

# Lulac News

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NO. 3



MAIN STREET NOW AND IN 1883

Fifty-five years of progress are depicted in two pictures shown here. The lower photo shows Main Street as it appeared in 1883 when the town was known as "San Felipe Del Rio". The upper photo shows Del Rio's Main Street in 1938.

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# EDITORIAL

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The Official Organ of The  
**LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN  
AMERICAN CITIZENS**

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**THEODORE CHACON**  
**VICTOR DURAN**

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## ANOTHER GOOD EXAMPLE

The Publicity Department of the League of United Latin American Citizens is greatly indebted and thankful for the able assistance given by all members of the Del Rio Council No. 18 in the publishing of this edition of LULAC NEWS. We specially want to thank Mr. Sergio Gonzalez Jr., our associate Editor, who working in unison with the active Lulac committee, has succeeded in placing before our membership one of the most helpful and practi-

al issues to date. It is a success and a credit to our organization, and still more important; it proves that Del Rio Council 18 is doing its share to bring about the complete realization of the aims and purposes of LULAC in its respective community. It is actual proof of the good results that can be accomplished if all good citizens cooperate in the right spirit and in the right direction. Our congratulations and best wishes to all civic-minded citizens of Del Rio.

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# DEL RIO

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## "THE QUEEN CITY OF THE RIO GRANDE"

Del Rio, the Queen City of the Rio Grande, is located 157 miles west of San Antonio in Val Verde county. Val Verde means **Green Valley**. Del Rio means **By the River** or **By the Water**. Del Rio is the largest town between San Antonio and El Paso. It is on the main trunk line of the Southern Pacific railroad and on U. S. Highway No. 90—**The Border Way**. U. S. Highway No. 90 extends from Jacksonville, Florida, to Van Horn, Texas, where it connects with U. S. Highway 80 and travels on to San Diego, California, which makes a transcontinental route. The transcontinental highway from Jacksonville, Florida, to San Diego, California, is the most scenic highway across the United States. One sees more varied kinds of scenery on Highway 90 than elsewhere. The semi tropics of Florida and its orange groves, cotton and corn farms of Georgia, Louisiana and Texas; vast range lands and mountain ranges of Western Texas, deserts of Arizona and New Mexico and again the snow clad mountains and well cultivated fruit orchards of Arizona and California.

San Felipe Del Rio, or Del Rio as it is known today, was first settled shortly after the Civil war. The early pioneers were attracted to this location because of San Felipe Springs. These springs flow 72,000 gallons per minute of pure, sweet water and furnishes more than enough water

for the city of Del Rio and to irrigate some 3500 acres of land.

It was the development of the irrigation system and cultivation of the fertile land that was the inception of Del Rio.

Del Rio existed for many years as a small farming community. True, the stockmen with their cattle had migrated westward from San Antonio to Del Rio. These hearty pioneers used Del Rio as a trading post and helped increase the population. In 1883 Del Rio took on the proportions of a sizable village due to the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad through Del Rio and on to the western coast. This really marked the beginning of the growth of Del Rio. The telephone followed in 1895 and the first electric plant was established in 1898.

In the mean time sheep and goat herders drifting their flocks westward took up lands in the vicinity of Del Rio, settled down and developed into substantial citizens of Southwest Texas. Some of these same ranchmen are still living in Del Rio and may be seen on our city streets daily. These hearty pioneers by perseverance and intelligent breeding of stock have improved the method of raising sheep and goats, wool and mohair until today we are recognized as one of the best wool and mohair producing centers in the United States. Annually we ship from Del Rio seven million pounds of wool and three million pounds of mohair. Ten million pounds of hair

annually are shorn from the backs of our sheep and goats. The city of Del Rio has not had a rapid growth. Her increase in population has been slow and substantial. We have had no temporary booms that have left us depleted. Our growth has been due to the sub-division of large ranch interests and large farm interests. The old time ranches of half a million acres have been divided into many small ranches. Large farms have been cut up into smaller farms of ten, twenty and thirty acres. Of course, each new ranch or farm means a new family; increased population and increased business for Del Rio.

During the time that Del Rio was slowly growing, when the pioneer ranchmen were fighting Indians and predatory animals, Del Rio did not neglect her cultural growth. Churches and schools were established, substantial buildings were erected and Del Rio took on the appearance of a city rather than a village. Today, we boast of a city of 12,000 inhabitants, substantial well built churches of nine denominations, two high schools, six elementary schools and one academy.

The Central Power and Light Company has erected three huge generating plants on Devil's River close to Del Rio. This is the main generating point for an extensive system extending from Del Rio to Brownsville. The Texas Gas Utilities Company with home offices in Del Rio furnishes natural gas to the large Winter Garden section in Texas. This company controls inexhaustable gas

fields which insures Del Rio with domestic and industrial fuel for many years to come.

Del Rio is also the home of an extensive telephone system. The Del Rio and Winter Garden Telephone Company own many hundreds of miles of telephone lines in the Winter Garden territory.

Del Rio has an altitude of 965 feet above sea level which is ideal in many respects, neither too high nor too low. The territory surrounding us is considered more-or-less dry which makes it possible to grow an excellent grade of wool and mohair. Our winters are exceedingly mild. We practically never see ice and snow and very little frost. During the summer months the thermometer frequently reaches above 100 degrees but due to the fact that there is very little humidity, the heat is not oppressive.

Sun strokes and heat prostrations are unknown in Del Rio. During the sleeping hours of the night we are blessed with a southeast gulf breeze which tempers and reduces the daytime heat. One usually requires a sheet or light covering of some kind before morning. Rested and refreshed, people of Del Rio arise with new energy for another day's work. All things being considered, Del Rio has an ideal all year 'round climate.

Del Rio owns her water works system. These provide for an abundance of pure water and modern sanitation. All of our business streets and many of our residential streets



are paved. The unpaved streets are well graded and drained.

For recreational activities we have eight parks and playgrounds with tennis courts, swimming pool and baseball diamonds. The San Felipe Golf Course is considered one of the sportiest courses in the south. San Felipe creek winds back and forth through our golf course and provides many water hazards. This course will test the skill of any golfer, professional or otherwise. Natural and artificial bunkers, sand traps,

dog-legs right and left, long drives over springs and short pitches across a beautiful flowing creek. Our grass greens are well maintained at all times.

Del Rio with an abundance of good water, sanitary sewer system, paved streets, facilities of modern electricity and natural gas, telephone connections with all parts of the world, mild winters and tempered summers, with plenty of opportunities for outdoor recreation, good churches and schools, all these make Del Rio an ideal city in which to live.

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PATROCINE USTED LOS TEATROS

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DE DEL RIO, TEXAS

**Que Exhiben Todas Nuestras Peliculas**

## Veteran Patrolman Ends Long Border Career



**Amado Rodriguez**

Amado Rodriguez, veteran Customs Officer famous throughout Southwest Texas for his law enforcement, concluded a colorful career in the U. S. Customs service Saturday by retirement at the age of 66.

Mr. Rodriguez was born in the German town of Castroville, Texas, on September 13, 1872, and was baptized in the historical San Fernando Cathedral of San Antonio, with the late Colonel Tocho Garcia acting as his godfather. Later, while he was still a young boy, his parents moved to Eagle Pass where he was reared, and educated in the public schools.

He began his long period of service to the public in 1895 when he acted as chief deputy-sheriff under Sheriff Luke Dowe until 1902. When Sheriff Dowe resigned to accept an appointment as Collector of Customs, Mr. Rodriguez became interpreter for the U. S. Immigration Office at this port. He held this position for two years.

From 1904 until the present date, Mr. Rodriguez has been in active duty as a U. S. Customs Patrol Inspector. Be it said to his credit, he was one of the most relentless and most feared agents of law enforcement on the Texas-Mexican border, capturing smugglers, bandits, and escaped convicts, often singlehanded and only after fierce gunfights.

He bears on his arms, shoulders and legs the marks left by outlet wounds from these engagements, and regards them as proudly as he would any gold decorations for bravery. He was often marked for destruction by liquor smugglers during prohibition days, but always escaped on the winning side of the

## VETERAN PATROLMAN ENDS LONG BORDER CAREER

argument. One of his note-worthy achievements was the capture of an airplane and a cargo of liquor smuggled from Mexico, not mentioning the many autoloads and truckloads of contraband goods that he discovered and confiscated for the government.

Today, Mr. Rodriguez looks forward to peaceful retirement at his home on 739 Webster Street, where he will spend the remainder of his days on a pension of \$100 a month.

With his wife, Mrs. Estefana L. Rodriguez, and their children: Elisa, Dora, Zulema, and Johnny and Amado, twins. Another daughter, Mrs. Elvira Flores, resides in New Orleans, Louisiana.

A well deserved rest is his. Our Government needs many more honest, fearless officers like Amado Rodriguez, for it is on men of his kind that the safety of our nation rests.

Bro. Rodriguez is a member of Eagle Pass Lulac Council No. 19.

## *La Pureza de las Aguas de los Manantiales de San Felipe*

Por Sergio Gonzalez, Jr.

**No se ha alterado ni con el transcurso del tiempo ni con las "Leyendas que se cuentan sobre los que en ellas se han ahogado"**

Los manantiales de San Felipe, situado en el "Verde Valle" al este Del Rio, han sido siempre la fuente inagotable que ha abastecido de agua a la ciudad. Mucho antes de que los primeros colonos construyeran sus hogares en este sitio, cansados viajeros habían saciado ya su sed en las cristalinas aguas que abundantes brotan. En los primeros años de la colonización estos manantiales, en conjunto con la arboleda, los viñedos y los tulares que los rodeaban, ofrecían a la vista el más pintoresco paisaje.

En este país donde el agua tenía un inestimable valor en los prime-

ros años de la comunidad, existen muchas leyendas sobre los manantiales. El hombre ha sido dado a forjar cuentos relativos a sus más caras posesiones y, por esta sencilla razón, las leyendas y las fábulas son relatadas con placer en el hogar o en el campo al calor de una hoguera.

El colorido de esas leyendas depende siempre del temperamento y de la imaginación del narrador, y, sin duda, por eso han ido siendo más exageradas con el transcurso del tiempo. Por ejemplo, los primeros mexicanos que habitaron estas tierras, relataban una hermosa leyenda de un joven amante que se ahogó cuando con ansia esperaba la llegada de su amada y cómo esta lo buscó enloquecida y llorosa a través del curso de la corriente. Era

esta una tierna historia de amor y su belleza y su colorido fué aumentando en cada narración que de ella se hacía para enternecer sensibles corazones.

Igualmente, aunque no romántica, porque tiene las características de las narraciones norteamericanas, se cuenta la del "Negro Aguador." Esta leyenda se refiere a un negro que en compañía de unos soldados del ejército americano que estaban acampados cerca de Del Rio acarreaban agua en barriles, para la tropa. Una tarde, según el relato, después de haber llevado sus barriles el negro, decidió darles agua a sus mulas y, para el efecto, encaminó su "guayin" hacia el ojo de agua, cerca de donde se encontraba, pero cuando hacía esto, una mosca dió tan terrible piquete en el ijar a una de las mulas, que la hizo saltar y perder el equilibrio, yéndose hacia el fondo de la profundidad y arrastrando consigo a la otra mula, al "guayin," los barriles y al negro. Todo desapareció para siempre quedando sepultado entre los oscuros peñascos del fondo del manantial . . . Cuántos corazones infantiles que han oído estos relatos no habrán palpitado con violencia al fijar sus ojos en las azules aguas del manantial? Quizá también se hayan imaginado que en aquella profundidad yace el negro y que un día surgirá a flote.

Sean cuales fueren las leyendas, lo cierto es que los habitantes de Del Rio hemos obtenido de estos ma-

nantiales el agua pura que nos ha dado vida.

Naturalmente con el transcurso del tiempo, los lugares y los métodos para obtener el agua han cambiado. En años pasados los delrioenses acarreaban o compraban el agua a los aguadores, a cinco centavos el barril. El agua era sacada del Arroyo de San Felipe, porque el nacimiento de éste se encontraba a gran distancia.

En el año 1900 se organizó la compañía abastecedora "Del Rio Water Works." El señor E. F. Howard figuraba como superintendente de la empresa.

En aquel entonces la incipiente compañía se jactaba de tener ocho millas de tubería para el abastecimiento de doscientos hogares, sin incluir el servicio que daba al ferrocarril. El agua era bombeada y llevada a un depósito de 95,000 galones de capacidad y de allí era distribuída a todo el pueblo.

En ese tiempo el agua jamás fué analizada, y solo se sabía de ella que era clara, limpia y fresca. Hoy en día, cada mes, se manda una muestra de ella al Departamento de Salubridad del Estado para que se le haga un análisis. Y en cada informe que sobre el resultado del análisis ha rendido el dicho Departamento se ha anotado que el agua de Del Rio se encuentra libre de contaminaciones e impurezas. No se ha escatimado esfuerzo alguno para

## LA PUREZA DE LAS AGUAS DE LOS MANANTIALES etc.

que el agua llegue clara y pura a todos los hogares. Las mayores precauciones han sido tomadas con los depósitos, la cañería y demás instrumentos que tienen contacto de alguna manera con el líquido. Para que los depósitos estén siempre en condiciones sanitarias, son limpiados cuatro veces al año y, tanto es el cuidado que se tiene, que hasta las botas de los limpiadores son esterilizadas antes de que éstos se metan a ejecutar su trabajo.

Las costumbres de la gente de este lugar han cambiado; sus hogares y sus negocios han experimentado transformaciones su vida social se ha desarrollado constantemente y ha tomado diferentes aspectos, pero los manantiales siguen siendo los mismos de siempre, y, aunque ahora son aseados y cuidados de tal manera que no tienen el aspecto que antes los rodeaba, aún abastecen a la ciudad de agua pura y cristalina.

## Doña Paula Losoya, Great Pioneer of Del Rio

By E. E. Mireles

Not much is known of the early life of Doña Paula Losoya, who got Del Rio started as a town and center of trade and industry. It is known, however, that she was born in Guerrero, Mexico and that she came to Del Rio, which was then called San Felipe Del Rio, from San Antonio with a group of friends in 1860.

Immediately upon her arrival she started to get the lands under cultivation and divided up the land among her group of settlers who planted sugar cane, corn and vegetables. Realizing the need for an irrigation canal system, Doña Paula financed the building of the irrigation acequia canal called the **Acequia Madre**. The engineer she selected, it is said, was recommended by a wealthy friend of hers from Parras, Coahuila. His name was Hermene-

gildo Flores. The canal still is in use and has developed into an irrigation company whose affairs are administered by a board named from the shareholders.

The Indians were very troublesome in those days and although they did not kill the early settlers, they stole horses and provisions. Hence Doña Paula always cautioned her people to be ready for Indian attacks and she herself would carry guns when out at night. It was customary also, for the women to be on the look out while the men were at work and often the savages would take advantage of the opportunity when the men were away and made many attacks. Doña Paula always cautioned her people to live together and stay together as much as possible.

## DOÑA PAULA LOSOYA, GREAT PIONEER OF DEL RIO

Doña Paula finally hit upon the plan of asking the government for a detachment of soldiers and when they came, she gave the government a tract of sixty acres for a fort. Among these soldiers were many

negroes, the old settlers recount.

After the great Seminole war these Indians had bothered the settlers at San Felipe. It is said that in one of the last Indian raids two settlers and three Indians were killed and that Doña Paula ordered that they be buried together on the highest hill and a cross placed on top of it. This cross still stands and the hill is called by the Mexican residents of Del Rio, **Loma de la Cruz.**

When the Indian troubles were over in 1878, Doña Paula settled down to manage her lands and business in peace and contentment.

It was then that she married her second husband, James Taylor, who had been engaged in the mercantile business. Together they decided to ask the government for a grant of the lands Doña Paula and her people had developed. It was unfortunate that Mr. Taylor died before the land grant was given. Doña Paula, nevertheless, dauntless and courageous as she had always been, continued her task of pioneering and worked harder than ever in the farms and at her sugar mill where she supervised all her workers as well as the best foreman. Many times she would spend the night at the mill for she never liked to leave a task undone or half finished.

While Mr. Taylor was still living Doña Paula had built a big home. It had long, high ceiling rooms, grape arbor, and mulberry trees. It was in this house that Doña Paula reigned supreme. There the first Christian services were held. There the missionary priests stopped also the military officers and their wives. Her home was the center of activity both social and commercial not only for the Latin American residents, but also for the newly arrived Anglo-Saxons. For her people she was the counselor and protector in every way. No one who sought her aid went away unheard. She loved to make others happy and there was many a girl who came to her for help in order to get the father's consent to her marriage, many were the girls who were married in her own home because their parents were too poor or too proud.

By the time Doña Paula died in 1902 strange changes had come about in Del Rio. She was not as happy as she had been in her first years of pioneering. But one of the hardest blows that she received was the tragic death of her son, Felix Taylor.

Doña Paula adopted a nephew, Alfonso Losoya. Felix and his cousin Alfonso were great friends, but one of the journeys up the Kansas Trail, to sell cattle they quarreled in San Antonio on the way back to Del Rio and this quarrel developed into a feud which greatly disturbed and saddened Doña Paula. It was during the rainy spring season that the tra-

## DOÑA PAULA LOSOYA, GREAT PIONEER OF DEL RIO

gedy occurred. Felix was driving a load of hay towards the house late the evening. The little road was narrow and muddy. As he joggled along, singing and nagging the team Alfonso, coming from the saloon, hove into sight mounted on his powerful black horse which seemed to typify his swaggering and boastful nature.

"Well aren't you going to let me pass?" Alfonso called.

"Well, you're on horseback. It's easier for you. Why don't you get out of the way?" Felix pleaded sensing Alfonso's condition.

"If you don't let me pass, I'll make you!"

As Alfonso drew and fired Felix had leveled his gun and fired too, thinking perhaps, only of wounding the drunken Alfonso, but alas, both were mortally wounded.

Although Alfonso had been wounded through his heart, he managed to reach Doña Paula in the house and as he breathed his last he gasped:

[Vayan, ya maté a Felix!]

## Sidney Lanier High School San Antonio

On Friday, February 3rd, Our Committee, to-wit, Bro. J. I. Rodriguez, Jose M. Medina and Jas. Tafolla, Sr., visited Sidney Lanier School. After an interview of about two hours and a half with Prof. Dick Brewer, Principal of said School, who received us very courteously and kindly, we found out the following facts:

1. Sidney Lanier is one of the best schools in the City, and Prof. Brewer, with his staff, is doing wonderful work.

2. This school has an enrollment of 1887, which is an increase of 397 over last year. The enrollment last year was 1490.

3. We found that 32 % (nearly one-third) of all the elementary pupils enrolled in the City, reside within the Sidney Lanier School District.

4. We find the school facilities inadequate—some of the rooms having more than 43 pupils to the room, and an overcrowded condition which should be remedied as soon as possible, from a point of health, education, overwork for the teachers as well as discipline.

5. These conditions have partially been relieved, as they have been compelled to rent quarters about a block away from the main buildings, and the pupils are now occupying a place that was formerly used as a

pecan-shelling place. Outside of this, there is, apparently, no other relief in sight, and this is a condition that should be remedied as soon as possible.

6. There is a great need for a High School, and this we believe could be easily remedied by adding a wing to the present building, used entirely for High School Pupils.

7. The school is very much in need of an Athletic Field, for Football and Baseball practice. We believe that land can be acquired to the East of the present Basketball and Tennis Court, at a very reasonable figure, adding greatly to the value of the school property and relieving the problem of physical development, especially in the Football and Baseball phase.

8. We found that the R. O. T. C. Unit recently organized in that school, is one of the best in the city. Sergeant, Joseph E. Cassidy, the Officer in charge of this work, informed us that he had some of the best material that could be found anywhere; that he found the boys very obedient, very respectful, very enthusiastic and very eager to learn; that the discipline was perfect and left nothing to be desired; that in fact, the members of the Unit were

actually eight hours ahead of their training. He stated that he was very well pleased with the conduct and behavior of the boys in general and that he was highly pleased at the results and improvement so far obtained. Sergeant Cassidy promised to visit our Council at some future date, when he would give us more details regarding his work and the progress and advancement of his troop.

9. Summing up the situation, we feel that we can safely state that Sidney Lanier School is one of the best conducted in the city, and that it has one of the best Principals and Staff in the City. Mr. Brewer is a fair-minded man, a man who really has an interest in the welfare and education of our children and who is a just and conscientious man in all matters. We find further, that the Sidney Lanier School is operated at the lowest cost per pupil than any other school in our City. Your Committee will soon have in its possession a report in dollars and cents, showing this to be a fact, and for the present, we submit to you this report as good for thought, and for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) James Tafolla, Sr.  
Chairman Educational Comm.



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## *Judge Bean Wrote Rangeland History as Langtry "King"*

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No record of this section of the country would be complete without some mention of the most picturesque figure of his time, Judge Roy Bean. The first justice of the peace in Precinct No. Three of Val Verde County, Judge Bean held sway in his "Jersey Lily" saloon and was "Law West of the Pecos" 51 years ago.

Bean originally came from Missouri. Before he settled in Langtry he was boss of a wagon train that hauled supplies to Presidio del Norte from San Antonio in or about 1870 to 1881.

With the advent of the railroad, the schooners were no longer required to transport supplies. Bean then purchased the teams and worked on railroad grading. He wound up at Langtry, and was shortly after appointed Justice of the Peace of a precinct then belonging in Pecos County, where Fort Stockton is the county seat.

Travel was difficult in those days, and frequently cases could not be tried because it took too long to get the witnesses together. Fort Stockton held a regular two weeks' term of court, and by the time a man traveled from Langtry to Fort Stockton for this trial and tried to summons his witnesses in the case that term of court would have expired. For this reason Judge Bean took jurisdiction in cases that should have been sent to the District Court. To do

this he simply listed all complaints and charges as misdemeanors.

Protests at his arbitrary trials finally brought the district judge to Langtry. Bean invited him to be seated in the saloon that served as his court room and proceeded to try several cases in which he really had no jurisdiction. He explained to the judge that if the cases were taken to District Court it would be impossible to get the witnesses there in the given two weeks the court was in session and would thus let the law-breaker off lightly. After he heard the trials Bean held and learned his reasons for such procedure, the district judge declared that Bean had taken the sensible stand in the matter and that he would not deal the reprimand he had come to deliver.

Many books have been written on Roy Bean. He appeals almost universally to the imagination. In his later years he developed idiosyncracies that greatly amused the railroad travelers that passed before the Jersey Lily. He was said to prey upon the tourists on their way to the Western States by short changing them. They frequently got off the train at Langtry simply to see the notorious Judge Bean. They would enter the saloon, order beer and offer a bill to pay for it. Bean would hold the bill, not pretending to make change. When the train was ready to leave and the stranger demanded his change, Bean would order

## JUDGE BEAN WROTE RANGELAND HISTORY AS LANGTRY "KING"

him out of the place immediately and threaten arrest.

At one time the women of Del Rio became apprehensive of the effect the environment of a saloon for a home would have upon the two daughters of the Judge. When a delegation waited upon Bean in the matter he ran them off with a shotgun and told them he would mind his own business if they would try to mind theirs. Old residents of Del Rio recall that both daughters married respectable men of some standing and established happy homes. They also recall that one of them, living in New Orleans, made a special trip to Del Rio to place flowers on the grave of her father in the Del Rio cemetery some years after his death.

High-handed and arbitrary, Bean's decisions nevertheless had much more wisdom than was popularly supposed. At one time Langtry was populated by a very rough element. Cattle thieving grew until ranchmen throughout the district protested repeatedly. The thieves were often caught but because of the long trip to the county seat at Fort Stockton and the expense and loss of time involved in bringing them to trial the rustling continued. Finally Bean told some of his men to lay a trap for the thieves and when they caught them in the act of stealing to bring them to him. Shortly after two men were taken prisoners under such circumstances and brought to Judge Bean for trial. Despite the fact that he had no authority to do

so, Bean sentenced the men to five years in the penitentiary. He prepared warrants and commitment papers and told his deputies to handcuff the men to a tree until ready to leave for Huntsville.

Then he took one of his men aside and explained that on the long, hard road to Huntsville from Langtry it might be auspicious for the thieves to escape. Shortly after, the party saddled and loaded pack mules for their journey. After they had traveled some 35 or 40 miles they made camp and the deputy in charge explained to the thieves that he had no desire to make the long trip to Huntsville just to put them in prison. He added that the guards were all very tired and would probably sleep very soundly that night. He even mentioned the fact that there were two extra horses and extra supplies. Furthermore, the deputy declared he wanted to be friendly to the two unfortunate cattle thieves and get them out of the clutches of the heartless justice. But, he added, if they ever were again in that part of the country and the "law" got possession of them the old man might send them up for 15 years instead of five.

Next morning the thieves had gotten away. They never returned to molest the ranchmen of that district. Had Bean used the usual procedure and sent the men to Fort Stockton as usual, they would probably have continued their depredations indefinitely.

## JUDGE BEAN WROTE RANGELAND HISTORY AS LANGTRY "KING"

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Every unique decision of his given widespread publicity as freakish is said by lawyers who knew him to have sound common sense and rare good judgment back of it. Naturally the facts back of a case were never recorded by Bean; simply the

original decision itself. For that reason many, many readers think him an ignorant and high handed old man. But in spite of that, they enjoy reading of him and like to keep their opinion of him.

## San Felipe Public Schools Have Full Affiliation With Texas State Department of Education

By Supt. Gilberto Cerda

The work of training an educating children has an appeal and a charm which is almost totally misunderstood by individuals pursuing professions other than teaching. Although there are some school men and some school women who really never become worthy of their title, there are many who refuse advantageous changes just for the privilege of developing the mind of a child. For the love of education these men and women forget their race, their creed and even their social position. I feel thankful that we have had some teachers in our San Felipe Schools who belonged to this latter class.

I became acquainted with the San Felipe Schools in 1914 when I was just old enough to enter the first grade. There were only two buildings in use at the time. A total of 12 rooms was sufficient to accommodate the few students who attended. The enrollment in each grade was small indeed! Private

Spanish schools were thriving. Education in the English language was considered a waste of time. There was no one in our district bold enough to surge to the front and advertise American education for the San Felipe Schools. The teachers fulfilled their teaching duties. But that was not sufficient. A complete educational awakening was necessary. It came about several years later.

The history of the San Felipe Schools from 1914 to 1923 becomes alive to me through my experiences as a pupil there. However, since my personal experiences are unimportant as far as this history is concerned, I shall use only my observations and remembrances.

The San Felipe Schools were at that time known as the East Del Rio Schools. As an educational unit it was known as Del Rio Common School District No. 2. The faculty was composed of about 12 teachers: four in Calaveras School and eight

## SAN FELIPE PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE FULL AFFILIATION WITH TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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in Central School. The enrollment (if I may be allowed to judge from my observations) must have been around 400 pupils. There certainly must have been more children than that in our district! Where were they? They were attending five Spanish private schools. I remember my having attended every one of them! There are two reasons that may be given for this condition of affairs. Either the American public schools were not being made interesting enough or the people of the district did not yet fully understand the value of at least an elementary education in the English language.

The administrative body of this school district was composed of three trustees from the district, the county superintendent and the county judge. As far as I have been able to ascertain this group worked diligently for the schools of our district.

For purpose of contrast or comparison it is interesting to notice a very peculiar condition which existed at this time in our schools, and which was even noticeable at a much later time. There were pupils in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades who ranged in ages from 15 to 21 years. It was not uncommon to find several 15-year-old boys and girls in the low first grade. Of course, reasons can easily be given for such a condition. But not a single reason can be stated which could not have been easily set aside with a little personal interest. Today, I am glad to state, that condition no longer exists in the San Felipe Schools.

Towards the year 1923, the trustees of this district were wise enough to employ teachers in our schools who began to take special interest in their pupils. Outstanding among these was a man, Mr. Nelson, whose special interest in his pupils brought about the graduation of many from the seventh grade and later from the Del Rio Independent students. Many of these students even went on to college, thirsting for a higher education which was only within the reach of those students endowed with determination and ambition. These seemingly unimportant occurrences, were indirectly responsible for the educational awakening of the people of our district.

It came about in the year 1928. And curiously enough it was brought about by the Del Rio Independent School District. On that year that district made a bid for annexation of the East Del Rio Common School District No. 2. Three trustees stood their ground valiantly against annexation. The matter was even taken to court. But in the end the district was victorious. Santos S. Garza, Andres Cortinas and Hernan Cadenas stood out in this community as real heroes, since they even pledged their personal financial aid towards preserving the district as a unit whose administrative board would be composed of persons living in the district and interested in its development.

The results of this alteration are easy to understand. The residents of San Felipe became education

## **SAN FELIPE PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE FULL AFFILIATION WITH TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

conscious. They realized the advantages of an American education. The leaders decided to go a step further. And so it was that in 1929, the East Del Rio Common School District No. 2 was converted into the San Felipe Independent School District. The next developments were breath-taking. Bonds were voted upon and by the Summer of 1930 a beautiful, modern, \$50,000 high school building had been erected. This building with its spacious rooms, its beautiful and ample auditorium and its large playgrounds further contributed towards increasing the popularity of American education. The actual enrollment in the

San Felipe Schools increased tremendously.

These persons have the honor of being the first administrators of the San Felipe Independent School District: Santos S. Garza, president; Rudolph H. Gutierrez, secretary; Andres Cortinas, Adolfo Maldonado, Victor Vasquez Jr., Pablo G. Flores and Castulo Gutierrez. M. R. Nelson was the first superintendent. Under his direction the San Felipe High School was organized with an enrollment of about 25 pupils. T. C. Hickman, Edgar Houston and Gilberto Cerda made up the high school faculty.



### **SAN FELIPE HIGH SCHOOL**

The San Felipe Independent School District is the one in the State of Texas managed entirely by Latin Americans. Its High School Department has a full four year Affiliation and has almost doubled its enrollment within the past two years.

## **SAN FELIPE PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE FULL AFFILIATION WITH TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

The difficult and arduous task of affiliating the San Felipe Schools began almost immediately. The people of San Felipe, in order to show concretely their loyalty to the schools, organized at this time the San Felipe Parent-Teacher Association. Their work has certainly contributed towards the "making" of our schools. The teaching staff not only pledged their full co-operation but they proceeded to put it to practice and very soon nine credits had been affiliated with the State Department at Austin. However, these nine credits were "pickled" as it was necessary first to obtain credit in English a subject which was proving difficult for

our Spanish speaking students.

In September, 1933, Dr. Carlos E. Castañeda was elected superintendent of the San Felipe Schools, and it was under his direction that the San Felipe Schools became fully accredited. He demonstrated his active-ness by proceeding to completely re-organize the schools. He established night schools for adults, introduced instrumental music instruction in the high school, the physical education and character building programs were given prime importance, and education as a necessity was advertised to the people of the district.



### **SAN FELIPE HIGH SCHOOL BAND**

The San Felipe High School Band is under the direction of Prof. Pedro Hernández and has been acclaimed by critics and the public of Del Rio as the best in the city. All the band members are Latin American students. The Band has contributed enormously to the winning of football games by the school this year and gives regular public concerts.

## SAN FELIPE PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE FULL AFFILIATION WITH TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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When in 1935 Dr. C. E. Castañeda resigned to return to this position as librarian of the Garcia Collection at the University of Texas, I was elected superintendent of the San Felipe Schools. Our schools by now have a total of 1385 students enrolled. Our three buildings are not sufficient to accommodate all these children. We have 35 teachers fully qualified to teach in any accredited public school in Texas, who have pledged their cooperation in molding the character of our children to become better American citizens. We have continued other programs already implanted such as physical education, character building, health education, instrumental music instruction, etc. Training for commercial professions has been introduced and is proving very popular with our high school students. The organization of school Clubs has also been given emphasis and it is our hope that this kind of work will develop intelligent governing members who will be a pride to any community.

Our football teams have not yet been developed to championship caliber, although we have won two county championships in basketball. Our purpose in athletics is not necessarily the production of championship teams. We are more interested in using them as a means of

developing character and of keeping boys longer in school. For the boys who are not athletically inclined we have other organizations such as literary clubs, safety clubs, pep squad, Senior high school band and Junior high School band, dramatic clubs, etc. Students thereby are given free opportunity to develop their particular abilities.

Our high school department is still small although it has increased somewhat since 1930. We have now 120 students. The enrollment is steadily on the increase. Within two or three years our high school enrollment should reach 250.

We have had a graduating class every year since 1932. A total of about 60 students have graduated from the San Felipe High School. Many of these students are attending college and are making quite a record for themselves and their schools. Many have graduated from college and are now practicing some profession.

May the work of the teachers of The San Felipe Schools continue unobstructed, may the people of our Community never falter in their loyalty to their schools, and may the administrators of this school system be endeavored with supreme strength to continue the work of education so bravely begun by their predecessors.



# Athletics in San Felipe High School . . . . .

By Frank Villarreal, Senior '39  
San Felipe High School

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The history of San Felipe High School is not over nine years old. The school has lived up to the standard of a competent high school in every respect, however, it needs emphasis on athletics.

Ever since the founding of the school Coach Joe Martinez, Athletic Director, has been striving to stimulate interest among the people for sports in San Felipe.

Coach Joe Martinez has developed good basketball teams that have only needed moral support from the students and people to carry them to the limelights.

There have been baseball teams that have been successful, but lack of interest on the part of the student body gradually erased baseball from our athletic activities.

Several attempts to organize a football team had been useless prior to 1937. We had the material, but lacked that needed stimulus that is essential in athletics on the part of the people to arouse interest and keep the boys athletic-minded.

Despite the discouraging results of his attempts to organize athletic teams, the fighting little man of San Felipe sports was not licked yet.

Upon the insistence of Coach Martinez, the San Felipe School Board, a group of well-meaning gentlemen, headed by Mr Pilar Garza, President, made provisions for athletic equip-

ment in San Felipe High School. As can be understood, the small interest in sports was the cause of poor athletic equipment, and hence the inefficiency of the teams.

The School Board was stimulated to athletic interest, but the community still lagged behind in its share of support.

By 1937 the people of San Felipe were well influenced by athletic interest. They Formed a Booster Club, to promote athletics and other extra-curricular activities in the School; the School Board ordered football equipment, and the school spirit of the student body, under the leadership of Miss Aurora Rodriguez, was raised to such a high pitch that they used to parade up and down the streets announcing the next game.

Everybody was at a loss of what to expect from a football team. They had been incensed to such a sudden increase of interest in something they knew little about, yet they continued to support the school team.

The 1937 football season was not very discouraging for a green squad. Out of ten games played, the team lost six, won three, and tied one. The San Felipe Mustangs had to face the strongest teams of the District and though badly defeated at times, they did not lose hope and spirit.

By 1938 sports have attained a

leading feature of San Felipe High School. The 1938 football team came through with a very successful season. We upset heavy opponents who are strong contenders in this district. The most notable was when the Mustangs upset Crystal City Javalins. The game was played at Crystal City. The Pep Squad, a band, and a big number of our fans were

present. The game started with the Javalins a heavy favorite, and in the first few minutes of play, the Javalins scored, but failed to convert for the extra point. The Mustangs held them stubbornly, and towards the end of the fourth quarter, the Mustangs scored a touchdown and were successful in the try for the extra point winning the game 7 to 6.



**The San Felipe High Pep Squad**  
Under the direction of Miss Aurora Rodríguez, teacher of Physical Education in the San Felipe High School.

Incidents like this greatly contributed towards athletic spirit among the people. The season on the whole looked something like this: out of eight games played, we won four lost three, and tied one. All of the games lost were good games and the boys put up a scrap to the last.

San Felipe basketball teams have won the County championship in

1935 and 1937, and in 1938 lost the championship by two points.

In the basketball season just closed, the basketball team went to four tournaments: The Big Bend Tournament at Alpine, Texas; Carrizo Springs, Texas; Cotulla, Texas; and the District Tournament at Carrizo Springs, Texas. They won third at the Big Bend tournament, and

placed a player on the all-tournament team. They were eliminated in the quarter-finals of the Carrizo Springs tournament. They won second place at the Cotulla tournament and placed another player on the all-tournament team. They won the County Championship of Val Verde county. They won second place in the District tournament, after a brilliant performance throughout the tournament games, and placed two players on the all-district team.

This is the best record any San Felipe basketball team has accomplished. It is the result of added stimulus on the part of the people and students. This is what athletic spirit will do for sports, if that spirit can only be developed.

Great advantages can be obtained from athletic achievement. It wins renown prestige for the school and shows a constant advancement of the school. More students are attracted to school who would not be interested otherwise, and thus encourages education, a great benefit to any community.

Thus, it is necessary that the people of San Felipe whole-heartedly support morally and financially the athletic achievement of San Felipe High School.

Do not let the tireless efforts of Coach Martinez, a man who has

been defeated many a time, but only grins and comes back with increased fire into his efforts die out. The athletic spirit is on the ascent, it has not reached its maximum height, but let us keep its ascent ever increasing and never decreasing and the result will be a greater San Felipe High School and A greater San Felipe Community.

Game Warden—This is last year's license you have here.

Jimmie Chacon — That's all right. I'm only shooting the rabbits I missed last year.

Salvador Huitron—Did you get my jokes that I sent you last week?

Fred—Not yet, but I am trying hard.

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# Intelligent Citizenship and Civic Pride

By J. T. Canales, Associate Editor

The words "Citizenship" and "Loyalty" are used in our Lulac Constitution (see 5th of the Aims and Purposes), and also in the first paragraph of the Lulac Code. This is so because Lulac stands for developing an intelligent citizenship and for instilling in each member an unquestionable loyalty to our Country, our State, and our Community.

What is intelligent citizenship? It consists of a true and correct understanding and conception of our relationship to God as our Creator and to our fellow men. Citizenship means primarily a resident of a city or a member of the social order of which the city is a part; it bestows certain rights and privileges but it also imposes certain duties, such as the duty to obey the laws of our country and of defending our liberty and enforcing public order.

Our moral life deals with our relationship to God as the Supreme Being who is our Governor. This moral life is summarized in the two great commandments given by Christ, that is, to love God and our fellow men. It is practically applied by observing the beatitudes. Any person who lives up to and practices the principles set out in the beatitudes in his manner of living has adjusted his moral life to God's standard of life; what He requires of each person; that is, absolute honest-

ty, purity and unselfishness as well as absolute love for humanity.

Enough of philosophy. Now let us discuss something more practical, that is, our civic pride. We cannot be good and loyal citizens, however enlightened we may be, unless we contribute something toward our country's progress and culture. Our race has distinguished itself in the past by giving Europe the best there is in literature, arts and sciences. It is our duty to carry on these accomplishments here in America (especially in the United States where our race is looked upon as an inferior race) and demonstrate to the world that the Latin race can do in America what it has done in Europe; that we can excell other races in literature, arts and sciences here, and that our own country, the United States of America, can and will feel justly proud of its Latin American citizens. We have in our hands a wonderful medium, an instrument with which we can begin, i. e., Lulac News. This magazine has grown by leaps and bounds since its organization and now it is recognized as an instructive as well as artistic magazine. Let all true and loyal lulackers co-operate in making it the best in the country and keeping it such. How? I will tell you. Make it the means of advertising your cities, bringing out their true local history, its important industries

and social progress. Let your local light shine through the columns of *Lulac News* so that the world may be informed of what you are doing there.

Every city that is worthy of a name is interested in advertising its peculiar advantages and living conditions so that tourists and other people may come to visit it. Usually there is an appropriation of public funds to do so; or, if not, through the Chamber of Commerce the local merchants are liberal with advertisements for this purpose. Get the best local talent to write good arti-

cles and then see that these articles are true, because the propagation of false and untrue facts reacts badly against those responsible for such falsehoods. Get pictures of beautiful and attractive scenery in the city or surrounding country, and then make your application to *Lulac News* to sponsor an issue prominently displaying these facts. Then watch the good results. **This is true civic pride which is legitimate and is the proper way of showing your loyalty to your community.** Don't wait too long to do this because other cities will crowd you out, and your city will remain in darkness. **Do it now!**

'Tis a common proof,  
That lowliness is young ambition's  
ladder,  
Whereto the climber-upward turns  
his face;  
But when he once attains the utmost  
round,  
He then unto the ladder turns his  
back,  
Looks in the clouds, scorning the  
base degrees  
By which he did ascend.  
—Shakespeare.

That time of year thou may'st in  
me behold,  
When yellow leaves, or none, or few  
do hang  
Upon those boughs which shake  
against the cold,—  
Bare ruin'd choirs, where late the  
sweet birds sang.  
—Shakespeare.

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# When . . . and Then Only

By Mrs. F. I. Montemayor  
Associate Editor

After nearly eleven years of existence which has glorified and has made The League of United Latin American Citizens one of the assets of this grand and glorious country of ours, time has come when its membership looks for the glory of our organization not in its past but in its future; not in what some noted Lulackers have done but in what remains to be done by those who have Lulac at heart, and those that want to see our race come to the front.

Let's not dream the inevitable future that was bound to come; on the contrary let's act and sing of the future glories that will be traced to our organization if only men, women, and Junior Lulacs will seek the opportunity through Lulac work that remains to be done.

The future of Lulacdom is glorious, but that glory has its price and its conditions. It will not come whether we want it or not; too rest assured that it will not be sent. The goal of Lulac will not adjust itself if we are selfish; if we are in Lulac for our own personal aggrandisement; or unimaginative patriotism. On the contrary the future of Lulac is to be **earned**. It is coming only and when we work hard enough, consistently enough, and intelligently enough to take ourselves and our fellow members to it.

"LOVE makes the world go around and around." Love that the Almighty

has for his creatures, God gave Eve to Adam, because Adam was lonesome and needed a mate. These two multiplied and hence we have a world full of men, women and children. Our organization will progress more rapidly and reach its goal when we organize more Ladies Councils and Junior Councils. Bear in mind that, "Back of the success of any man, there is a woman," and women are God's MOST PRECIOUS GIFT TO MEN, therefore Let's organize more Ladies Councils. Ladies, let's organize more Junior Lulac Councils, let's train our children "To define with absolute and unmistakable clearness our unquestionable loyalty to the ideals, principles and citizenship of the United States of America," and WHEN . . . and THEN ONLY will Lulac reach its goal and more glory.

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## LULAC NEWS

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R. H. GUTIERREZ

Born April the 10th., at Del Rio, Texas. Educated in the Public School of Texas and at Columbus and Socorro, New Mexico. Studied law under John J. and Phil B. Foster, Attorney of Del Rio, Texas with whom he was connected as their Secretary for more than 10 years. Secured license of Attorney in Texas in 1935 and has been practicing alone since in the Newton Building, Del Rio, Texas. Served as Secretary and member of Board of Trustees S. F. Independent School District. Past President and Secretary Lulac Council No. 18 and active in community affairs.

Antonio Morales, Jr., graduated from the San Felipe High School in 1932. Attended Sul Ross State Teachers College in Alpine and did pre-law work from 1932 to 1934. Graduated from the Law School of the University of Texas with LL. B. degree in June 1937. Member of Alpha Chi, scholastic fraternity at Sul Ross, and the Hogg Debating Club, Hildebrad Law Society, and Mc-Laurin Law Society at the University of Texas. Since graduation, has been engaged in the general practice of law with the firm of Jones and Jones in Del Rio, Texas. Mr. Morales is also Vice President of Council No. 18 and Special Organizer of District No. 5.



Attorney Arturo C. González  
President Council Number 18,  
Del Rio, Texas

## Del Rio Council No. 18 and The Boy Scouts

In January 1936 Troop No. 76 of Boy Scouts of America started functioning under the auspices of Council No. 18 with Mr. Ralph Ross as Scoutmaster and Mr. Dick Burrell as Assistant Scoutmaster. This first Troop was known as Troop No. 76 and was composed of 18 Boy Scouts Charter members. The Troop Committeemen consisted of Pilar Garza, Chairman; E. I. Calderon, Rodolfo H. Gutierrez, Gilbert Cerda and Douglas Newton. The movement was so successful that within two months the full quota of 32 members was reached, and in sight of a short period the majority of the boys reached the rank of first class, and

there were no beginners or tender-foot scouts.

Being that there were a great many more boys who wanted to join the Boy Scouts in the Spring of 1937 Council No. 18 decided to sponsor another Troop. This Troop was quickly organized with a separate troop committee under the name of Troop No. 77. The Scoutmaster for this troop was Joe F. Martinez and the assistant scoutmaster was Pilar Garza. The Troop Committeemen were E. I. Calderon, Chairman; Fermin Aguirre, Leandro Jimenez, Castulo H. Gutierrez and Ramon Mendez.



**BOY SCOUT TROOP NO. 77**

Lulac Council No. 18 organized and has sponsored the organization of Scout Troops. Troop No. 76 was organized first and prospered so much that it was necessary to organize a second troop within one year and the above troop was organized as Boy Scout Troop No. 77. On the left is Leandro Jimenez, Jr., and on the right is Joe Martinez, Committeeman and Scout Master respectively. Both active members of our Council, Martinez is our Coach in the San Felipe High School.

By the end of the first year Troop No. 76 was fully uniformed and had adequate camping equipment. Both troops had a Father and Son Banquet, overnight hikes, water carnivals, and took part in all activities the boy scouts are supposed to.

In the competitive inter-county meets the boys won several trophies pennants, and ribbons, and passed enough tests that by the end of 1937 there were 5 Eagle Scouts in Troop No. 76, and the remaining part of the troop was made up mostly of First Class Scouts.

Troop No. 77, being composed of younger boys, has made a slower but steadier progress.

One of the favorite spots for outing of Troop No. 77 has been an Island on the Rio Grande River between the United States and Mexico.

The Scouts have named it Desert Island. At the beginning of 1938, Mr. Ross and Mr. Martinez resigned as Scoutmasters, and Mr. Burrell and Mr. Garza became Scoutmasters.

Lulac Council No. 18, seeing the interest these boys had taken in the Boy Scout Movement, sent (Gerald Brown and Jose Zarzosa) two Eagle Scouts from troop No. 76, to the Boy Scout's National Jamboree in Washington, D. C., held in June 1937. That same year some representatives from both Troops were sent to Dallas, Texas, to see the Texas Centennial Exhibition.

Since then much work has been done and Troop 76 is now ready to register as an advanced or Sea Scout Troop and Troop 77 has a new Library of Scout crafts and tests.

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## UNA ANECDOTA DEL JUEZ ROY BEAN

Entre las numerosas anécdotas que cuentan del Juez Roy Bean que lo conocieron personalmente en Del Rio, hay una que pinta a las claras el carácter original de aquel famoso "hacedor de leyes de embudo": un día, uno de sus diputados, se encontró un cadáver cerca de Langtry y, al hacerle un "reconocimiento" al difunto, vió que éste llevaba consigo una pistola y cien dólares en uno de sus bolsillos. Fué luego a comunicarle al Juez Bean sobre su hallazgo y para informarle que el difunto portaba pistola y . . . cien dólares en uno de sus bolsillos, cantidad que ajustaba la multa que

se imponía a quienes la portaban sin autorización. El diputado, naturalmente, pensaba de que aquella multa que imponía el Juez Bean, le tocarían, como estaba establecido para tales servidores de la ley, una buena parte de dinero como comisión. Pero, como se dice, el Juez era original en sus fallos, era ladino y no curfía tan malas vaquetas para obrar con oportunidad y llevarse la parte del León. Ni tardo ni perezoso, presto le dijo a su subalterno: Ya, ya se quien era el difunto; me debía cien dólares y venía a pagármelos . . .

## OBRA MERITORIA QUE PERDURA

Por Sergio González, Jr.

El periódico es el arma más poderosa que pueda existir . . . El órgano periodístico de una institución, es el eje principal en su funcionamiento y buena marcha y, por consiguiente, quien ha de llevar su dirección, debe ser una persona plenamente capacitada, laboriosa y activa, para que los frutos que rinda su labor sean óptimos. Nuestro órgano oficial, el **Lulac News**, ha tenido dos directores que verdaderamente han hecho honor al puesto que se les ha asignado, que han puesto de manifiesto sus altas cualidades para el desempeño de tan delicada misión. Uno de ellos fué J. C. Machuca y, el otro, Fred Ponce, Jr., actual Director de nuestro órgano oficial,

quien está cumpliendo con su cometido con inteligencia y tino. La labor desarrollada por Fred Ponce, Jr., dadas las actuales circunstancias y el medio ambiente que prevalece, es difícil de imitarse y más para llevar a feliz éxito una obra de tanto mérito y de tanta responsabilidad como lo es ésta.

Nosotros, acá de lejos, vemos mejor que tú, Fred, el gran bien que estás haciendo a nuestra Liga y ojalá que nunca desmayes para que tu obra desinteresada sea perdurable . . . perdurable y meritoria, recompensa máxima para quien lucha por un ideal y al fin lo ve realizarse.

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS  
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY  
EL PASO, TEXAS.  
JANUARY 2, 1939.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND BALANCE  
CASH ON HAND FROM JULY 1, 1938, TO DECEMBER 31, 1938, INCLUSIVE.

RECEIPTS:

LOANS:

Fred Ponce, Jr.	\$37.50	
El Paso Council No. 8	75.00	
Headquarters	40.00	
		\$152.50

ADVERTISING:

El Paso	\$115.00	
Taos	109.99	
Laredo	98.75	
San Antonio (Balance pending)	186.00	
Albuquerque (Balance pending)	87.50	
Brownsville (In advance)	50.00	
		646.24

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Taos (Extra Copies)	\$ 2.50	
Taos (31 members)	31.00	
Other Councils	73.50	
		107.00

TOTAL RECEIPTS \$905.74

DISBURSEMENTS:

PUBLISHING:

G. & A. Printing Company	\$400.20	
McMath Printing Company	133.50	
Graham Paper Company	101.09	
International Engraving Company	5.23	
		\$640.02

OTHER EXPENSES:

Commissions	\$ 52.15	
Express	18.61	
Stamps	28.25	
Stationery	13.11	
Telegrams	5.05	
Twine, Wrapping paper, etc.	4.00	
Money Order Fees	.05	
Refund to Taos for overpayment	.88	
		122.10

PAID ON ACCOUNT:

El Paso Council No. 8 - Loan	\$ 75.00	
J. C. Machuca - Loan (Past Administration).	50.19	
		125.19

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS \$887.31

Balance Cash on Hand \$ 18.43

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# Sociedad de Padres y Maestros de San Felipe

Por F. S. de Peña. Del Río

La Sociedad de Padres y Maestros del Distrito independiente de San Felipe ha contribuido de manera primordial al desarrollo de la educación de la niñez y justo es que su cooperación en tan benéfica obra perdure para la historia.

Aprovechando la benévola acogida que nos es "Lulac News" venimos a hacer una breve reseña de sus actividades desde su fundación, consignando ligeramente algunos de los más sobresalientes actos que ha llevado a feliz término.

La Asociación de Padres y Maestros de que nos venimos ocupando fué fundada el año de 1929 en una junta pública que tuvo lugar en la Escuela Número 1, bajo la presidencia provisional del señor Andrés Cortinas y fungiendo como secretaria interina la señorita profesora Antonia Gómez. Se hizo la elección para la primera mesa directiva recayendo los nombramientos de la siguiente manera:

Presidenta señora Natalia de Longoria; primera vice presidenta señora María de Jesús Garza; segunda vice-presidenta señorita Antonia Gómez; tercera vice-presidenta señora María Vidaurri; secretario Sr. Rodolfo Gutierrez; profeseecretaria Srita. María Elena Rubio; tesorera Srita. Irene Cárdenas; primer vocal Srita C. Muzquiz; segundo vocal Srita Concha Morales; tercer vocal, señora Serapia Frauto; cuarto vocal, señor Salome Guanero; quinto vo-

cal, Sr. Eugenio Vidairri y sexto señora Jovita Padilla.

Se inscribieron como socios desde luego 58 personas.

Desde sus principios, esta asociación se dió cuenta de sus responsabilidades y se enfrentó a ellas con valor y entusiasmo. Hizo festividades para recabar fondos y a iniciativa de ella y por su influencia se aumentó el personal de profesores, se formó la biblioteca del High School, se compró el primer equipo de football, un micrófono de batería y una máquina proyectora de vistas fijas para ayudar a los niños en sus estudios.

Durante el primer año la cuota mensual fué de 10 centavos; más luego la subieron a 25 centavos al año, que es la cuota del Estado y finalmente, se aumentó la cuota a 50 centavos con objeto de que se enviaran 25 al Estado y quedara una cantidad igual en el fondo local como se viene haciendo hasta ahora.

En los diez años que tiene de vida la Asociación se han sucedido diez presidentas, en el orden siguiente: Señoras Natalia Longoria, Guadalupe de Cantú, Eva Domínguez, Ofelia Padilla, Luisa Rivas, Concepción R. de Díaz y Soledad F. de Peña.

En los últimos años la Asociación ha trabajado con más ardor procurando hacer trascender su influencia fuera de sus límites por hacerse así necesario. Ha comprado ropa a los



niños pobres, les ha proporcionado medicinas y alimentos, está dando diariamente a cincuenta niños y compró y regaló a la escuela una máquina proyectora de vistas habladas como un medio educacional efectivo y moderno.

Ha tenido un movimiento de fondos de Septiembre de 1938 a Febrero de 1939 de \$1,100.00.

La potencialidad e ideales de la Sociedad de Padres y Maestros es cosa evidente y tiene al bienestar y mejoramiento de los hogares y con ello al de la comunidad en general. Todos sus propósitos son sanos y benéficos y traspasan los límites de la escuela y el hogar. Su propósito básico es la educación de los padres de los educandos.

El porvenir de la Asociación afirma un plan progresivo que tiende al mejoramiento social, ya que construyendo los caracteres de los individuos ayudará también a la reconstrucción económica de nuestro pueblo contribuyendo a su estándar de vida.

Su misión es de servicio, pues se esfuerza por alcanzar un ideal en que se requiere perseverancia y abnegación encontrando el alto placer del deber cumplido que le inspira a hacer nuevas conquistas, no solo a favor de sus propios hijos sino de cada padre y madre en particular.

Guide—This castle has stood for 600 years. Not a stone has been touched, nothing altered, nothing replaced.

Visitor—Um, they must have the same landlord we have.

Miss Chaparro (to class in arithmetic)—If you have ten potatoes and have to divide them between three persons, how would you do it?

Bright Boy—Mash them.

A Scotchman had been away from home for eleven years. When he returned, he found his five brothers wearing long beards. "Why don't you come out from behind those bushes—what's the idea?"

"Dinna ye remember? Ye took the razor with ye," one of them answered.

There is a tide in the affairs of men  
Which taken at the flood, leads on to  
fortune:

Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

—Shakespeare.

For so it falls out  
That what we have we prize not to  
the worth

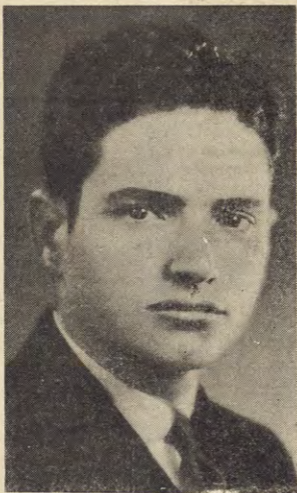
Whiles we enjoy it, but being lack'd  
and lost,

Why, then we rack the value; then  
we find

The virtue that possession would not  
show us

Whiles it was ours.

—Shakespeare.



**ATTORNEY ANTONIO MORALES, JR.**  
Prominent Member of Del Rio Council No. 18

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COMPLIMENTS

**B. A. Carter**

MAYOR  
San Angelo

# *Around the Lulac Shield . . .*

## **SAN ANTONIO MEN'S COUNCIL NO. 2**

**By Anna Velasquez, Council No. 9  
El Paso**

**Jacob I. Rodriguez, President  
James Tafolla Sr., Secretary**

Being the Convention Center of 1939, the San Antonio Councils are working hard on fund raising projects. A committee, with Bro. Martin Villapadierna as chairman, gave a midnight show the latter part of November which netted them some profit.

The Taos Indians, under the leadership of Bro. Guadalupe Lujan, member of the Taos Lulac Council, presented a show at "Our Lady of the Lake College" in November. From here, they went to Austin.

After several attempts to get there, the "Flying Squadron," composed of Bros. J. I. Rodriguez, James Tafolla, Sr., Lucio Gonzalez, Jose Angel Carrillo, and two members of Ladies Council No. 12, Mrs. Santos Herrera and Mrs. Della F. Hernandez, led by State Organizer for Texas Mauro M. Machado, went to Fort Worth in mid-December to organize a Council there and to spread the gospel of LULAC. A. Gonzalez and Tony Morales, members of the Del Rio Council, accompanied the group. Rev. Walls of that city deserves special mention, being an untiring worker and leader among the Latin Americans in Fort Worth. Mr. Jim Brown, resident of Dallas, also pres-

ent at this initial meeting, requested information regarding organization of a Council in his city. He recently met with fourteen Mexican Societies and reports that Dallas will soon be ready for a Council.

The same group made another "flying trip" to Fort Stockton on December 18th.

LULAC Marches On! Bro. Cooreman reports that the Council at Carrizo Springs is very active and recently received a sum of money from this Council to be used for the benefit of Mexican school children there. Members are also working hard to get the City to extend the water system into the Mexican quarter, a matter which is practically assured.

Our objective in Beeville was reached when the Latin American children were allowed to attend the high school there. Special mention should be given to Mrs. Corrigan, wife of the City Marshall at Beeville, who was a visitor from New Mexico. She made a plea in behalf of our children which had a very telling effect on the local school board.

Mr. Reinaldo Flores, Floresville, Texas, informed the Council recently that there is a Council in the making in his home town. According to Bro. Leo Castanon, school matters at or near Seguin are very much improved and a new school has been built there for Mexican children so they won't have so far to go

to school. The efforts of Council No. 2 have borne fruit.

Baskets were presented to needy patrons of Burnett School at Christmas time at the request of Miss Cole, principal.

Worthy Lulackers these! A voluntary committee composed of Bros. M. J. Gonzalez, R. Cardenas, John Esquivel, Frank Jasso and Henry Castillo organized themselves as a Committee on Festivities and Activities. The group took charge of the Traditional Annual Tamalada held on December 23rd at the Institute.

Our Sports Committee working in conjunction with the Latin-American Sports Association conducted the Basket Ball League. Several interested games were witnessed.

A number of Latin American boys won distinction in a recent elimination boxing contest, Bro. J. Esquivel reports. Four won State titles and one, Tom Olivarri of this city, will represent Texas, at the final tournament to be held in Detroit.

Members attended a banquet given on December 21st in honor of the Sidney Lanier football eleven who won the district championship this year.

The Poll Tax Committee under the chairmanship of Bro. Henry Castillo sponsored a series of 3 minute radio programs. The Junior Chamber of Commerce co-operated in this undertaking.

Bro. Lionel Rodriguez is new Guide and Bro. R. R. Cardenas new Publicity Chairman. The offices were vacated by Bro. F. Trejo. Ever alert to such things as these, our Council sent a protest to Ken, pictorial magazine, which published a scurrilous article stating in substance that all Mexicans are marihuana addicts. A copy of same was sent to the President General in order that he could send in a protest officially as head of our League.

Alex F. Zamora, Lauro Lopez, member of former Council No. 16, and Leopoldo Salazar, active Scout worker, are new members of the San Antonio Council No. 2. Bro. Leo Duran, Corpus Christi, writes that the Ben Garza Memorial Park will be officially dedicated on March 5th, and invites us to participate in the ceremonies.

On Sunday, February 12th, Organizer M. M. Machado and his faithful "Flying Squadron" went to Dallas and there organized a Ladies' and Men's Councils. The officers and members of the Men's Council were given oath and pledge. The Ladies Council will be installed officially at a later date.

#### TEXAS CITY COUNCIL NO. 65

By **Louis Hernandez, Reporter**

**Ramon Patricio, President**

**Charles Hernandez, Secretary**

The members of Lulac Council No. 65 decided at their last regular meeting held on Wednesday, March

1st, to start plans for the Third Anniversary Dance which will be held at the City Auditorium on March 19th. This dance promises to be one of the most successful affairs in which this Council has ever participated.

On Sunday, January 29th, a committee of six headed by our vice president, Bro. Joe Medina attended the installation of the newly revived Galveston Council No. 63. Bro. Medina installed the newly elected officers in the absence of our president who was unable to attend. The Houston and Baytown Councils had their committees present led by their respective presidents, Bro. Frazier of Houston Council No. 60 and Bro. Rudy Vara of Baytown Council No. 73.

Troop No. 71 of the Boy Scouts of America of Texas City, Texas, sponsored by the LULAC Council No. 65 completed a whole week of Scout activities from Wednesday, February the 8th through the 14th. This being the 29th Anniversary of Scouting. This newly organized troop composed of Latin American boys is functioning very well and the following program of a week shows the activities and other details.

**Wednesday, Feb. 8th**  
**"Parents Night"**

We started Anniversary week with "Parents Night," the Parents of the boys turned out very nicely we also had Troop 32 one of our local Scout Troops with us along with their Scoutmaster Mr. August Osterholm we were also honored by having

with us two Boy Scout Commissioners, Dr. C. F. Quinn District Commissioner and Mr. T. K. Moore Field Commissioner. At 8:15 P. M. we stopped our program so the Boy Scouts and Leaders in conjunction with Troop 32 and their Leaders could rededicate themselves to the Scout Oath as it is done by all Scouts and Scouters throughout the United States every year. The following program was prepared for "Parents Night."

1. The Pledge of Allegiance by the Audience and Scouts.
2. "America," sung by the Audience and Scouts.

"The Candle Ceremony," by the following Scouts: Edward Olivares, Jimmy Velasquez, Henry Serrano, Raul Padilla, Rudy Ramos, Dave Gonzales, Martin Delgado, Joe Ramos, Manuel Medina.

First Aid Demonstration by: Genaro Gonzales, Jr., Raul Padilla, Martin Delgado, Edward Olivares.

A demonstration of the firemen's drag by: Reuben Reyna and Cecil Olivares.

A demonstration of the Chair-carry by: Henry Serrano, Paul Olivares, and Rudy Ramos.

1. The alphabet of the semaphore code or flag signaling by Raul Padilla.
2. Two boys communicating by the semaphore code or flag signaling by Jimmy Velasquez and Paul Olivares.

3. Wireless signaling by Henry Soriano and Reuben Reyna.

Knot tying demonstration and uses by Genaro Gonzales, Jr., Manuel Medina, Joe Ramos, Cecil Olivares and Rudy Ramos.

The Compass by Ismael Ponce.  
Bugle Calls by David Gonzales.

1. Morning Call.
2. Assembly.
3. Mess Call.
4. Taps.

Singing Scout Songs by Troops 32 and 71 and leaders. "The Eyes of Texas" Adjournment.

**Thursday, Feb. 9th**  
**"Kid Brothers Day"**

Every Scout in the Troop were told by the Scoutmaster to bring their Kid brother and some other little friend they cared to bring along. Games were played and some interesting stunts were pulled by the boys for the benefit of their Kid brothers and friends during the afternoon. The evening rounded out with a weiner roast.

**Friday, Feb. 10th**  
**"Theatre Party"**

Friday evening the Boy Scouts were guests of the Troop Committeemen and Scout Leaders. The boys were treated to a movie entitled "Tom Sawyer Detective." A good time was had by all the boys.

**Saturday, Feb. 11th**  
**"Supper Hike"**

On Saturday afternoon all the

boys hiked to the dike. Games were played during the afternoon a softball game being the chief diversion. After all the fun was had a campfire was made and everybody began cooking their supper. When everybody had finished eating their meal every body gathered around the campfire and sang some Scout songs. About 9 P. M. the boys put out the fire and started for home singing all the way all tired out but happy.

**Sunday, Feb. 12th**  
**"Church Sermon"**

Sunday morning at 11 A. M. the three Local Scout Troops Nos. 31, 32, and 71 with Scout Leaders and Scouters attended the Methodist Church Services in a body and listened to a beautiful sermon, "The Boy In Our Midst" by Rev. Bruce O. Power.

**Monday, Feb. 13th**  
**"Sponsors Night"**

Monday evening at 7 P. M. there was a program put on by the Scouts something similar to the one on Parents Night for the Lulacs who turned out very nicely and also for other visitors who were present. There was some singing and knot tying contests staged by the boys the audience joining in the singing. Mr. Martin Delgado's Orchestra played a few numbers fitted for the occasion. The program adjourned with "The Eyes Of Texas" and "Taps." Refreshments were served by the Boy Scouts.

**Tuesday, Feb. 14th**  
**"Scouts All Fun Day"**

Our "Anniversary Week" was coming to a close after all the previous days of programs etc. a Valentine Party was to be the last activity for the week. Tuesday being our regular meeting night a short meeting was held before the party. Then the Valentines were distributed to the boys as everybody were to give a Valentine to each other. There were very many laughs on the funny valentines that were received. Games were played, songs were sung, then came the refreshments which were very good as always. Taps were sung before adjourning.

Thus ended the first "Anniversary Week" for Troop No. 71 and a great one. We know there are more in store for us in this great Scout Movement and many other activities that keeps the boys interested and busy the year around such as First Aid Meets, Scout Circuses, Camporals, Courts of Honor, Hikes, Meetings and many, many other things. It is loads of fun as well as instructive and educational.

So Lulac Brothers, we take this opportunity to ask each and every one of you in your respective Council of this great League of ours to try and organize a Boy Scout troop in your Community sponsored by your Council as soon as you can. We sincerely believe that you'll never regret it because it is one of the best organizations in the world today suited better for boys. In this Movement lies the future citizens of tomorrow, the Boy Scouts of America, the largest boys organization in the world.

### DALLAS LADIES COUNCIL NO. 21 AND DALLAS MEN'S COUNCIL NO. 89 OFFICIALLY INSTALLED

State Organizer Mauro M. Machado and his loyal co-workers, Severino Martinez, Special Organizer; Jacob I. Rodriguez and James Tafolla Sr., president and secretary, respectively, of Council No. 2, of San Antonio, scored a double victory for Lulac on Sunday, February 12, 1939, when they installed the Dallas Ladies and Men's Councils Nos. 21 and 89, respectively, at the W. O. W. Hall of that city.

Attorney Roberto Benavides acted as master of ceremonies during a literary program which was presented and during the installation ceremonies of both councils.

The newly organized Ladies Council No. 21, is composed of the following members: Misses Josefina Montalvo, Margarita Montalvo, Alice Mercado, Petra Gomez, Ester Otero, Belen Ortega, Consuelo Correa, Margarita Mendoza, and Mesdames Agnes Montalvo, Alejandra Brown, Elena Zamora O'Shea, Juanita Villasana, Henrietta A. Benavides, Ascención Avalos, Julia Garcia, Margarita Villasana, Juanita Sanchez, Luisa Garza, Jesucita Santa Cruz, Lucila Gutierrez, Cesarea L. Cerda, M. Trinidad Rodriguez, Eusebia Angeles, Cleo Salina, Carmen Martinez and Lydia Salinas.

The officers of the Ladies Council No. 21, will be elected at the first regular meeting to be had in the very near future.

The officers and members of the Dallas Men's Council No. 89, are as follows:

**Officers:**

Macario E. Garcia, president; M. Santa Cruz, vice president; James S. Brown, secretary; Rodolfo Villasana, treasurer; Rev. Jose L. Raynosa, chaplain; and Luis D. Cerda, guide.

**Members:**

Alfredo Benavides, Felix F. Muñoz, Samuel Avalos, Juan Conales, Ambrosio Perez, Ramon Lujan, G. P. Lopez, Luis G. Cerda, Fred Fuentes, Eliseo Rodriguez, Vidal Rodriguez, Francisco Monjaras, Paul Brown, Isidro Montalvo, Gerald Saldaña, Benjamin Taylor, Fred Lozano, Cecilio Roses, Abel Gutierrez, Crisologo Aguirre, John Martinez, Antonio Rivera, Rafael Martinez, Andres Perez, Patricio Arevalo, Euladio Nuñez, Eutimio Hurtado, Eligio Perez, Luz E. Alvarez, Jose Otero, Rodolfo, Muga, Luis T. Vargas, and attorneys Roberto Benavides, Elias Hernandez and J. Ontiveros Jordan.

On the evening of the installation of both councils the Lulackers and visitors were entertained with a banquet at the "Original Mexicano" Restaurant. The honor guests were Messrs. Mauro M. Machado, Severino Martinez, Jacob I. Rodriguez, and James Tafolla, Sr., all of San Antonio Men's Council No. 2; J. L. Corona and Ivey Gonzales of Wichita Falls Council No. 48; Rudolph Vara, Lizandro Herrera and wife, Professor Antonio Bañuelos and wife, and A. Guerra and wife of Baytown Council No. 73; A. V. Zapata, Miguel de la

Flor and Miguel de la Flor, Jr., Alfredo Valle, Samuel Cortez and Manuel Valle and wife of Ft. Worth Council No. 88, and Dario G. Lopez of Malakoff, Texas.

LULAC NEWS, extends its most hearty congratulations to the officers and members of these two new additions to the Lulac chain. We will watch with interest the development and influence which these two councils in the northern part of the State of Texas will exert for the progress and fulfillment of our Lulac program.

**DENVER COUNCIL NO. 90**

**Paul G. Martinez, President**

**Gilbert Martinez**

**Secretary-Treasurer**

On Sunday, February 5th, Honorable Filemon T. Martinez, President General of the League of United Latin American Citizens, came to Denver and there officially installed Lulac Council No. 90. This Council had its charter since the early part of December, last year, but it had never been installed until our President General came and paid us a surprise visit. Although 52 paid up members comprise the council only 26 were present to take the oath.

The following officers were elected and sworn in: Paul G. Martinez, president; Donald Alvarado, vice president; Gilbert Martinez, secretary-treasurer; and Fred Trujillo, chaplain. The Board of Directors is composed of Sam Johnson, Magdalena Gonzales, John Alvarado and Stella Trujillo. Toby Trujillo, press



reporter and Jack Vigil, sergeant at arms.

This council is unique in that it is composed of a mixed group, men and women. This council was formerly the Coronado Club which merged last year with Lulac. The purpose of the Coronado Club was primarily for social activities, but all decided to become Lulackers. Within a short period of time this council may divide and two separate councils of Ladies and Men will result.

Because of the formation of this council, the President General has created a new District No. 13. Mr. Paul G. Martinez, is acting District Governor and Mr. A. P. Daus is the State Organizer for Colorado.

Council No. 90 has shown its willingness to show activity by offering to sponsor the April edition of LULAC NEWS. This is quite a record and a high mark to shoot at.

LULAC NEWS wishes to express through these columns its congratulations and hopes that this energetic new council will continue its enthusiasm and good work as it has shown from the very beginning by sending delegates to the Special Convention held at Albuquerque, last month, and by offering to sponsor the April issue of our official organ.

## LULAC COUNCIL NO. 18

Del Rio, Texas

By Rudolph H. Gutierrez

Writing the history of any local Council of The League of United Latin-American Citizens in no different than writing the history of anything else. It appears quite a simple thing to do, until one approaches the task with sleeves rolled to elbows, papers, pen and ink or if one is able, with typewriter and eraser handy or in more fortunate circumstances the secretary bearing the brunt. Then it assumes a different aspect. The assignment looms immense, a veritable giant, a jungle full of wild animals and unknown dangers, and all of the difficulties seem to strike the historian at one time—that is, probably not to a real historian, but to one like the writer, that is forced into assuming that role on the spur of the moment.

However, be that as it may, the above semi-apology is not made in the spirit of rebellion, or for the lack of ability in such matters, of which the writer, seems to have had more than his share (lack of ability) passed on to him through genes of uncounted ancestors, but merely as a fair warning to prospective readers of this articles as to just what to expect and give them an opportunity to read this far and gracefully and silently "pull up their Tents" and retreat like the Arabs of Old, without reading any further.

Council No. 18 of the League of United Latin American Citizens of Del Rio, Texas, was organized in the month of August, 1929, which by the way will be ten (10) years old

this coming August and it certainly calls for a celebration. At that time, the Charter members of our Council were the oldest leading representatives of our Latin-American Community, with a few old members not quite so prominent and still fewer fledgelings such as the writer, who then showed signs of becoming luminaries of the first magnitude, but who turned out otherwise as time went on and dulled our superficial brilliancy.

Since its inception, the following have been presidents of our Council: Joe B. Rubio, now deceased, Sergio Gonzalez, Jr., Pilar Garza, Rudolph H. Gutierrez, Gilbert Cerda and Arturo G. Gonzalez now in office.

This historical sketch to be complete should have a long list of names of other minor officials, such as Vice Presidents and Secretaries, etc., but it will be dull enough without that, so if you are not drowsy by now, we will dispense with them in this narrative.

During our first hectic months of life, our Council had a mushroom growth and at one time had over Three Hundred (300) members, plenty of cash in the treasury and all sorts of activities going on at once, some overlapping each other. But then political year rolled around—and the old timers, members of our Council, the leading members of our Community, the political figures of the town, injected the political germ into the Council in diverse ways, directly and indirectly — twisted the

meaning of our code, rules, by laws and regulations and we had one SWEET political year and the Council outlived the earthquake, fire, tornado and deluge, and came out in tatters, quite decimated in membership, but with a proud bearing, a clear record, and the remnants of its membership, men that knew and understood what the Lulac movement was all about. From then on politics has had no place in our Council affairs which is as it should be.

While our Council, except on two or three occasions, has not had a numerous membership, yet many worthwhile and lasting projects have been consummated of untold benefit, not only to our people, but to the community as a whole. Since the earliest sad experiences encountered by us, we have acquired members for their good qualities and not merely augment the membership roll. We do not mean by this, that we refuse entrance into our Council to persons interested in joining us, but merely augment the membership and standards now than we formerly had, and we try not to admit the type of members that gave us trouble in the past. We want members that will put their energies into the Council work, for the good of all and not members that get in only for their sole benefit.

Among the worthwhile and lasting achievements of this Council are the two Boy Scout Troops, being Troops 76 and 77 that are outstanding in their performance in this section of the country.

Who can deny this is a lasting benefit? Does it benefit only the Latin-Americans in this Community or just how far do the benefits go and is a benefit of this nature discriminatory of race, creed or color? If nothing more is accomplished by Lulac Councils than the organization of Scout troops, that have turned out good citizens for a decade, that in itself is a worthy feat.

However, we have accomplished more! We have cooperated with the Red Cross, Charitable organizations, in sports, in adult education and especially in the education of our children and in all movements of a general nature. We have at all times supported our school district, the San Felipe Independent School District, the only one of its type in the State of Texas and possibly in the whole United States. We have organized bands, baseball teams basketball teams and are slowly creating an educational fund with which we have helped numerous students to weather the financial difficulties of a college education and have lately acquired our own Lulac Building. How many Councils of Lulac own their meeting places? As dad says, "son nones y no llegan a tres." Of course, we do not presume to brag of being the best Council in the League or having accomplished more than any other, but we are proud of what we have done, what

we are doing and of our future plans. Naturally, we have our problems and have had our set backs: who hasn't? We have our worries, and our disappointments and failures have been many and yet carry a sting, but every time we emerge stronger, with a clearer vision, with a fuller experience and a stronger faith in our fellowman; that there is untold and undiscovered goodness in them, but perhaps we have not yet touched the cord to bring out those qualities, or found the right key for each particular individual and must keep on looking, searching, making and trying new keys until the right one is found and PRESTO, another citizen has awakened and is serving his community. Who is that wide awake Latin-American? is asked. Why it is Mr. So and So a member of Council 18 of the League of United Latin American Citizens of Del Rio, Texas.

#### LADIES LULAC COUNCIL NO. 9

El Paso, Texas

Mrs. P. R. Loya, President

Doris Chaparro, Secretary

Ana Velasquez, Reporter

As members of our Council had their share of the recent "flu" near-epidemic, our activities have been somewhat slowed down. However, we have not neglected "bringing up baby" properly. The Junior Lulac Council (that's our baby) recently

formed at Bowie High School has been supervised by Miss Elvira Chaparro, member of the faculty and of our Council, and by Mrs. Mariana Torres, Junior Lulac Chairman. Miss E. Chaparro made a motion at our last meeting, which was promptly seconded and carried, that we take turns at "mothering" the Juniors. Mrs. Loya, Minnie Alvarez, Helen Cooke, and Doris Chaparro are first on the list. Junior representatives have attended our last two meetings.

As usual members of Men's Council No. 8 co-operated with us beautifully by giving our delegates a lift to the Convention City. We do appreciate it. Our delegates expressed satisfaction with the reception accorded them in the "heart of New Mexico."

We can't help but comment on the fact that our Latin-American population was well represented at the recent basket-ball finals in Austin. Congratulations to the Sidney Lanier High School pep squad for their display of sportsmanship in cheering for our Bowie Bears. Better luck next time to both teams.

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Read

Lulac News

## 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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1:00 P. M. daily.



**Walter Wilson, Manager**

This old relic is located in the little town of Langtry, Texas, which was the abode of Judge Roy Bean--a "Saloon," and also a "Hall of Justice," he being the only Peace Officer west of the Pecos River, at the time this photo was made, about 1900, and shows Judge Bean holding court, trying a horse-thief. Left of the picture is the stolen horse. On horses, guarded by officers are two other horse thieves, supposed partners of the one on trial.

