
El Paso Celebrates New Mexico and Arizona Statehood

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On the afternoon of 21 August 1911, President William H. Taft signed Senate Joint Resolution 57, a compromise agreement outlining the conditions under which the last two contiguous territories—New Mexico and Arizona—would be admitted as states. After sixty-two years and several aborted attempts—separately and together—people in the Southwest were ready to celebrate. Impromptu events in communities of both territories were held that night, but the largest celebration of New Mexico statehood did not take place in the forty-seventh state—it took place in El Paso, Texas two months later.

In the early twentieth century, El Paso was the dominant city of the Southwest. The largest cities in New Mexico and Arizona territories were Albuquerque (11,020) and Tucson (13,193) respectively. In fact, El Paso's population of 39,279 was more than New Mexico's seven largest communities combined. With its size and regional influence it was no surprise that El Paso would want to step forward with a large welcoming event. On the evening Taft signed the joint resolution, Secretary C. A. Kinne of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce said that some kind of event "is practically a sure thing [—] that is if Los Angeles doesn't beat us to it."¹

Early Planning

On August 24th the Chamber of Commerce hosted an open meeting to discuss whether to go ahead with a formal statehood celebration. Nearly everyone was in favor of something being done and that it should occur in El Paso. "The assembly room was crowded and each speaker was cheered each time the subject of a statehood celebration was mentioned." The sentiments of lawyer (and future Collector of Customs) Zach Cobb summed up the enthusiasm when he said, "How can Democratic Arizona and Republican New Mexico join hands on any territory except El Paso. El Paso does not care a rap about politics. What would El Paso be if it were not for the resources of the new states. This is

necessary, not for the welfare of New Mexico or Arizona, but for El Paso. We will hold the biggest celebration in these necks of the woods.... While we are not in Arizona or New Mexico, we are the biggest cheese in the southwest and let 'em come."²

Before the evening was done, the group had decided to proceed with the planning of a three-day celebration where "Everything is to be free and every citizen is to be a committee of one to assist in the entertainment of the visitors from the new states." An initial budget of \$5,000 was agreed upon, and pledges for almost half that amount were offered before the end of the meeting. Over the next few days the Chamber formed a committee to oversee the planning of the event. Decisions were made to send two thousand letters to businessmen of Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas, and Northern Mexico, as well as to dispatch individuals to personally invite the governors of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Chihuahua, and Sonora.³

Soon the dates and general outline of events were announced. The Jubilee would begin on Thursday, October 19th with receptions for the visiting governors, a slate of baseball and football games, band concerts, and open houses at El Paso clubs and lodges. Friday the 20th would be "Governors' Day" in honor of the visiting dignitaries. A large military and civic parade would take place in the morning, followed by a formal program and speeches at Cleveland Square. The afternoon would see a large military review take place at Fort Bliss, including the raising of a forty-eight-star U. S. flag and flag presentations to the governors of New Mexico and Arizona. The final day would include band concerts and the annual Os-Aple parade and fiesta. A fireworks show was considered but discouraged because of the danger posed by frightening horses in the crowded city. "El Paso feels as jubilant over the granting of statehood to these two neighbor territories, as the people of the territories feel themselves.... Mr. and Mrs. New Mexico and Mr. and Mrs. Arizona and all the family are coming to see Mr. and Mrs. El Paso and family[,] and all are going to be

hilarious and jubilant together.”⁴

At the Jubilee plans were being made, El Pasoans hoped to have a strong turnout of visitors and guests from Mexico, despite the political upheavals of the Mexican Revolution. The *Times* editorialized, “Our Mexican friends and neighbors have not forgotten the fact that in the trying days of their revolution when the star of liberty was flickering and threatening to fade into disappointment, it was El Paso that manifested sympathy and extended other things more substantial than sympathy. With the memory of these things in their minds, it is natural that these warm-hearted and impulsive neighbors of ours should feel about as much interest in the undertakings of El Paso as if they were in reality one of us, and have experienced genuine delight in contributing in every way possible to the success of the occasion.” The *Times* went on to say that “One of the greatest regrets of El Paso in connection with the jubilee is that it had to be held prior to the inauguration of Francisco I. Madero ... and that great event could consequently not be made a feature of the jubilee. Our Mexican friends and allied understand these things, however, and know full well that at the very first opportunity El Paso can be depended upon to take the lead in each and every movement that is calculated to advance their interests.”⁵

One of the unexpected groups to show enthusiasm for the Statehood Jubilee was El Paso’s Chinese community. Although Chinese descendants had lived in El Paso since at the 1880s, it was apparently a rare occasion that they joined in community festivities. “All Chinatown is in a flurry of oriental excitement because of the approaching festivities on the ‘American man’s’ big night [sic].” Chinese residents raised more than \$3,000 to decorate Chinatown with Chinese lanterns, flags, and paper streams and to assemble an entry for one of the parades. The City agreed to include South Oregon Street, in the

heart of Chinatown, as part of the special electric lighting and parade routes, and Colonel E. F. Glenn of the U.S. Army’s Twenty-third Infantry stationed at Fort Bliss offered to march his troops through Chinatown to show appreciation for its residents’ generosity and participation in the Jubilee.⁶

The railroads, who organizers counted on to bring in great number of visitors, recognized the momentous occasion and came through with special fares for its riders. The Texas & Pacific offered fifteen dollar round-trip fares from as far away as Dallas. The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio matched that fare for those coming from Houston and San Antonio. The Southern Pacific, the El Paso & Southwestern, and the Santa Fe railroads all offered one-way fares for roundtrip tickets. Even the Mexican rail lines advertised discounted round-trip fares from as far away as Torreon and Sonora to Juárez.⁷

The *El Paso Herald* announced it would publish a special “Statehood Jubilee Edition” on October 14th with a run of at least 25,000 copies—about three times its normal daily circulation. It also launched a special puzzle contest—a full-page of advertisements and trivia questions about towns in Arizona and New Mexico; twenty-five dollars in prizes were offered to readers and a special five dollar prize for an out-of-town visitor who completed the game. Local artist/photographer Robert Page announced he was creating designs for three postcards to be distributed by merchants as souvenirs and to be including in business mailings. Copies of the cards (*fig. 1*) were printed in the *Herald* with the note, “Mail These To Your Friends!” The organizers also named an official photographer to make pictures of the parades, reviews, and floats.⁸

In the days leading up to the start of the Statehood Jubilee, the entire city set about to decorate like it never had before. The organizing committee allocated \$1,250 for decorations, including flags, bunting, and arches of electric lights on Mesa, San Antonio, and other streets leading to the central plaza, and a special prize was offered for the best decorated house in El Paso. Merchants and building owners were encouraged to deck out their structures with flags. In one shop



Figure 1

window, a large figure representing Uncle Sam was standing with his hands on the shoulders of two smaller figures shaking hands that represented Arizona and New Mexico; surrounding them were mining tools, saddles, and sheaves of wheat. Another displayed two Mexican sombreros (for Chihuahua and Sonora) and three Stetsons (for Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico). The Chamber of Commerce put out flags from the balconies of its building and a special twenty-foot forty-eight star flag was draped on the back wall. The brand new Mills Building, then El Paso's largest skyscraper at twelve stories, got lots of attention for its flag decorations. A newspaper reported that "The stiff wind which was blowing Thursday whipped the flags on the roof until they stood straight out and the flags on the Oregon and Mills streets were waving constantly." San Antonio Street, the major business corridor across downtown and part of all the parade routes, was described as being "one long line of flags and bunting, hung from all the telegraph and electric light poles." Electric lights were strung at every intersection, and businesses with lighting were encouraged to have them on every night.⁹

Everything was ready. The *El Paso Herald* and *El Paso Morning Times* offered editorials entitled "We're Ready For You" and "Welcome to Our Friends and Allies" as the print hosts of their coming guests. The *Herald* told their guests,

The scope of the celebration has gone far beyond the original plans. So much enthusiasm has been found to exist and the spirit of cooperation among the people of the two new states and our own home folks has been so warm and spontaneous that the plan has gradually been broadened.... The city will spend five or six times as much on the entertainment as she originally planned to spend, and the event will be memorable in the history of the southwest.... Every single [visitor] will be made to feel that he is the special guest of the city of El Paso and its people. Lay aside politics for two or three days, forget your grouches and your troubles, and come over to El Paso for a good time that you will remember with pleasure all your

life.¹⁰

The *Times* reminded everyone why this whole event was taking place:

While the present jubilee has been arranged for the principal purpose of welcoming Arizona and New Mexico into the sisterhood of state, in token of El Paso's appreciation of the support and co-operation she has always commanded from that source in every forward movement she has ever made, and to express the gratification that is experienced here over their glorious accomplishment. It has also afforded the opportunity to bring all our friends and allies here from every portion of the Southwest in one great jollification to enjoy with us the jubilee that follows the marking of the new epoch in the Southwest when two new states have been formed and Arizona and New Mexico are entering upon the era of their greatest progress and prosperity.¹¹

In a follow-up editorial, the *Herald* echoed this unified spirit:

This city and its leading citizens have had an active part in carrying on the long fight for statehood, and this city has ever been zealous in advancing the sound interests of the two new states in every possible way. The city has taken a leading part in advancing all progressive movements in the two new states. This city has promoted railroads and irrigation enterprises, has advertised the resources and aided in the development, of the two new states. This city is dependent on the two new states for her prosperity, and El Paso is grateful for the contributions which Arizona and New Mexico have made in her growth and prosperity. The friendly feeling is intimately personal. We know each other. The people of Arizona and New Mexico are our personal friends, our social familiars, and our commercial allies.

The *Herald* concluded with a call for joyous celebration: “Make yourselves at home, good people. You are the whole thing. . . . This is really only the beginning of a day that shall have no ending; for El Paso will still be ‘celebrating statehood’ with Arizona and New Mexico long after our bones are dust. We can start the thing off right anyhow, and that is what we are going to try to do these three glorious days. Turn loose!”¹²

Opening Day and Sous-Aple Parade

The first day of the Arizona New Mexico Statehood Jubilee began on Thursday, October 19th with plans to meet each governor at the train station with a band and a cavalry escort. Arizona Governor Richard Sloan was the first to arrive, coming in on the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad at 7:15 a.m., accompanied by his lieutenant governor. It was said that he shook hands with every member of the reception committee with an enthusiastic, “I am glad to know you.” He and other local dignitaries had breakfast at the Harvey House. Texas Governor Oscar B. Colquitt was expected to arrive fifteen minutes later, but an overnight storm washed out part of the tracks near Fabens, nineteen miles east of El Paso. Undeterred, the reception committee quickly organized an automobile caravan to drive to Fabens, where they met Governor Colquitt at 10:30 a.m. Colquitt was accompanied by the Texas Secretary of State, the Adjutant General, and several other staffers. The caravan drove Colquitt to the Chamber of Commerce Building, where they were greeted by the U. S. cavalry escort and where Governor Sloan awaited them.¹³

Governor Colquitt expressed praise for El Paso and the Statehood Jubilee. “It is especially fitting that El Paso should hold this celebration in honor of the new states, for the territory that comprises both was acquired by the United States as the result of the admission of Texas and the resulting war with Mexico. We of Texas feel a special pride in them, formed into states, for there a great many Texas people in New Mexico and Arizona[,] and I have a large number of friends who are taking an active part in the governmental affairs of both states.” Governor Sloan concurred, stating, “We feel in Arizona that El Paso is very close geographically and in the way of common interests and in similar conditions. We almost feel that El Paso be-

longs to Arizona and New Mexico. It is almost incongruous to look about and see the kind of people and the conditions there that El Paso should be in Texas rather than in New Mexico, where it properly belongs.” Sloan’s latter suggestion would later glean a response from Colquitt. After registering for the Jubilee, the group traveled by car with a cavalry escort to the Hotel Sheldon, the event headquarters and host to all the governors for their overnight stays. Governor William J. Mills did not arrive at the train station until 6pm, but he was met by a large, cheering crowd and the cavalry escort that directed him to the Hotel Sheldon.¹⁴

The Mexican governors did not arrive until Friday morning. Chihuahua Governor Abram González was expected to arrive in Ciudad Juárez overnight on the Mexican National Railway. González, who had just been elected, was a Madero supporter and had received a large number of votes for vice president, even though he did not run for the office. González specifically asked that he not be officially received, either in Juárez or in El Paso, so his entrance was relatively low key. Sonora Governor Jose Maria Maytorena decided at the last minute that he could not attend, instead wanting to focus his attention on overseeing aid for the injured and homeless after a hurricane struck the west coast of Mexico the previous week. In his stead, Maytorena sent his Vice Governor Eugenio H. Gayou with members of the Sonoran congress. Able to get only as far as Tucson on Thursday, Gayou was not expected to arrive in El Paso until early Friday morning.¹⁵

Meanwhile jubilee visitors were pouring into El Paso. The *Times* reported that by 2 p. m. the Hotel Sheldon was selling cots and was “practically ready to turn away visitors.” All the other hotels in town were similarly busy. Members of the various host committees were recognized by their ribbon badges, and all visitors were encouraged to register at the Chamber of Commerce to get a yellow ribbon badge so as to be recognized as the community’s special guests.¹⁶

With the arrival times of the various governors not known until a couple of days beforehand, no plans were made for the governors for any formal dinners or to attend the opening parade. The details of the parade were for the most part kept under wraps, except for the notion that it would “savor somewhat of the old McGinty parades and will be filled with things to make people laugh.” The name for the parade—Sous-Aple Parade—

was obviously a parody of the Os-Aple Parade that would close out the Jubilee on Saturday night. A few details came out a week ahead. “Ben Her” and “Ben Him” were to attend with the “Go Easies” and conduct a chariot race “that will make the circus folk turn green with envy.” Also expected to take part was Big Chief Sous Appel, the Hoo Hoos, the Go Easy Band and rag-a-muffins, Nat Resis’s Famous Camels, and the Knockers’ Hammer Bearer with Variations. The parade route ran from North Mesa through downtown to the carnival grounds just west of downtown. Neither El Paso newspaper gave any details of the final parade itself. They—and many of the visitors—readied themselves for the extensive Friday schedule of activities.¹⁷

Governors’ Day Parade and Military Demonstration

October 20th dawned as a fine day. Starting with the arrival of the Mexican governors coming across the river from Juárez, Governors’ Day was “a moving panorama of military pomp and color.” The parade, most often described in local accounts as the “military parade” because of its organization by and the participation of Army’s Twenty-third Infantry led by Colonel E. F. Glenn. The parade was led by Chief Jenkins and eight mounted police, followed by grand marshals Colonel Glenn and J. F. Coles and their aides. Following the band and troops of the Twenty-third came carriages carrying each of the five visiting governors and the band and mounted riders of the Fourth Cavalry. Other groups in the parade included the cadets of the El Paso Military Institute, the Boy Scouts, the horse-riding students of the El Paso School for Girls. A vehicle carrying Confederate veterans of the American Civil War got lots of attention, particularly when they rose in the car as the band preceding them played “Dixie.” The S. U. Mexican Band was followed by a group of “live western cowboys resplendent in silk shirts of every hue, chaps and ‘Stetsons.’ About every block they emitted a loud cowboy yell, which was taken up by the crowds.” The final elements were the vehicles of the El Paso Fire Department.¹⁸

The parade ended at a reviewing bandstand at Cleveland Square, where the governors and their staffs assembled and the formal ceremonies took place. El Paso County Judge S. J. Eylar welcomed everyone to the Jubilee and then yielded to Mayor Charles Kelly, who introduced each of the governors in turn to speak. Tex-

as Governor Colquitt spoke first, sympathizing with the long fight Arizona and New Mexico waged to become states, comparing it to Texas’ efforts in the 1830s and ‘40s. He went on to joke that, as residents go to the polls the following month to elect their first chief executives and legislators, “I hope they will select some good Texan. I do not know who is running over there, my fellow citizens, but they could not do better.”¹⁹

Arizona Governor Sloan, who spoke next, also spoke in combined jest and seriousness:

Unless the state of Texas shall at some time avail herself of her privilege of subdividing into five separate states, which is quite unlikely, or unless Arizona or one of our island possessions shall at some time be admitted, the admission of New Mexico and Arizona closes the roll of states.... We have so long looked for statehood, we have suffered so many disappointments, we have so often despaired of ever realizing our hopes, that we can scarcely appreciate how near statehood is to us. But it is coming, and it cannot come too quickly for me.

Speaking to El Paso, Sloan said “You are destined in the future to be the greatest city of the southwest, and I wish for you a speedy return of that prosperity which you confidently expect.”²⁰

Governor Mills of New Mexico spoke next, continuing the theme of seriousness and praise with occa-



Figure 2—Mills delivering his speech
Otis Aultman Collection, Border Heritage Center,
El Paso Public Library

sional jabs (*fig. 2*). He reminded Sloan that New Mexico was the elder and would be the forty-seventh state. “Now Arizona, like many spoiled children, really does not respect its father [New Mexico] as it should do. We pardon them, however, because, ladies and gentlemen, they do not know any better.” In thanking El Paso, Mills concurred with Sloan that their host city was destined for greatness. “This is a great occasion. You had here



Figure 3—All the governors
Otis Aultman Collection, Border Heritage Center,
El Paso Public Library

two years ago two presidents at the same time, but you do not have five governors often [*fig. 3*] and I do not know when it will happen again.”²¹

Mayor Kelly then introduced the Mexican governors and their contingents, who were greeted with great cheers. Braulio Hernandez, the secretary of Chihuahua, spoke on behalf of the governors to the crowd in English about a great eagle:

This eagle does not hatch eggs. This eagle hatches stars. And now your flag shines with more light, for in it are two new stars—New Mexico and Arizona. Let the streams of their white light invite the nations of this continent to join with you in rejoicing and happiness because of these new stars and unite with you in being entirely free with local self government.

Raise your flag. Lift it up. Lift your victorious and ambitious flag to the sun. We, the Mexicans, are glad to look at it, because we believe it means the unity of

a great nation and at the same time the guarantee of the unity of the actions of this continent. . . . [The Mexican governors] say with all sincerity, “Long shine the forty-eight stars of the American flag—Viva Estados Unidos! Viva El Paso!”²²

Hernandez’s cheer, quickly echoed by Governor Gonzales and Vice Governor Gayou and then taken up by the Mexican visitors in the crowd, marked the end of the speeches and the post-parade ceremony. The crowd broke up to find lunch and prepare for the late afternoon activities.

Aside from the parades, the feature event of the Statehood Jubilee was the Governors’ Day military review at Fort Bliss. A part of the plans almost from the outset, the involvement of the Army’s Twenty-third Infantry and the Fourth Cavalry units stationed at Bliss was assured by Colonel Edwin F. Glenn. Despite a dust storm that began shortly after lunch and lasted through most of the two-hour program, the crowd was enormous—estimated in the thousands—with the *Times* reporting that the city was “practically deserted” after visitors had clung to the sides, roofs, and fenders of every car going out to Fort Bliss. The formal festivities began at 4 p. m. with a seventeen-gun salute to honor the five



Figure 4—Governors arriving at Fort Bliss
Otis Aultman Collection, Border Heritage Center,
El Paso Public Library

governors, who arrived by automobile at the parade grounds. The Twenty-third Infantry and Fourth Cavalry bands played military marches interspersed with applause and cheers from the audience.²³

In addition to the planned military drills, the Fort Bliss ceremony included the gift of new forty-eight-star flags to the governors of New Mexico and Arizona. The six by ten foot flags were woven of silk with embroidered stars and gold fringe on the borders. Circling the staff midway down was a silver ring bearing an inscription with each state's name "from El Paso Statehood Jubilee, October 19, 20, 21." The flags were kept at the post headquarters under the watchful eye of an infantry or cavalry officer and two women representing New Mexico and Arizona. A cavalry unit was dispatched from the ceremony to carry one flag from there to the Governors' Stand at the parade grounds. They then turned the flag over to Texas Governor Colquitt, who acted on behalf of El Paso to present the gift flag to New Mexico Governor Mills. The process was then repeated with an infantry unit who retrieved the flag to give to Arizona Governor Sloan.²⁴

Speaking from the back seat of a car, Governor Colquitt made the first flag presentation to Governor Mills.

It is my delightful pleasure at this time as the chief executive of the greatest of all the states in the union to present the flag of our common country, to you as chief executive of the 47th state, New Mexico. I want to express the hope that New Mexico will always defend that flag and what it stands for, the constitution that guarantees liberty, the right to serve our God as our conscience dictates. Our government has three points, the executive, represented by you and Gov. Sloan and myself and the president of the United States, whose hands I desire to uphold as the chief executive of our nation; the legislative, represented by congress and the various legislatures that make our laws, and the judicial, which construes those laws, defines our constitution and protects our liberty. This army is not for the suppression of liberty, but to uphold and guarantee it to every citizen. This is good enough for Texas. It is good enough for New Mexico and it represents the best thing in the whole world—liberty. I present the flag as

a token of friendship of the people of Texas for the people of New Mexico.

Governor Mills rose to accept the flag, saying in part that "It will be taken to Santa Fe, where it will be preserved in the capitol and will always be remembered as the flag presented by El Paso to the new state of New Mexico. I am sure the people of New Mexico will always sustain this flag at any cost when necessary and the people will be glad that New Mexico has been admitted to statehood and the whole United States will be proud of her." He also thanked Texas for its considerable influence in helping New Mexico attain statehood.²⁵

Next came the presentation to Arizona. Colquitt told Governor Sloan, "I consider it a distinguished honor to hold in my good right hand the flag that represents our 48th state. I present this flag to Arizona last, not that I consider it a lesser state than any of our other states, but because it is right that I should follow the established custom, as New Mexico claims the priority. In presenting it to the governor of Arizona I bespeak for it the same protection Texas would give it. It is the flag that poets have written of the flag of the free, and I hope that Arizona will always be the home of the brave." "Arizona," he concluded, "would join with New Mexico and Texas in the rebuilding of the Southwest and prove a bright star in the firmament of national greatness." Governor Sloan thanked the people of Texas and readily acknowledged that New Mexico should get precedence as the 47th state as it was the older territory.

With the admission of new states which has continued for 125 years will end, for I doubt if any of us will live to see any new states admitted to the union.... This flag ought to thrill the heart of every American present. Each and every star stands for liberty, progress, and prosperity of the government. I hope that the star which represents the state of Arizona will always shine as resplendent as those of her sister states and that she will ever be a source of pride to the republic and to all her sons.²⁶

The military demonstrations began following the flag presentations with a review of the troops starting with the infantry and then the cavalry twice, once at a walk and once at a trot. The next demonstration was a machine gun drill, which the *Herald* described a few days

beforehand: “The men will start on a trot, will strip the guns off the mules carrying them and put them together and get them ready for action. At the minute they are supposed to be in action, the officer in command will fire his revolver. The record time in the maneuver is 10 seconds, and an attempt will be made to break this record.” Following the machine gun was a demonstration of the Butt’s Manual of fine callisthenic drills with rifles by the infantry. The planned regimental cavalry drill was omitted owing to the lateness of the hour and the growing darkness after sunset. In conclusion the Army units were drawn in line to sound retreat as the garrison flag was lowered, accompanied by the band playing the “Star Spangled Banner.”²⁷

A *Times* reporter spoke with several of the governors afterwards. Governors Sloan and Mills both described the presentation of the flags as “very impressive and beautiful” despite the dust storm. One of the few problems for the entire Jubilee reported by the papers occurred after the end of the ceremony. Where several streetcars had been used to help move people out to Fort Bliss, only three were available at the end, and these were “loaded from the roofs to the fenders.” When one of the cars derailed just outside the fort, many people were left to walk back to town. Fortunately, the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad quickly dispatched an engine and several coach cars to make several trips every half hour until everyone had gotten back to town.²⁸

The conclusion for Governors’ Day was two balls. The official public ball hosted by the Chamber of Commerce started at 9:00 p. m., but within an hour most of the governors and other dignitaries had left for the private, invitation-only function at the Toltec Club. The festivities at both balls continued well into the night.²⁹

The Final Day and Os-Aple Parade

Governors’ Day and the impressive event at Fort Bliss would be a hard thing to top, but the final day of the three-day Statehood Jubilee proved to be the exclamation point. Outside of the sports games, the official schedule was relatively light for Saturday, October 21st. Several bands played small concerts at parks throughout El Paso during the day, with the largest being the two and a half-hour grand concert of military bands at Cleveland Park downtown starting at 10:30 a. m. An unofficial addition to the schedule was a breakfast arranged by

New Mexico Governor Mills at the Harvey House at 10:00 a. m. honoring the other visiting governors. Mills himself, however, had already left town, asking A. B. Fall to serve as his proxy. Governor Colquitt, responding to New Mexican’s favorable sentiments toward El Paso, said in his brief speech that the new state showed good judgment in wanting to annex El Paso, but that Texas “would never part with its border city.” “Make your money in New Mexico and Arizona,” he went on to say, “but bring it back to build and develop the city of El Paso.” This was followed by a reception and light luncheon hosted by Governor Gonzales at the Customs House in Juárez.³⁰

The major public event of the day and the grand conclusion to the Jubilee was the Os-Aple Parade. Os-Aple—which is “El Paso turned around”—had become an annual fall event in the community since its start in 1908. Thus it already included a number of traditions; for the Jubilee it was simply made bigger. The Os-Aple Parade was always led by “Chief Os-Aple,” accompanied by his “Indian warriors” with painted faces and riding ponies bareback. After the parade these “Indians”, all Anglo-elite men in the community led at the Jubilee by former chamber of commerce president Dave M. Payne, held a “big powwow and Indian war dance” in Pioneer Plaza.³¹

The Os-Aple parade route wrapped around downtown counter-clockwise from its starting point on North Mesa Street through the Central [now San Jacinto] Plaza to San Antonio and then east into what today is the Magoffin Historic District. The official reviewing stand was placed at City Hall Park on Myrtle Avenue just west of Kansas Street near the end of the parade route exiting north on Stanton. Although all the governors were invited to sit in the reviewing stand, the three American governors had all left, leaving Chihuahua Governor Gonzales, Sonora Vice-Governor Gayou, and several American and Mexican military officials to watch the parade. By the time all the entries were processed, the parade was about four miles and seventy minutes long. Separate sections for decorated automobiles, decorated gas cars, buggies, horseback riders, traditional floats, and military divisions were included in the parade structure. The nighttime parade was lit by combinations of electric light, street lanterns, and men holding torches of red fire.³²

The *Times* wrote up an extensive article about the parade, describing it as the “longest and most mag-

nificent procession ever staged in El Paso.”

The extended files of marching infantry, American and Mexican, the bristling guns, the tramping cavalry, the blaring bands, the retinue of Chief Os-Aple, the great Chinese dragon two blocks long carried on the shoulders of fifty men, the magnificent statehood floats in honor of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, the gorgeous floats of cities, clubs and fraternal orders, the cheering cowboys, the plunging fire automobiles, the beautiful women, the multi-colored lights, the ringing cheers and long-continued plaudits of the multitude, tell not half the story. It was magnificent. And it marked an event that shows the southwest is coming into its own, and that El Paso is the essence of the southwest.

Big Chief Os-Aple, the patron genius of El Paso and his followers, chanted songs of peace and prosperity to the pale-faces as they rode past the cheering thousands. The chief reminded the populace that El Paso was his city, named after him, in fact, with letters reversed, and prophesied a noble destiny for El Paso del Norte....

And then the finest part of the parade—the floats. Nothing that has been exhibited in El Paso in years could come up to it, and the finest circus parade that has ever been exhibited in the city pales into insignificance beside it.³³

The *Times* took great care to make sure to describe many of the entries winning various prizes. The Women’s Club float (\$100 for best float) was dedicated to Texas, depicted as a giant gondola carrying historical figures representing the Indian of early history, pioneer man with an ax, pioneer woman with a spinning wheel, and the Texan heroes Houston, Austin, Travis, Bowie, and Crockett. The Elks float (best display by a lodge or club) included bull fighters dodging six steers pulling a “gallant man of war” of six twelve-inch guns manned by thirty-five more “jolly tars”; two sorority girls represented the new states, each holding an incandescent-lit star to add to the flag. The McGinty Band, long a pop-

ular music and comedy group in the community, looked “like a lot of cartoons and emitting unlovely music. The drum major was resplendent in a twelve-inch nose and Uncle Sam uniform [carrying] a baton as long as a telegraph pole.”³⁴

By far the attraction getting the most attention—and the overall winner of the cup prize for best display—was the Chinese dragon, possibly a first for El Paso. The *Times* described the entry:

The Chinese contingent was the first of the division and was led by Mar Chu, the “mayor of Chinatown.” He was mounted on a large bay horse and wore a red sash, indicative of his authority, and to the Chinamen goes the first prize for the best display in the parade, the immense Chinese dragon, which was brought here from San Francisco by the Chinese colony. His was quite the most unique figure in the line of march, being more than 175 feet in length. The creature was supported by thirty-five celestials hidden beneath it.

The dragon’s head was ornamented with three golden horns and the eyes were made of green and white jade. The immense jaws were spread wide apart and a great number of tusks protruded from the cavity.

The body was covered with gray and green scales, and the lower part was striped with the colors yellow, red and green. The tail was highly ornamented with peacock feathers and was borne high in the air.... When the dragon passed the reviewing stand near the city hall the head was turned directly toward the governors. A footman who marched in front with a lance prodded it vigorously and the animal gave every appearance of life by attempting to catch the man.

Behind the dragon march the Chinese band, which gave El Paso a new kind of a serenade. The instruments used were only drums and cymbals [*sic*], but these gave forth a noise that would have

drowned the music of the greatest military band which has ever been organized.³⁵

The parade made for a grand conclusion to the formal festivities. An estimated 40,000 people watched the parade pass by. Governor Gonzales was quoted as saying that the parade was “One of the finest spectacles I ever saw. It was both impressive and beautiful. I enjoyed it immensely. I certainly would hate to be a judge, though, for I never could decide to whom the prizes should be awarded. El Paso has done herself credit in this jubilee.”³⁶ While governors Gonzales and Gayou departed El Paso by early Sunday morning, the only remaining activity was the final day of the sporting events.

Jubilee Sports Events

As the plans for the parades and invitations to governors and special guests came together in early September, suggestions arose for sports events to coincide with the Jubilee. The initial proposals included a \$1,500 tri-state baseball tournament and a golf tournament. By mid-September there was strong interest in having a football tournament—possibly to the exclusion of the baseball—while the owners of the recently opened Cowboy Park in Ciudad Juárez began putting together a major rodeo event.

For several years duffers from Bisbee and Douglas, Ariz., had come to play the El Paso Country Club in an annual weekend event. Organizers hoped to extend the special railroad fares through Sunday so these clubs, plus the Phoenix Country Club, could be invited to come in Friday October 20th and play on Saturday and Sunday and still be able to return to Arizona on the Sunday night trains. The logistics for such a complicated tournament apparently were too much, so the usual Douglas-El Paso tournament was played the weekend of October 14th.³⁷

With the money involved, the baseball tournament drew a lot of attention. With the national World Series winding down, many professional and minor league players were off to the South and West to continue playing winter ball. Club organizers in each state began working to fill out their rosters with some of these players. Pitcher Chick Brandon, who played three years with the Kansas City Blues of the American Association and two years with the National League Pittsburgh Pirates, including their 1910 National League pennant

and World Series winning seasons, signed on to the El Paso team for its run through the Albuquerque Fair and the Statehood Jubilee. The rest of the team had players from the Texas League and the American Association. The newspapers reported on the eve of the tournament that the Albuquerque team (representing New Mexico) included mostly players from the Southern League, with one pitcher from the pennant-winning Minneapolis Millers of the American Association. The Arizona roster listed several all-stars from the Western League—most from the Pueblo[, Col.] Indians, several of whom had been signed in the Major League, including two going to the Chicago White Sox in Spring 1912. “This team is probably the best drilled in the series as its players have been playing together longer than the rest.”³⁸

With the increased interest, large number of professional players, and expected higher attendance, the purse for the tournament was quite large. The team winning the tournament received \$1,000—the equivalent of almost \$25,000 today—plus twenty-five percent of the gate receipts. Second place \$500 plus fifteen percent of the gate; and third place would get \$250 plus ten percent of the gate. These amounts to the teams was the only money the players would be paid, so winning was certainly an incentive. All games were played at Washington Park—then El Paso’s finest public park and fair grounds—with each team facing each other twice. The organizers and team managers met to agree to the rules, “so they will not have a chance to complain that they do not receive a square deal.”³⁹

Both local newspapers provided detailed reports on nearly all the games, often with inning-by-inning recaps. The opening match on Thursday (19th) featured New Mexico and Arizona, but it was “not up to the standard the fans expected.” The Arizona starting pitcher gave up thirteen hits, while both teams combined for six errors. One fly ball was given up as a double when the outfielder ran into the football goal posts, which had not been removed. New Mexico eventually came out on top 13-8. The second match was a much better affair that “made up for all the first [game] lacked.” Texas topped New Mexico in a hard-fought “pitcher’s duel” ending in a four to one Texas victory. “Through the entire game the fans were entertained with a class of ball that has not been seen in this part of the country for some time.”⁴⁰

With the full schedule of events for Governor’s

Day, only one game was played on the 20th, with Texas defeating Arizona 10-6. Several times the bases were loaded with no outs, but each pitcher was able to get out of the inning without giving up any runs. Likewise, the 21st only had a single game—where New Mexico won its first match defeating Arizona 12-6. The teams combined for twenty-three hits, with the Arizona starting pitcher giving up four runs in the first inning and getting pulled.⁴¹

A Sunday double-header closed out the tournament. Texas clinched first place in the opening match after defeating Arizona 16-6, leaving Arizona winless. Texas then closed out a perfect 4-0 record by beating New Mexico 11-6. The *Times* said the games “were not up to the standard of baseball that the fans expected in this tournament,” with thirty hits in the first game and twenty-three hits and ten errors in the second.⁴²

Overall, despite the poor play at times, the baseball tournament was well received. The *Times* noted that “the committee in charge of the series should be complimented on the way that the meet was handled. No one complained of not receiving a square deal and none of the games were marred by any dispute or dirty baseball.” The organizers blamed cooler weather for a less than stellar attendance, with gate receipts only totaling \$300. After the payouts, that left \$150—the half of the gate receipts not paid out to the players—to cover the organizing committee’s estimated \$1,700 to setup and run the tournament.⁴³

The Statehood Jubilee football “tournament” was suggested as a means of drawing the interest and attendance of students. About September 22nd the organizers agreed that football would be an added attraction and decided to offer a cup to the winning team. It was hoped that several teams would attend—not just one for each state as had been done for the baseball tourney—with invitations dispatched to the University of Arizona, the University of New Mexico (UNM), the New Mexico A&M College, and the New Mexico Military Institute in Roswell, though the Institute declined to come. Locally the El Paso Military Institute, the YMCA, and El Paso High all expressed interest in playing, but officials felt the hosts should narrow down to a single El Paso team. The complications of scheduling several games in a very short period with little rest made for interesting problems, though. The *Herald* suggested that all three El Paso teams should draw lots and play one

out-of-town team each.⁴⁴

When the final schedule was announced on October 4th, a blended compromise had been reached. New Mexico A&M would play Arizona to open the festivities on Thursday morning the 19th, followed by the El Paso Military Institute hosting UNM after the baseball game. After an off day Friday, New Mexico A&M would play El Paso High on Saturday morning, with the Arizona-UNM closing out the event. When Arizona’s travel plans necessitated their leaving early, it was decided to move the Institute-UNM game to Saturday and have New Mexico A&M’s second team play El Paso High so that every available team played once and the “tournament” became an exhibition of feature matches. The El Paso YMCA team was apparently not strong enough, officials felt, to play any games.⁴⁵

As with the baseball tournament, the football games received detailed coverage in the local newspapers. The descriptions would strike today’s reader as having many interesting references, such as how “the forward pass will be extensively played” and that “most of the teams have good kickers and probably will rely on them to keep the ball out of their territory.” The game was very different one hundred years ago. Running the ball and kicking to improve field position or to score were the predominant ways to play. The forward pass—a hallmark of today’s game—had only been incorporated into the rules in 1906. As a result, teams that had adapted to the new rules tended to be better scorers, and the ones who relied on the historical rushing tactics—complete with severe pushing and shoving—tended to be more penalized and less successful.⁴⁶

The opener between New Mexico A&M and Arizona was described by reporters as being very open and quick, but low scoring. “The new style of football was used entirely, and as the teams were light and fast this style of play was to their advantage.... Both teams kicked the ball out of danger several times.” The only score of the game came in the second quarter when A&M’s fullback Roy Boat converted a field goal by drop kick. New Mexico A&M’s newspaper, the *Round-Up*, noted a great turnout of supporters: “The College had a bunch of loyal rooters who were on the job all the time.... [The referee] penalized the College team twice for the zeal displayed by their rooters.” The 3-0 final score reflected the hard-fought game, but the *Times* said Arizona lost “through inability to do the right thing at

the right time.⁴⁷

The Saturday doubleheader opened with El Paso Military Institute facing off with the University of New Mexico. Despite the new rules, the game was “one verging on the old style of heavy line bucks.” Many penalties were called for pushing the man with the ball and in the line, as well as for offside. The only score came when the Institute blocked a UNM kick and returned it for a touchdown, resulting in the 6-0 final score. The closing match saw El Paso High School playing the New Mexico A&M second team. The papers said this was one of the fastest games of the year. El Paso High utilized their speed and forward passes to get down the field, then would push it in for the touchdown with an end run. A&M tended to play the older-style running game, but with limited success. The final score favoring El Paso High was 24-0. While the football games were nice, the big crowd-pleaser was the rodeo events across the river in Ciudad Juárez.⁴⁸

The details for the events at Cowboy Park were a little bit late coming together, but it turned into one of the larger activities of the Statehood Jubilee. Opened in 1907 after the State of Texas outlawed roping events, Cowboy Park hosted bronco busting and steer-roping events every couple of weeks, with feature contests periodically through the year.⁴⁹ Unlike all the other Jubilee events, the program at Cowboy Park was organized and put on by the Park’s owners. They had already been planning their annual fall contests of steer roping, steer riding, and bronco busting for the World’s Championship Medal. The managers organized an additional event of ropers and riders representing Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas as a special “governor’s program” to honor the governors attending the Jubilee and sponsored at Cowboy Park by the El Paso Chamber of Commerce. The contestants picked the ropers to represent each state, while the horses for the bronc-riding event would be named after the visiting governors. The event was advertised as an opportunity “to witness the sports and pastimes of the West as they were forty years ago in their pure, unadulterated form—Real Roping—Real Cowboys and Reel Steers, everything set and done to take you back to the time that you have read and heard of, but despaired of seeing.” A proposed bullfight was not sanctioned as an official event by the Jubilee organizers, as they did not see it as a sporting event.⁵⁰

A wide array of contestants came in for the rodeo. Bert Weir and “Handsome Joe” Gardner, the first and most recent winners of the first Cowboy Park World Championship. Champion steer-roper Clay McGonagill (1879-1921), who was inducted into the Rodeo Hall of Fame in 1975, boastfully announced that he would win outright and would cover any bets against him. Championship bronc rider and future All-Around Cowboy Ed Nichols had wired that he would attend. Others expected included John Glenn, Ed Hall, Pink Davis, Ed Bride, Ed Burgess, Will Glen, and George Weir. Two Oklahoma Indians, B. F. Burgess and B. Gentry, were also coming. The World Championship winner was to receive a large gold medal designed and made by Silberberg’s Jewelry Company and about \$500 in cash.⁵¹

The owners of Cowboy Park knew how to generate interest and excitement through their advertising. “The fastest ropers that have ever been assembled are now either in the city or on their way for the big roping match and money is being freely offered that the world’s [steer roping] record, which is 21 seconds will be broken.” They also noted that the steers for the event “are the pick of the big Terrazas ranches of Mexico, the most of them being about four years old, and not having seen the sign of a human being during their entire existence except when roped and driven to the railroad to be shipped especially for these contests.” Further, they boasted they were sparing no expense and hoped to surpass the fifteen-year old Cheyenne Frontier Days rodeo.⁵²

The crowds that turned out were not disappointed. The *Times* said “everything was strictly western style.... The cowboys wore wide white hats, soft shirts, high boots, and leather legging[s]. The judges were arrayed in regulation cowman style. The horses and steers both seemed to appreciate what was required of them. And the corral with its surrounding adobe wall completed the picturesque scene.” The turnout was described as “one of the largest [to have] ever attended a roping contest at Cowboy Park.” Despite his pre-rodeo antics, McGonagill failed to win, coming in second to Will Glenn of Douglas, Ariz. Ed Hall of Nutt, N.M., who came in third, turned in the fastest roping of the contest with a time of twenty-three and two fifths seconds on the final day, falling well short of the record the Cowboy Park operators had hoped would be eclipsed.⁵³

“Another Successful Accomplishment”

As the Statehood Jubilee closed and everyone returned home, the event was declared a grand success. In editorials on consecutive days, the *Morning Times* praised the event. “[Visitors] were attracted here by the belief that as El Paso had promised them an entertainment that was out of the ordinary it was going to prove something that would amply repay them for the trouble and expense of the trip.” Further, “Those who visited El Paso as guests of the city saw what the Taft-Diaz celebration already showed, that El Paso knows how to entertain, and that labor and money are freely given. It merely has been proven again, for a second time, that El Paso knows how.” “The people of El Paso are to be congratulated upon the enterprise that made the statehood jubilee possible. They are to be congratulated upon the fact that during the entire three days there was not one incident calculated to mar the pleasure of any of our visitors. They are to be congratulated upon the wisdom of the idea which brought so many people here and sent them away such ardent friends and admirers, and which will prove a valuable future El Paso asset.”⁵⁴

While the El Paso papers were patting themselves on the back, words of praise also came in from others. Vice Governor Gayou observed that he was “glad to see the patriotism shown by the American people. It makes me feel proud of them. I have observed their actions in every particular and I think they are a great people.” The *Douglas International* reported a number of its residents had returned home to Arizona “singing the praises of El Paso in a very high key, declaring that the entertainment provided by the citizens of El Paso was of the kind that gave out the impression that real friendship was behind it.” It went on to say, “This celebration has resulted in welding the friendship of El Paso with that of the two new states as it could have been done in no other manner, and it has also made certain a lasting friendship between the new states and the great state of Texas.”⁵⁵

When the Jubilee organizers got together and added it all up, they reported that the event had cost \$10,500—the equivalent of about a quarter-million dol-

lars today. The fundraising, though, had fallen well short of what had been hoped, particularly the gate receipts at the sporting events, which together only brought in \$700. The carnival alone had brought in \$1,500, and even with \$6,800 put up in advance by subscription, the Jubilee ran a deficit of \$1,500. Organizers spent the next several weeks raising money to make up the difference.⁵⁶

The Statehood Jubilee met its goal of affirming El Paso as the influential economic center of the Southwest, as well as the place to go for entertainment and a good time. In fact, with the successes of the Taft-Diaz and Statehood Jubilee celebrations, interest was expressed in continuing to have a similar event every year. The *Times* hoped “some plan will be speedily devised by which the people of the Southwest can be brought here every year in reunion,” perhaps at the annual fair or on the anniversary of New Mexico and Arizona statehood.⁵⁷ The latter became an impossible idea, as when the two territories fulfilled the final conditions for statehood outlined in the August 1911 joint resolution, they became states more than five weeks apart in early 1912.

New Mexico, which made no formal plans to celebrate its statehood, held some spontaneous celebrations when word reached the forty-seventh state that Taft had signed its proclamation on 6 January 1912. A more formal program took place on its inauguration day on January 15th, but the idea of large or widespread celebrations never caught on anywhere. Arizona’s plans for concurrent statehood admission and a celebration of Abraham Lincoln, who had created Arizona Territory in 1863, on Lincoln’s annual birthday celebration on February 12th were dashed at the last minute by President Taft, who was unwilling to sign off until two days later. The turnout for its inauguration of state officials in Phoenix was a disappointing few hundred, surpassed by William Jennings Bryan’s speech later in the day that brought out 5,000.⁵⁸ Thus, El Paso succeeded in demonstrating its geographic and political dominance over both new states, and the Arizona New Mexico Statehood Jubilee turned out to be one of the largest celebrations for either territory’s final admission to the great union of states.

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Endnotes

¹ “El Paso Ready for Big Jubilee,” *El Paso Herald*, 21 August 1911.

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Visitors; Big Plans for Statehood Jubilee,” *El Paso Herald*, 9 September 1911; “Delegates Go To Invite Governors,” *El Paso Herald*, 31 August 1911.

⁴ “Three Big Days of Celebration Coming,” *El Paso Herald*, 1 October 1911; “Reception to Visitors to Jubilee,” *El Paso*

- Herald*, 4 October 1911.
- 5 “Mexican Participation in Jubilee” (editorial), *El Paso Morning Times*, 21 October 1911.
- 6 “Cash Prizes and Solid Silver Cups Attract Os-Aple Parade Entries,” *El Paso Herald*, 7 October 1911; “Reception to Visitors to Jubilee.”
- 7 “Roads Announce Jubilee Rates,” *El Paso Herald*, 28 September 1911.
- 8 “Herald’s Statehood Jubilee Edition” (advertisement), *El Paso Herald*, 11 September 1911; “Statehood Jubilee Puzzle Contest,” *El Paso Herald*, 14 October 1911; “Planning Postcard Statehood Souvenir,” *El Paso Herald*, 27 September 1911; “Mail These To Your Friends! The Official Jubilee Post Cards,” *El Paso Herald*, 17 October 1911; “City Puts on Its Holiday Attire,” *El Paso Herald*, 18 October 1911. Unfortunately the images taken by Homer Scott have apparently been lost in history. Only about a dozen images in the Otis Aultman Collection at the El Paso Public Library exist to document this grand event.
- 9 “Raise \$6,000 for the Statehood Jubilee,” *El Paso Herald*, 20 September 1911; “Military Review for Visitors”; “Os-Aple Plans Ready for Pageant,” *El Paso Herald*, 17 October 1911; “Jolly Jubilee of Statehood Begins with Fun and Frolic,” *El Paso Morning Times*, 20 October 1911; “Governors Guests at Dinners This Evening,” *El Paso Herald*, 19 October 1911; “All Roads Lead to the Jubilee,” *El Paso Morning Times*, 18 October 1911.
- 10 “We’re Ready For You” (editorial), *El Paso Herald*, 17 October 1911; “Welcome to Our Friends and Allies” (editorial), *El Paso Morning Times*, 19 October 1911.
- 11 “Welcome to Our Friends and Allies.”
- 12 “The First Day” (editorial), *El Paso Herald*, 19 October 1911.
- 13 “Gov. Sloan is Given Early Reception,” *El Paso Herald*, 19 October 1911; “Governors Colquitt, Sloan and Mills Here, Gonzales and Gayou Coming,” *El Paso Morning Times*, 20 October 1911.
- 14 “Governors Sloan and Colquitt are Enthusiastic Over the Celebration,” *El Paso Herald*, 19 October 1911; “Governors Colquitt, Sloan and Mills Here, Gonzales and Gayou Coming.”
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- 17 “Fifty Autos in Os-Aple Parade,” *El Paso Herald*, 10 October 1911; “‘Sous Appel Parade’ to Spread Red Fire and Fun Along the Route,” *El Paso Herald*, 12 October 1911.
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- 23 “Military Review for Visitors”; “Colors With Two New Stars Presented Mills and Sloan,” *El Paso Morning Times*, 21 October 1911.
- 24 “More Entries for the Big Osaple Parade for the Statehood Jubilee,” *El Paso Herald*, 12 October 1911; “Governor Sloan Talks of El Paso,” *El Paso Herald*, 26 October 1911; “El Paso to Present Flags to New States,” *El Paso Herald*, 14 October 1911.
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- 26 Ibid.
- 27 “El Paso to Present Flags to New States”; “All Roads Lead to the Jubilee”; “Colors With Two New Stars Presented.”
- 28 “‘Splendid’ Declares Sloan” and “‘Fine’ Says Governor Mills,” *El Paso Morning Times*, 21 October 1911; “Not Enough Cars to Bring People From Fort,” *El Paso Herald*, 21 October 1911.
- 29 “Official Visitors Dance and Meet Social El Paso,” *El Paso Morning Times*, 21 October 1911; “Governors Hold Reception at Chamber of Commerce; Dance at Toltec,” *El Paso Herald*, 21 October 1911.
- 30 “Mills Was Host But Not Present,” *El Paso Morning Times*, 22 October 1911; “Os-Aple Parade Climax of El Paso Statehood Jubilee” and “Governors Guests at Breakfast,” *El Paso Herald*, 21 October 1911.
- 31 “Here is a New Word—It Will Interest You” (advertisement), *Bisbee Daily Review*, 25 October 1908; “City Puts On Its Holiday Attire.” The Os-Aple events, which by today’s standards were highly stereotypical and insulting toward American Indians, ended after the 1912 event due to lack of interest. A small community and school in Southern Dona Ana County named Os-Aple existed briefly in 1913-14 somewhere west of Canutillo.
- 32 “Os-Aple Plans Ready for Pageant”; “El Paso to Welcome New States Into the Union,” *El Paso Herald*, 14 October 1911; “Largest, Longest and Loveliest Was the Latest Os-Aple Parade,” *El Paso Morning Times*, 22 October 1911.
- 33 “Largest, Longest and Loveliest Was the Latest Os-Aple Parade.”
- 34 Ibid.
- 35 Ibid.
- 36 “Statehood Jubilee Closes,” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 22 October

- 1911; "Largest, Longest and Loveliest Was the Latest Os-Aple Parade."
- ³⁷ "Military Review for Visitors"; "Plans Are Made For Golf Tourney," *El Paso Herald*, 12 October 1911.
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- ⁴¹ "Texas Again Wins in Jubilee Ball," *El Paso Morning Times*, 21 October 1911; "Swatfest Brings Arizona Defeat," *El Paso Morning Times*, 22 October 1911.
- ⁴² "Texas Cinches the Jubilee Tournament," *El Paso Morning Times*, 23 October 1911.
- ⁴³ "Texas Cinches the Jubilee Tournament"; "Celebration Cost El Paso \$10,500," *El Paso Herald*, 26 October 1911.
- ⁴⁴ "Pageant Will Be Jubilee Feature," *El Paso Herald*, 23 September 1911; "Gridiron Enthusiasts At Work On Statehood Jubilee Football Team," *El Paso Herald*, 27 September 1911.
- ⁴⁵ "Reception to Visitors to Jubilee."
- ⁴⁶ "Jubilee Football Ends Today," *El Paso Morning Times*, 21 October 1911; John Sayle Watterson, *College Football: History, Spectacle, Controversy* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000), 103-8.
- ⁴⁷ "Statehood Football Tournament Opened," *El Paso Morning Times*, 20 October 1911; "Aggies Win First of Football Series," *El Paso Herald*, 19 October 1911; "U. of Arizona Defeated," *The Round-Up*, 27 October 1911. As the Aggie's school newspaper, the *Round-Up* had an almost drive-by-drive detail of the entire game.
- ⁴⁸ "Double Header of Foot Ball at Park," *El Paso Morning Times*, 22 October 1911; "Institute Wins From University," *El Paso Herald*, 21 October 1911.
- ⁴⁹ John O. Baxter and Richard W. Slatta, *Cowboy Park: Steer-Roping Contests on the Border* (Lubbock: Texas Tech University Press, 2008).
- ⁵⁰ "Governor's Day at Juarez," *El Paso Herald*, 12 October 1911; "City Puts On Its Holiday Attire." Although Cowboy Park advertised its events as "Governor's Day at Juarez" on Saturday the 21st, it was in contrast to the official Statehood Jubilee's official Governor's Day on Friday the 20th.
- ⁵¹ "Governor's Day at Juarez"; "McGonagill, Henry Clay," in Handbook of Texas Online web site <<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook>>; "Contestants for Big Roping and Riding Contests Arriving in City," *El Paso Morning Times*, 18 October 1911; "Douglas Man Wins in Roping Contest," *El Paso Herald*, 23 October 1911.
- ⁵² "Contestants for Big Roping and Riding Contests Arriving in City."
- ⁵³ "Ropers' Contest is in Progress," *El Paso Morning Times*, 20 October 1911; "Douglas Man Wins in Roping Contest." In contrast, the current record time for steer roping is Guy Allen's 2000 time of 7.9 seconds.
- ⁵⁴ "The Jubilee a Grand Success," "El Paso Again Has Shown That She Can," and "Another Successful Accomplishment" (editorials), *El Paso Morning Times*, 21, 22, and 23 October 1911.
- ⁵⁵ "Gonzales and Gayou Arrive"; "Liked the Statehood Jubilee," quoted in *El Paso Herald*, 24 October 1911.
- ⁵⁶ "Celebration Cost El Paso \$10,500"; "News Brevities," *El Paso Herald*, 27 December 1911.
- ⁵⁷ "The Jubilee a Grand Success."
- ⁵⁸ "On Feb. 14, 1912, Arizona's Wait For Statehood Ended," *Arizona Republic*, 14 February 2010.