizens:

Therefore, be it resolved that the League of United Latin American Citizens in special convention assembled in the City of Laredo, on this 20th day of February, A. D. 1938, do hereby express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Honorable City Council of the City of Corpus Christi, for its benevolent act and deed in dedicating and naming the said Municipal Park after the first president of our League; and,

Whereas, the said City Council of Corpus Christi has informed the public that the said park will be completed and ready for dedication during the month of April, 1938, and that it is the sincere wish of the said Honorable Council that the Latin American Citizens turn out in a body to the said dedication; therefore, be it resolved that the League of United Latin American Citizens in special convention assembled in the City of Laredo on this the 20th day of

February, 1938, go on record as endorsing the good-will of the City of Corpus Christi, and that we join them in the dedication by urging the Latin American people to turn out in a body and that as many of the General officials of the League as can possibly be present make it a point to be present at said dedication; and,

Be it further resolved that the Secretary General of the League be instructed to communicate with the City Council of the City of Corpus Christi, and supply that Honorable body with a copy of this resolution, and that this special convention further go on record as recommending to the national convention which will meet in the City of El Paso on or about the 4th day of June, 1938, that that Honorable convention make necessary appropriations and appoint a committee to purchase or erect or as the case may be to do one and all things necessary toward building or placing a monument of our late first President General in the above mentioned municipal park, in the City of Corpus Christi, Tex.

Respectfully submitted by Councils No. 2 and 30 to the League of United Latin American Citizens in special convention assembled in the City of Laredo, Texas, this the 20th day of February, A. D. 1938.

(Signed) Jacob I. Rodríguez.

(Signed) Dan Ramírez.

Delegates Council No. 2 and 30.

Mrs. Santos Herrera then moved that it be adopted as read and Adolph Garza of San Antonio seconded it. Resolution No. 3 was then put up for discussion. Mr. Andrés de Luna of Corpus Christi and Mr. Tafolla

talked against and Mr. Durán talked in its favor. Another motion after discussion was made by Tafolla to table said Resolution No. 3 and it was seconded by Mrs. Santos Herrera. The motion to table Resolution No. 3 carried.

Resolution No. 4 was then read as follows:

Whereas, we are now convinced that the Resolution passed at our Annual Convention held in Houston, Texas, in June, 1937, to the effect that there should not be more than one council in any one city, was unfair and unwise, and the same has proven very destructive since we have lost some of the most active and hardest working members of our organization;

Therefore, be it Resolved by the League of United Latin American Citizens, in Special Convention assembled in the City of Laredo, Texas, on the 20th day of February, 1938:

1. That the said Resolution is hereby repealed.

2. That we exceedingly regret having adopted said Resolution.

3. That we need and we miss the members of Council No. 16 as well as those of the other councils that have left our League because of the adoption of said Resolution, and we hereby invite them to rejoin our League with the same status and under the same conditions as before the passage of said Resolution.

4. That we hereby recognize said Councils, as well as all other Councils by them organized and installed since the passage of said Resolution, as full-fledged

ed, constituent members of our organization.

5. That the Secretary General be, and he is hereby instructed, to send a certified copy of this Resolution to each and every Council of our League.

(Signed) Federico Luna,

(Signed) Jesús M. Treviño,
Delegates, New Braunfels Council, No. 70.

(Signed) E. D. Salinas,

(Signed) Juan G. Villarreal,
Lulac Council No. 12.

Mr. Villarreal then requested to have the names of the Councils who had requested this Special Convention. The names were given as Council No. 70 of New Braunfels and No. 30 of Seguin.

Upon investigation it was learned that Resolution No. 4 had only been signed by the delegates of only one Council, New Braunfels Council No. 70. It was learned that the delegates from Seguin Council who had favored the Resolution and were still in favor of it refused to sign it. Mr. Ezequiel D. Salinas, Laredo, then rose and stated that the Laredo delegation was willing to sign the resolution in order to bring it before the Convention and not because they favored its adoption. He requested the President General to have that statement made a part of these Minutes. The delegates from Laredo then signed the Resolution along with the delegation from New Braunfels.

Durán then made a motion to table Resolution No. 4 and was seconded by Antonio Morales, Jr. of Del Rio. Discussion then followed and motion to table said Resolution was put to a vote and did not carry.

Durán then made a motion to reject Resolution No. 4 and it

was promptly seconded by Mrs. Santos Herrera.

Discussions and debates on Resolution No. 4 then followed. For the affirmative side the President General allowed twenty minutes of debate, granting the same time for the negative side. Durán, Corpus Christi, Taffolla, San Antonio, and Morales of Del Rio, represented the affirmative. Mrs. Montemayor of Laredo, Fred Valdez of Kingsville and Jesús Treviño, of New Braunfels, were for the negative. Salinas then requested five minutes to discuss the merits and demerits of said Resolution and for the Good of the League.

A motion was then made by Mrs. Santos Herrera and seconded by Mr. John Villarreal that all delegates present were entitled to vote on said Resolution No. 4. The motion carried unanimously.

Due to the fact that one of the delegates from the New Braunfels Council had been removed from the Convention floor for being in an intoxicated condition, a motion was made by Durán that the vote of the delegate left on the floor from New Braunfels be counted as two votes. Motion was seconded by E. E. Mireles of Del Rio, and it carried unanimously.

The President General then ordered a vote to be taken on the motion before the convention for the rejection of Resolution No. 4. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 24 to 7.

Mr. Adolfo A. Garza of San Antonio, requested some information about the Registration Fee to this and all other conventions. The Chair then informed Mr. Garza that it was an established precedent and was

mainly for the purpose of defraying the numerous expenses involved with a convention.

A motion was then made by Mr. Tafolla and seconded by Mrs. Santos Herrera that a letter of condolence be sent to Mr. John Olive and family, in care of James Tafolla, Sr., Aztec Building, San Antonio, Texas, upon the death of his beloved wife, Mrs. John Olive, who was a member of the San Antonio Ladies Council No. 12. The President General then ordered a thirty second pause in honor of her memory.

The President General then entertained a motion in regards to reimbursement of expenses to Mr. Rex D. Hopper on his trip that he made to the Annual Convention held in Houston last June. Mr. Tafolla made the motion to reimburse Mr. Hopper and investigate the nature of the expenses that had been previously paid to Mr. Felix de la Cerda of Houston Council by the Supreme Council on this item. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Herrera and carried unanimously. Upon recommendation of the President General the correspondence transacted in this matter was made a part of these minutes.

A motion was made by Mr. Tafolla and seconded by Olive L. Martínez that Dr. Jacobs of Houston be formally notified that he is an honorary member of this organization, which motion carried unanimously.

Mr. C. U. Barrientes of Hondo then brought the matter of school troubles in his vicinity before the convention. Said matter, on recommendation of the President General, was referred

to the Educational Committee of the League.

Mrs. Ray Elliott, Director of Mothers of America spoke briefly on the campaign that her organization is waging to prevent traffic accidents. A motion was made and seconded that the President General instruct all delegates present to take one of the blanks that Mrs. Elliott, had with her, fill it out properly and then return to Mrs. Elliott, which motion carried unanimously.

Brother John H. López from Washington, D. C., made a splendid talk on the good work of the League and congratulated individual members and everybody in general for the way in which the convention had been conducted.

Daniel Ramírez of Seguin extended invitation to attend the anniversary of Seguin's founding. Upon a motion made by Ramírez of Seguin and seconded by Tafolla and unanimously carried the President General appointed the following Committee to work with the Seguin Council to help celebrate LULAC day during the celebration at Seguin:

Mauro Machado, Chairman,
James Tafolla, Sr.
A. A. Garza, Jr.

The Seguin Council then requested that they be permitted to sponsor the next issue of Lulac News, and a recommendation was made in the form of a motion to have the next issue of LULAC NEWS dedicated to Juan N. Seguin, one of Texas Independence Heroes.

Gregorio Salinas of San Antonio made a talk of appreciation and thanks.

F. Flores, also of San Antonio, made a talk thanking the President General and all the delegates for the courtesies extended to him and party.

The President General then made a wonderful address of appreciation and gratitude for all the courtesies bestowed upon him and thanked the Laredo Men's Council for the splendid arrangement of program and business session.

A motion was then made by S. González of the Del Rio Council, and seconded by Miss Louise Phelps, to adjourn, which motion carried unanimously. The President General then carried out the wishes of the assembly and considered the business for the Special Convention terminated.

E. B. Duarte, Secretary General.

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;

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

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

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.

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Topics for the Lulacs

By C. U. Barrientes

The special convention held in Laredo, Texas, on February 20th, 1938, at the Hamilton Hotel Dining Room and at the Hotel Convention Hall, as I saw it, was a great success for the League and for the Laredo Councils.

The most important matter that occupied the entire day and the minds of two of our Lulac lawyers was the resolution passed on at the General Convention in June 1937, which all us Lulackers know about by this time. Our President General, in spite of ill health, had his hands full and had a little trouble in subduing our delegates who occupied the floor most of the time, in spite of his rules. The writer had a very important matter to talk about at this convention, but was only allowed a limited time to discuss his problem. This problem concerns our schools; which we have been trying to remedy for more than three years.

Council No. 2 has been giving Council No. 37 all the moral aid needed, but not enough yet, to make the local School Board furnish our children with better school facilities, to which they are entitled under our Constitution, and as all Lulackers understand, our aims and purposes of the League, this Council is trying to fulfill. One of this aims and purposes is improved school facilities. Council No. 37 has only twelve active members, and as we have not been able to get what we are entitled to in our protests to the School Board, this matter will have to go to our courts where we expect to

find redress.

It is in the legal action to be taken, where all good Lulackers are going to be needed to help by paying, or helping to pay for our attorney whom we have retained to represent our Council. The State Board has not been able to help us in our case with the local School Board. All they have done is make promises, and more promises, and I, as President of Council No. 37, and in the name of all our members, am asking for each Council to help us with only Five (\$5.00) Dollars to defray the expenses. This Five (\$5.00) Dollars should be sent to our President General or Treasurer General for this purpose, or in other words, for the Hondo Lulac Council School Case, to help pay the services of our attorney. Of course, this is not an obligation, but we are asking that every one that can to aid us in this matter, as our membership is small and the fight a big one. Please bear in mind those logical words: "One for all and all for one."

Let us hear from you on this matter!

Haga que sus pesos cuenten. Ahorre con seguridad.

Compre en

LA ORIENTAL

Abarrotes y Carnicería

A. MARTINEZ E HIJO

Tel. Belmont 30143

Sur Pecos

San Antonio, Texas

Report of Committee on Poll Tax Campaign

This Committee, having discharged the duties connected with its appointment to take charge of the "Pay Your Poll Tax Campaign" respectfully submits the following report:

Immediately after its appointment, this committee contacted several members of the Council, and received pledges from these members to contribute the sum of \$40.00, which pledges have all been received and accounted for.

Your Committee then contacted the Chairman of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Committee on the "Poll Tax Campaign" and agreed with said Chairman to work along with their Committee in carrying on the campaign on the payment of poll taxes, and you no doubt are aware, the San Antonio newspapers announced the fact that the Lulac organization would cooperate with the Junior Chamber in its work.

Thereafter, your Committee called upon Mr. Joe Hyman, Manager of the Bell Furniture Company and requested that he agree to donate eight five-minute programs, to be broadcast over Radio Station K. M. A. C. each Thursday during the months of December 1937 and January 1938. To this request Mr. Hyman readily agreed, and the full eight programs were carried out and presented under the able direction of our worthy brother, Mr. Phillip Jaime Montalbo, who introduced the speakers over said program.

We next contacted Mr. Joe Dávila, owner of the Dávila Glass Works, and operator of

the "Hora Anáhuac", a daily radio program broadcast over station K. A. B. C. by remote control from the studio located at the Dávila Glass Works on Dolorosa St. in San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. Dávila, very graciously agreed to donate eight five-minute radio programs if we would buy and pay for eight more for the sum of \$40.00, making a total of 16 programs to be broadcast two a week during the Month of December, 1937, and January, 1938, on Mondays and Thursday of each week, plus a daily spot-announcement of fifty words each during the months aforesaid, excepting Sundays on which days the Hora Anáhuac is not presented.

To this agreement the Committee agreed and such program was carried out under the direction of Brothers M. C. González and Jacob I. Rodríguez, who alternated in presenting the speakers.

As speakers over both stations, the following appeared: Mrs. Santos Sáenz Herrera of Ladies Council No. 12, and Messrs. Phillip J. Montalbo, M. C. González, Gus García, Paul Jones, Jacob I. Rodríguez, James Tafolla, Jr., Isidoro Flores, Jr., Henry Castillo, D. A. Fraser, E. R. Lozano, A. A. Garza, Charles Ramírez and Fred O. Domínguez now a member of the El Paso Council No. 8.

The campaign was closed with a mass meeting held at the Sidney Lanier High School Auditorium on January 30th, 1938, where very interesting speeches were made by Messrs. James Ta-

folla, Sr., Phillip J. Montalbo, C. Campa and M. C. González. This meeting was presided by our Brother, F. L. Tafolla, Vice-principal of the Sidney Lanier High School. Mr. R. L. Brewer, Principal of said school provided some very interesting entertainment offered by students of the school.

In all, this Committee is happy to report, twenty four programs of five minutes each, plus a daily announcement of fifty words were broadcasted during the aforementioned months, urging the Latin American population of this city to pay their poll tax.

According to a report from our Brother, E. S. O'Mara, Chief of the Tax Collector's Department, the result was very satisfactory, and he believed that a record would be established in the number of poll taxes that were paid, especially by the Latin Americans.

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to all members who participated and cooperated in carrying this campaign to a successful conclusion.

Respectfully submitted,

Manuel C. Maese, Chairman.

Charles A. Ramirez, Co-Chairman.

San Antonio Men's Council No. 2

UNION LEADERS

By Paul Maureaux

The Pecan Shellers are now striving to unionize, so that their occupation will earn for them a living wage. C.I.O. leaders are directing them, and C.I.O. organizers will derive a large revenue monthly from the dues and initiation fees that the organization demands.

There is no doubt in the writers' mind that the pecan shellers need organization, and let us hope they will stand together, and compel their employers to pay them a living wage. For the past century the Mexican people have been underpaid for their labors.

Every line of labor pays a lower wage scale in San Antonio.

It is imperative that the standard of living for all be improved, therefore all broadminded citizens hope that the pecan shellers will succeed in securing their just demands.

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Around the Lulac Shield

DEL RIO COUNCIL NO. 18

The new officers for 1938 of the Del Rio Council No. 18, are as follows: Prof. Gilbert Cerda, President; Ed. LeRoy, Vice President; Miguel López, Secretary; Leandro Jiménez, Treasurer; Jesús Padilla, Chaplain; Harvey Valdéz, Guide; Cándido Vara, Guard. Board of Directors are, Pilar Garza, E. I. Calderón and R. H. Gutiérrez.

LAREDO MEN'S COUNCIL NO. 12

L. P. Botello, manager of the Roark Insurance Agency, was elected president of the Laredo Men's Council No. 12, recently. The other officers elected were: John W. Hernández, of the internal revenue department, first vice-president; Irineo Ramos, of the City Drug Company, second vice-president; Porfirio Flores, of the Sheriff's department, secretary; Ricardo Pérez, of the Laredo Chamber of Commerce, treasurer; Reyes Ortiz, of the Laredo post office, chaplain; and Juvenal Gutiérrez, guard. The new board of directors will be composed of members to be selected later.

LULING COUNCIL NO. 80

Juan Mendoza Jr. President
Crescencio Rétiz, Secretary.

On the 13th of March, 1938, the Luling Men's Council No. 80, was duly installed under the able direction of Hon. Mauro M. Machado, Organizer General with 48 charter members.

After the official prayer was

offered by Chaplain General James Tafolla, Sr., the benediction was given by Rev. Leo Bujnowski, Catholic Priest of the Luling Parish.

The following officers were then installed for the newly organized council: Juan Mendoza, president; Luz Rodríguez, Jr., vice president; Crescencio Rétiz, Secretary; Jesús C. Treviño, Treasurer; Valentín González, Chaplain; Ramón Moreno, Guard; and Ruperto Ayala, Guide.

The sponsors for the Luling Council were Lulackers Dan Ramírez, president of Seguin Council No. 30, and J. A. Tamayo, president of Lockhart Council No. 38.

LULAC NEWS wishes the newly installed council all kinds of success.

SAN ANTONIO LADIES COUNCIL NO. 12

From the Ladies Lulac Council No. 12. At their last meeting this council initiated 10 new members making a total of 60 members for the council. Initiation night is one of the most interesting meeting night held by the ladies council jointly with men's council No. 2.

Following the ceremonies for both men and women the members and visitors enjoyed refreshments served by the different committees of ladies.

Mrs. S. S. Herrera and Mrs. Olive L. Martínez were elected delegates to the Conference of District No. 5. A large number of the members attended. This

proved to be a very interesting conference. The following ladies served on the committees: Mrs. Martin Allen, Mrs. Rebecca Bononcini, Mrs. Olivia L. Martinez, Mrs. Henry Cañamar and Mrs. S. S. Herrera. After the business session the delegates and members enjoyed a luncheon.

The Ladies Council is taking an active part in the celebration of "La Noche de Fiesta" to be given during Fiesta week here. There will be a parade sponsored by Latin American Clubs. Everything will be typical of México. Mrs. Rebecca Bononcini will be in charge of the float. This will represent a love scene in México. Mrs. Charles A. Ramírez will be in charge of the "paseo" around the plaza. All members will take part dressed in typical Mexican costumes. This promises to be one of the outstanding events of the celebration.

**PARKVIEW, NEW MEXICO,
COUNCIL NO. 79**

Arcenio S. Martínez, President
Tomás Vialpando, Secretary

One of the newly organized councils of our League was duly installed just recently by State Organizer, Filemón T. Martínez, at Parkview, New Mexico, with 16 charter members.

The following officers and members were duly installed and now compose the roster of Council No. 79: Arcenio S. Martínez, president; Adolfo Valdez, vice-president; Tomás Vialpando, secretary; Pedro G. Gómez, Chaplain, Manuel G. Martínez, sergeant at arms; and members, Belarmino Valdez, B. Ernesto Martínez, Medardo Abeyta, Abel

Gallegos Jr., José L. Herrera, Federico Delgado, Atanacio Durán, Pedro Valdez, Román Salazar, Marcos Trujillo, and Miguel Ribero.

Parkview, New Mexico, is situated close to the Colorado line. It has been also announced that within a short period of time and with the able assistance of Mr. Joe E. Romero of Las Vegas, New Mexico, State Organizer Martínez will have organized a Lulac council in the Northern New Mexico city.

LULAC NEWS welcomes the newly installed Council No. 79, and wishes it the best of success.

Sonny Boy: "Mother, why did you marry father?"

Mother: "So you've begun to wonder too, have you?"

La Gloria

Tome aquí su cerveza
favorita.

Pine and Camp Streets

Seguin, Texas

Jose Antonio Navarro

By Willie Mae Weinert

The name of Navarro was given to a rural high school in Guadalupe County. This school is a few miles from the old home place of the Navaros.

There were two of these brothers who during the Texas Revolution had their homes on Geronimo Creek four miles north of the present City of Seguin.

José Antonio Navarro was the land commissioner for the Bexar District.

All the early deeds in Guadalupe County bear the signature of José Antonio Navarro. He was one of the three signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence who were of Mexican parentage. His brother Luciano Navarro lived two miles further up Geronimo Creek. It was his daughter, Angela, who married Col. William G. Cooke whose history will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Lulac News. Mr. Pleamon Sowell a writer of early historical articles in The Seguin Enterprise, has left us a picture of the perfect patriot and gentleman in his remembrances of José Antonio Navarro.

Quote, "Ewing Spring is on the Geronimo Creek about four miles above Seguin and a short distance beyond the pleasant and attractive home of our old friend Rudolph Tschoepe. The writer remembers when he first stood beside the bubbling fountain, this gem of the bosom of nature, when all the world was lovely to him, and the bloom of health and innocent childhood was yet upon his cheek.

"Margarita Chirino was grant-

ed this land in 1828 and conveyed it to José Antonio in 1834.

"Navarro sold one-half of the land to his brother Luciano Navarro, and in 1853 he sold the remainder to Alexander Ewing of Madison County, Alabama.

"Don José Navarro was a distinguished Texas Patriot of Mexican parentage whose heart beat in accord with the patriots of Texas to whom he was a true friend during the revolution.

"He was a member of the Santa Fe Expedition and served in the First and Second Legislature of Texas after Texas was annexed by the United States. He was captured by General Woll at San Antonio in 1842 and spent two years in prison (Perote), in México. He was offered his liberty and a commission in the Mexican Army but he declined the offer. An aged man of distinction told me he visited Navarro in (Perote). There in a dungeon deep under the Castle of Perote on a bed of straw chained to the wall, his snow white hair gleaming in the darkness lay José Antonio Navarro. In the course of time he was liberated and in 1870 he died in the City of his birth, San Antonio de Bexar.

"This place where the old hero lived on the San Geronimo Creek is now and has been for many years the home of Mr. Rudolph Tschoepe, himself a Texas pioneer."

Ewing Springs the home of Luciano Navarro is now owned by William Timmerman. The spring near the home of José Antonio Navarro was Swift's

Spring and was a favorite camping place for travelers who crossed the unmarked prairies north of Seguin before he days of the Texas Revolution. In De Córdova's Book he tells of great Fandango held at the homes of Navarros, Flores and Seguins.

A few miles west of the Navarro homes on the bank of the Guadalupe River was the home of Vicente De Córdova. This home was called "Wanderer's Retreat." In the early days Córdova welcomed many German immigrants to "Wanderer's Retreat." In the early fifties he sold the place to ten of these German immigrants and they then called it "Bachelors Hall." It was a stage coach stop as well as the home of ten bachelors. These men in after years named their school house for Córdova. The Córdova School is five miles distant from the Navarro High School.

The history of Mexican settlers in Seguin and particularly in Guadalupe County is written in the names of places.

The name of Seguin is the name of a family of early settlers from the Canary Islands who settled in San Antonio. Regardless of whether the name of the City of Seguin is in honor of Juan N. Seguin or Erasmo, his father, either name is one to look upon with pride, for Erasmo the elder Seguin, was the man who befriended Stephen F. Austin when he reached San Antonio and was refused a permit to settle Colonies in Texas. It was Erasmo's plea that secured this permit. Juan N. Seguin in giving a reason why the City was named Seguin. In the Northern Standard of February 25,

1887, page 4: "He accounts for the naming of the City Seguin for him from the fact that he caused the first Post Office to be established there. The place had been called Nogales before." If he had wished to boast of his patriotic service to the State of Texas he might as well have done so and this one fact shown him to have been a man of unassuming character as well as a lover of freedom.

In 1936 the State of Texas erected a marker over the grave of José Antonio Navarro in the cemetery at San Antonio and the Navarro School in San Antonio conducted a dedication exercise in honor of this great Texas patriot of Mexican decent who belong to Guadalupe County as well as to Bexar County.

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Desea Ud. una póliza con los Leñadores del Mundo?

Vea a

TOMAS GONZALES,
Sec. Fin.

436 Goodrich St.
Seguin, Texas

The Centennial of the City of Seguin

This year, 1938, the beautiful and progressive city of Seguin, east of San Antonio on the Guadalupe River is celebrating her hundredth birthday. This event of interest to all Texans should be particularly interesting to those of Mexican ancestry for the name "Seguin" recalls the labors and heroism of one of the most distinguished soldiers and statesmen of the Texas War of Independence. Juan Nepomuceno Seguin was a conspicuous example of the loyalty of the native Texans to the cause of liberty; in his name, there is borne to the attention of the student of Texas history the fact that the majority of the Texans of Mexican ancestry were in entire and wholehearted sympathy with the aspirations of the new settlers from the United States. Juan Seguin, like his father Erasmo, was as true a Texan as any who fought at the Alamo, Goliad or San Jacinto, and though his subsequent career has been marred by a rash and impulsive act, the result of a natural reaction to the injustice he suffered at the hands of some inconsiderate persons, nevertheless the services of Seguin to the Texas cause remain the most brilliant chapter in his eventful life.

The naming of the city "Seguin" is recalled by one of the founders in a letter written some years ago by Captain John R. King. When the town was established on Sept. 22, 1833, it was given the name of Walnut Springs, after the locality which was chosen for its site. On the

25 of Feb. 1839 the name was changed to Seguin and we quote from the aforementioned letter of Captain King: "The stockholders became dissatisfied with the name of Walnut Springs and wished to adopt a shorter one. At this meeting the subject came up, and James Campbell moved that the name of Walnut Springs be dropped or stricken out, which was unanimously carried. The question then was as to what name to fill the blank. The Roberts were in favor of Tuscaloosa. Before any action was taken, Campbell tapped me on the shoulder. We retired, and when out of the house, the question of a name was discussed. I proposed the name of Seguin which was seconded by Campbell, with some remarks as to the service rendered by Colonel Juan N. Seguin. Vote was then taken, and almost unanimously in favor of Seguin, to fill the blank made by the dropping of the name of Walnut Springs." In the Minutes of the meeting it is recorded that the name Seguin won out by a vote of 18 to 7. It may be noted here that many of the founders of Seguin were veterans of the Texas War of Independence, some of them had fought with Juan N. Seguin at San Jacinto and it is particularly noteworthy that the "Services" of Seguin to the Republic of Texas were of so conspicuous a nature that these pioneers desired to honor and perpetuate his memory in the name of the new town on the Guadalupe.

The author of this article has made an extensive search into

the history of this city and has found it a most interesting subject. A brief summary has been prepared for publication during this Centennial year and a larger work is presently under consideration which is hoped will be completed within the next year. The people of Seguin have taken active part in so many state and national affairs. The City went through the terrors of Indian raids during its early years. Many of its men became members of the Texas Rangers during that period and saw fierce fighting at many frontier points. After the Indian troubles had subsided its citizens turned to the manifold pursuits of peaceful living and made the city a well known commercial and cultural center during the days preceeding the Civil War. During that epochal struggle the flower of her youth fought on the bloody battlefields of Virginia and many of them gave their lives to the "Lost Cause." Quickly recovering from the direful effect of defeat and the evils of the Reconstruction period, the City of Seguin progressed with the coming of the railroad and the population of both the City and the County was swelled by the arrival of large groups of German immigrants. These thrifty and industrious people have materially aided the development of this community and have given leaders of vision and ability who have made their mark not only within the confines of this city, but also in State and National affairs. The city of Seguin and Guadalupe County has a large Mexican population and who are a hard-working and law-abiding

race, and many are descendants of families who have lived here for several generations. In the Seguin Centennial, because of the association that the name recalls they have been invited to take an active and conspicuous part. The name of Seguin should be a symbol to embody the aspirations which the Texas people of Mexican ancestry have in common with those of other national origins and with it may be attained a better feeling and understanding of the problems that confront the Mexican people who are American citizens and who are also proud of the name of Texas.

Written by Rev. L. J. FitzSimon, Pastor of St. James' Catholic Church and President of the Seguin Centennial Association.

Fo'd Defends Fo'd

Lawyer: Well, Rastus, so you want me to defend you? Have you any money?

Rastus: No, suh, I hain't got no money, but I got a 1922 model Fo'd cah.

Lawyer: Well, can you raise some money on that? Let's see just what did they accuse you of stealing?

Rastus: A 1922 Fo'd cah.

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William G. Cook

By Willie Mae Weinert

Seguin has known too little of her honored sons until 1936 when an intensive campaign was begun by Texas to locate and mark the graves of those who served her in the days of the Texas revolution.

A leader of this movement was Hon. L. W. Kemp of Houston. In the spring of 1936 an appeal from Mr. Kemp appeared in the Seguin Enterprise, and because of this appeal, some of us were inspired to ask each other, "Where is an old Texas soldier buried?" All of us said there is an old one in Riverside Cemetery but we don't know what it says on the marker for it is in Spanish.

The marker on the old grave had a Spanish inscription and an English translation:

"Here Lie the Remains of Col. W. G. Cooke one of the Brave Soldiers of Texas who died on the 24th of December 1847."

"Yacen aquí los restos del Col. W. G. Cooke uno de los valerosos soldados de Texas quien murió el 24 de Diciembre de 1847."

The remains of Col. Cooke were moved by the Commission of Control of the State Centennial from the Riverside Cemetery in Seguin to the State Cemetery in Austin and re-interred with military honors because he was the first adjutant General of the Republic of Texas at the time of his death in 1847. He was also the last Secretary of War and Marines for the Republic of Texas; holding that office when Texas was admitted to the United States.

Col. William G. Cooke (as come to Texas and aid in the

mentioned in an article concerning José Antonio Navarro) married Miss Angela Navarro, a niece of José Antonio Navarro, a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. The homes of Luciano and José Antonio Navarro were only a few miles apart and about four miles north of the present City of Seguin.

It was at the home place of Luciano Navarro father of Angela that Col. Cooke died on that Christmas eve of 1847, and from that home his body was brought into Seguin and buried at Riverside Cemetery.

Col. Cooke and Angela Navarro were married in 1844. There was one son born to Col. Cooke and his wife Angela. His name was William N. Cooke, born May 24, 1845 and died April 18, 1934, and his son saw service as a Texas ranger and peace officer on the border patrol for many a year. He is buried in Mission Bural Park, San Antonio. William N. Cooke had five sons and two daughters. One of these five sons, Riley J. Cooke is employed in the Post Office in San Antonio, Texas.

The official record of Col. William G. Cooke is one of which his descendants may well be proud.

He was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on March 26, 1808. He later moved to New Orleans where he was engaged in business.

In the year 1835 certain patriotic citizens of New Orleans raised funds with which to equip two companies of volunteers to

threatened revolution. These two companies were, the New Orleans Greys. Some of these men aided the Texans at the storming of Bexar in December 1835; some died with Travis at the Alamo; others perished with Fannin at Goliad and others lived to help General Houston win independence for Texas at San Jacinto.

One of these companies of New Orleans Greys arrived by boat at Velasco. Robert L. Morris was elected Captain and William G. Cooke Lieutenant at the Storming of Bexar, Captain Morris was made a major, and Cooke became Captain.

Captain Cooke remained in the army and at San Jacinto was on the staff of General Sam Houston as assistant inspector general, with the rank of major.

His military service record is

No. 5573. He later was quartermaster general and then inspector general of the army of the Republic of Texas.

In 1840 Major Cooke participated in the Council House Fight with the Indians in San Antonio. He was a member of the Santa Fe Expedition in 1841 as one of the Commissioners. He was captured and taken to Mexico City as a prisoner, but was released in 1842. He was wounded while assisting in expelling Adrian Woll from San Antonio in September 1842.

Truly his services were many for the Republic and State that he helped to make.

Deservedly does he rest in the State Cemetery with other men who have given much to the state, but few who have given more.

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Cesario Carmona,
Alejandro de la Garza,
Pedro Herrera,
Tomás Maldonado,
Népomuceno Navarro,
Eduardo Ramírez,
Lucio Enríques,
José María Arocha,
Simón Arreola,
Manuel Bueno,
Gabriel Casillas,
Antonio Courbier,
Matías Courbier,
José María Ximénez,
José María Mancha,
Jacinto Peña,
Manuel Tarín,
Manuel María Flores.

He "Keeps" the Change Doctor (inquiring after a boy who had swallowed a half dollar): How is the boy today? Nurse: No change yet.

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DEDICATORIA A LAS LATINO AMERICANAS

Aquellas que con su talento, su influencia o por amor al bien se consagraron en gran parte al bienestar de mi raza. Aquellas que sienten la imperiosa necesidad de acariñar a los grupos latinos que marchan en pos de un ideal y cuyo resultado práctico será el progreso y la civilización. Aquellas que están completamente satisfechas de su propio origen racial, y sienten legítimo orgullo por llevar en sus venas la heroica sangre mexicana, en una palabra, aquellas que con su propia inteligencia han sabido elevarse por encima de las masas oscuras y marchan con la frente erguida llevando consigo como un trofeo la bandera LULAC. Para ellas, dedico este poema.

Margil López.

A Las Latino-Americanas

Latinas americanas
Del pueblo cultivador,
Hoy les canta el trovador
A las México-Texas.

Perlas de aquellas indianas
Que radican por doquiera,
Con su elegante manera
En el humano pensil
Oh como rosas de abril
En la celeste pradera.

Hoy quisiera con anhelo
Pulsar las notas más bellas.
Dialogar con las estrellas
Que radican en el cielo.
Y al emprender ese vuelo
Hacer con mi lira un puente
Y levantar elocuente
Vuestras miradas de diosas,
Para coronar con rosas
Las sienas de vuestras frentes.

En espíritu quisiera
Subir al cielo un momento
Y arrancar del firmamento
Las rosas de aquella pradera.
Donde la gloria hechicera
Tiene su belleza tanta
Y con mando sacrosanto
Cortar si fuera preciso
Las rosas del paraíso
Para adornar vuestra planta.

Latinas que heroicas son,
En mi ensueño sacrosanto
Hoy les ofresco este canto
Lo brinda mi corazón
Perlas de gran distinción
Y belleza sin igual
Serán de luz cidereal
Que palpitan por doquiera
Como rosas en primavera
De la mansión celestial.

Margil López.

Sarita, Texas

"Now boys," said the teacher,
"tell me the signs of the Zodiac.
You first, Albert."

"Taurus, the Bull."

"Right! Now another one!"

"Cancer, the Crab."

"Right again! And now it is
your turn, Tommy."

The boy looked puzzled, he-
sitated a moment, and then blur-
ted out: "Mickey, the Mouse."

A Scotchman consulted his
doctor, and was told he must
give up drinking. Disgusted, the
patient started for the door, was
stopped by the doctor.

"The fee for my advice," said
the doctor, "is \$10.00."

"That's all right," replied the
Scotchman, "I'm no' takin' your
advice."

Bess: "That's a pretty gown
you are trying on."

Tess: "I'll wear it only to
teas."

Bess: "Whom do you tease?"



E. W. BOUNDS, Jr.
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