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Wagon Mound Sentinel, 02-08-1919

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County Clerk

WAGON MOUND SENTINEL

ON GUARD IN THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO LIBRARY

VOL. 1.

WAGON MOUND, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1919.

NO. 46

Wagon Mound Briefs

B. C. Smith went to Springer Tuesday on business.

Dave Fernandez has sold 16 acres north of town to Ed. Hixenbaugh.

Ed. Hixenbaugh has purchased the ranch property of Blas Sanchez, north of town.

Miss Myrtle Howe has been visiting with Mrs. James Washburn and Miss Jennie Washburn.

Douglas Wood, bookkeeper at MacArthur Co. store, has returned to work after being at home for one week suffering with a bad cold.

The annual convention of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse-Growers Association will be held at Albuquerque on March 25, 26 and 27, 1919.

Tobias Maes, son of R. T. Maes, who enlisted in the U. S. navy, is expected home within the next week or ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wiest returned home Monday after an extended visit with friends in St. Louis and Kansas City.

The following made final proof on their homesteads during the week, namely: Ubaldo Abeyta and Joseph E. Greenley.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wiest and Manuel Paltenghi left Tuesday for Albuquerque, to visit with the family of George Bond.

Word has been received of the death of Dr. L. L. Cahill, of Springer. Dr. Cahill had many friends in Mora county who send their sincere regret to his family.

Mrs. Henry Wallenhorst has received word that her sister, Miss Mable Petts was married at Newton, Kans. Miss Petts is known by many people in this vicinity.

John W. Harris, president of People Bank, of Las Vegas, was a business visitor in town the first part of the week. Mr. Harris is interested in the consolidation of our two banks.

The stockholders of the Farmers & Stockmen's bank and the Wagon Mound Trust & Savings bank will meet Saturday afternoon, February 8, 1919, and make final arrangements for the consolidation of the two banks. In the evening the stockholders will be entertained at a luncheon, and at night there will be a dance at the Opera House to which every one is invited. Arrangements have been made for an orchestra from Las Vegas, so that the dancers will have good music.

Dry farming in New Mexico is a hard proposition. The farmers are not wanted by the stockmen or the merchants, and even the weather conditions are against them. The farmer may have a good year, raise bumper crops and then can't sell the crop unless he takes a very low price; if he raises no crop, he can't run an account until the next crop is harvested. If it rains or he gets a good snow that wets his ground down three or four feet, he feels encouraged and prepares for a good year, then comes the wind and puts his land in the "dry" column. It sure is tough. Guess the only thing to look forward to, too, is the country's return to a sheep and cattle country.

A LITTLE BIT OF KNOWLEDGE AND COMMENT.

(By "Bill" Bailey.)

An army officer, just returned from "over there," and who had seen actual service in the front trenches, said:

"I had grave doubts whether the sacrifice made the game worthy of the candle. And when I landed in New York, the doubts increased. I saw lazy looking fellows idling on the streets; saw fat society women who hardly knew that there had been a war; saw women of the streets and drunken sots lounging on the corners.

"I thought of the dead heroes I had seen, and it seemed like an unfair trade to sacrifice their lives that such as these might live."

"But as I came west and passed through smaller cities, I saw a parade of school children, clean of face and bright of eye waving little American flags and singing. Then my mind changed as I saw the real America for which our men had died, and was convinced America was worth the cost of more lives than had been paid."

"Aye! This army man spoke truth. The East used to be, before the settlement of the great west, the only part recognized as America. But a change has come, and that change has been slow but sure, and the settlement of the great west has been built with a foundation upon rock—not sand. And many people have reached the opinion that the only honest-to-goodness, pure, unadulterated, REAL free America, is west of the Mississippi river.

And politicians, being shrewd persons, made the discovery during the past few years, and the future will find men from this once "wild and wooly west" in charge and guiding the ship of State.

In New York City there is a little district known as "Greenwich Village." It is patronized by free lance writers, idlers and near artists, who claim they live the life of "Bohemians," that is to say—free-easy don't-give-a-dam-for-anything-or-anybody, kind of life.

These persons are "would-be-great" humans and because they are not allowed free space in newspapers and "head liners," are not given the places of honor at all banquets; are not among the "best sellers," are not permitted to hang their artistic designs done on parchment and commonly called a "painting" in the art museum, they meet in their "green" village and spout about injustice, and uphold Bolshevism, Anarchy and the poor down trodden class. How some of them live is a question yet to be answered. They render no labor to mankind or the universe; they cry out against capital and government; they are a blot on the universe. They are mostly "wind-jammers," and put forth the greatness of Lenin and Trotsky and the Bolshevik principles.

After the present conference is dispersed, it would be well for every country to send representatives of its people, from its people, by its people and for its people to an international congress for the purpose of establishing a lasting world peace.

It is now made known that the reports spread over the country during the war that infected court plaster was sold, that ground glass was put in bread, that doctors were caught infecting our soldiers boys with typhoid germs, was not true. That the same was only a case of "hysteria." So says, Harold E. Neiburg, one of the chief officers of the American Protective League.

Well, we are glad to hear that the stories circulated were not true, but being circulated had a good effect, in that it made every true American keep his five senses in operation all the time, watching in the interest of the government and our people.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, describes an American as follows: "The typical American is he who, whether rich or poor, whether dwelling in the north, south, east or west, whether scholar, professional man, merchant, manufacturer, farmer or skilled worker for wages, lives the life of the good citizen and a good neighbor; who believes loyalty and with all his heart in his country's institutions and in the underlying principles on which these institutions are built; who directs both his private and public life by sound principles; who cherishes high ideals, and who aims to train his children for a useful life and for their country's service."

It is stated that there is a famous ghost, known as the "White Lady," that has caused much anxiety to the Hohenzollern family for several centuries. The story is that the "White Lady" was a Countess Von Plasenberg, who was forced to marry an old count, but he died within a few years after their marriage, leaving her rich, beautiful and the mother of two children. She

LET US LEGISLATE.

(By Lola Marie Harmon.)

Education offers a free field for foolish laws, as the law maker usually know little and care less about educational bills.

House Bill No. 8, now pending in the New Mexico legislature, is a fair sample of the average layman's cheerful attempt to settle off-hand, a situation experts would ponder.

House Bill No. 8 provides that the minimum wage paid to any teacher holding a third grade certificate or permit be \$50 per month, and the maximum \$75, the minimum for a second grade certificate being \$75, and so on.

Now, salary is important when teachers are trained; the best salary is none too good; but the vast number of untrained teachers in New Mexico make the TRAINING, not the salary, the first and most consideration.

The sixth or seventh grade girl teaching on a third grade certificate or a permit, should draw the same wages as she would as an untrained kitchen girl or house help, and the boy of that status should be paid what a boy of his age and ignorance would get as an unskilled laborer.

To fix fair wages for such incompetence is to invite ignorance into the teaching profession, an to offer an ever-ready graft to local boards, who fill the schools with relatives and friends regardless of fitness to teach.

Any fool can get a permit to teach, the political associations of his o family are right.

Some people argue that the necessity for teachers in the State is so great such untrained youngsters must be employed.

Rot!

Such a condition must be overcome by demanding trained teachers; by providing better facilities for training, and by making such training worth while, not only in salary but in preference.

For instance, a teacher experienced, holding a first grade certificate offered her services to fill a vacancy in a small town paying a flat wage scale of \$65 to all, and she was superseded by a seventh grade girl with a permit whose father was "in politics."

That is the condition that must be remedied by law!

But how supply all schools with teachers if such incumbents are discarded? There are several ways. The most expedient now is, to establish an all-the-year-round system of schools, the term in each school being five months in length, and every school to have one term with a TRAINED teacher. Five months with a GOOD teacher beats twenty five with a poor one, and this plan would double the number of schools with good teachers, as each teacher would teach two terms in each year; moreover, it would increase the salaries to such an extent that really good teachers would want to teach in New Mexico.

Some schools it is true, who now have nine or ten months with a trained teacher would lose, but why should one school be favored at the expense of another? Teaching is a public service, not only for one community but for every community, and there is no reason under the shining heaven why one district should have ten months of good service, while another has the worst or none. Moreover, the boys' and girls' club under the State Agricultural College are doing rather good work, and this department could arrange to do its intensive work in the districts having vacation.

Along with this emergency measure, teachers' training courses should be provided in every high school and State school with credits for same. These teachers' courses should be elective in any year, so that students would be ready at any time to fill vacancies and answer emergency calls, such practical work to be credited.

STATE HIGHWAYS.

To Wagon Mound Sentinel:

Nothing can be of more importance to New Mexico than the question of transportation and to that end the construction of one or more State Highways. Already the question is looming up in the legislature of transcendent importance?

The Albuquerque Herald of February 3, contains a discussion of the subject. However there must be decided objection to the project there outlined unless there is added to it a further highway by the state for the northern portion. If one state highway alone is to be built it surely should be for the northern tier of counties and not alone for the central or southern. The highway, or the highways, should be built for the development and advantage of the country and not to aid in building up some particular part thereof or some special city.

The lines of transportation are east and north, not east and south.

Every dollar worth of produce raised in the San Juan country must reach its final market east and north, not south. The San Juan county valley and all the intermediate country between Farmington, through Rio Arriba, and Taos counties to the Santa Fe R. R. at Wagon Mound or Raton must be transported east, not south. If such products are diverted south to Albuquerque, then they must travel back north to reach the natural outlet at Chicago. The state legislature should take a sensible and broad view of this matter of transportation and follow natural lines of trade and travel. A state highway from Wagon Mound or some point on the Santa Fe, to Mora and then on to Taos, Tierra Amarilla and Farmington, would open up a region badly needing such a line, and mineral, great in agriculture, of wonderful scenic beauty and of great value to the Mora, San Juan, Taos and Rio Arriba country.

The average teacher is not a mercenary individual. Many things besides salary count. But every good teacher has professional pride, and that is a sad blow to that pride as well as to the teaching profession, when local boards deliberately choose girls with third grade certificates or permits in preference to Normal school graduates.

The pity of it is—and House Bill No. 8 would not better the matter—the primary grades, the rural schools, and the predominantly Spanish-American districts are the chief sufferers through the lack of trained teachers. Ignorance and inexperience are their portion, making a vicious circle only to be broken by a law requiring all teachers to be trained teachers.

Rot!

This "vicious circle" will be discussed in a future issue of the Sentinel."

SOME PERI-GRAMS

President Lincoln was born February 12, 1809.

The battleship Maine was destroyed February 15, 1898.

Sunday, February 9th is to be Roosevelt Day throughout the nation.

It is reported that the epidemic of "Flu" among the Navajo Indians caused the death of over 2,000.

Impeachment of Secretary Daniels was demanded by Congressman Mann, because Daniels had bought a radio and wireless system without authority of congress.

The Belgian government has decided to maintain Ypres, the scene of several battles between the British and Germans, in its present condition as a permanent memorial.

Forty-four states have so far adopted the national prohibition amendment. The liquor men have decided to fight to keep its going into force, claiming that 14 of the states did not legally ratify the amendment.

The secretary of state has proclaimed the adoption of the national prohibition amendment, and stated that from and after

January 16, 1920, the nation would be dry. The whiskey manufacturers have decided to rush the making of that product, in order that the "wets" may lay in a large supply for future use.

The government has decided to maintain permanent insurance for the soldiers and sailors, and probably extend the privilege later on to civil employees. The rate will be about 10 per cent lower than charge by standard insurance companies.

Kansas City men are very accommodating. A young lady entered a crowded car, forced her way to the motorman, with whom she had a brief conversation. The motorman threw the car into "high," and refused to stop to allow passengers to get on or off. Suddenly he stopped the car and the young lady gave him a sweet smile and got off right in front of the theatre. The motorman exclaimed to the conductor that she was a "peach" and was afraid she would be late for the matinee, so he had promised to get her at the theatre on time.

EL CENTINELA

PERIODICO SEMANAL

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Sabino López, Secretario.
Espiridión García, Tesorero.

STANLEY A. FOUTZ, EDITOR, Wagon Mound, N. M.

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SABADO, FEBRERO 8, 1919.

EDITORIALES.

CINCUENTA ANOS DE EDAD!

Ha Ud. llegado la marca del medio siglo? o está acercándose peligrosamente a ella? Se siente Ud. como haber llegado o cerca de llegar a cumplir cincuenta años, nada se ha ganado, esa vida no se merecía, y sería muy duro para continuara por miedo de las muchas jorobas de la vida todavía que vencer? La vida en cincuenta y arriba puede hacerse dulce y prospera; frascos de lo pasado no deben usarse como mojaduras de piedras de lo futuro. Más que una mujer u hombre (si, cienes) han encontrado la vida dulce, más generosa y más dichosa después de haber llegado a la edad de cincuentra. El Baltimore Sun ha muy hermosamente puesto adelante su vista al llegar a la edad de cincuenta, y reproduciendo la misma aquí, por completo, que aquellos de nuestros lectores quienes han o casi ya llegado a esa edad se sienten que la vida es justa y realmente está comenzando.

El artículo es como sigue:

"No puede haber duda acerca de ello, nosotros todos adquirimos una ruda sacudida y una desagradable sensación cuando llegamos a la marca de medio siglo. Gentes nos podrán decir que parecemos tan jóvenes como diez años pasados; nuestro amigable espejo puede ser el dictámen lisonjero, y podemos asegurar nosotros mismos que somos tan aptos y capaces en mente y cuerpo como a la edad de 25. Pero en nuestras almas este argumento no es convincente. No podemos agachar la cara al testimonio cinico de los hechos. Porque después de todo, 21 y 50 son dos diferentes representantes, y el último no es como el primero, no importa que tanto nos inclinemos y nos hinchemos de nuestros pechos para hacer creer que tenemos el paso de jóvenes. Nadie quiere hacerse viejo. Todos seríamos Matusalenes si pudieramos y ser jóvenes y joviales a los 200. El sueño poético de juventud perpetua se levanta de un deseo perpetuo

humano para prolongar el tiempo primaveral de existencia. Por supuesto, un gran número de personas se apresuran a decir que no se sienten de ese modo; que tienen gusto de haberse ido arriba de la disminución y rapidez de edad temprana, y que son capaces y más sabios y gozar de muchos medios que jamás antes. La zorra que había perdido su coleta hallo muchas ventajas en su aparente desgracia, y Cicero en sus días, como los más simpáticos muchachos de escuela lo saben, trataron de persuadir a si mismo y a sus contemporaneos que las compensaciones y placeres de la vejez pone a la juventud casi a un descuento. Pero el hecho confundido queda, como Mr. Thackerey sugirió "cuando tuvimos 21," que cincuenta no son 21. Pero no pintaremos la situación en colores muy pardos o disminuidos. Algunas personas que han llegado al opaco lado de 50. Entre 50 y 60 la vida está llena de desagrados personales, ajustes y renostaciones de puntos de práctica y puntos de vista tan llenos de dificultades como las quejas de muchachos con sus barbas, cuellos y corbatas y problemas de muchachas en hermosearse y vanidades de estilo. Se requiere un decenio para facilitar a los más de nosotros mismos para reconciliar nuestro nuevo designio. Estamos constantemente tratando de revivir nuestros impulsos e instintos aniguados. Pero de poco tiempo cesamos en esfuerzo, y cuando nos paramos tratando de nadar contra la ola; cuando nos paramos y vamos atrás, como también mirar atrás, salimos afuera de las aguas descontentos y somos capaces al último de ver las cosas como son, de estimar el valor derecho, y de rendir desapasionado y servicio desinteresado. Hemos perdido más de las más hermosas y encrespadas ilusiones de la vida, pero las verdades que quedan atrás son en solidez como los pirámides a lo espacioso de un desierto."

VAMOS NOSOTROS A LEGISLAR

(Por Lola Marie Harmon.)

La educación ofrece un campo libre para leyes necias, y los dictadores de leyes como de costumbre saben poco, y les importa menos acerca de proyectos de educación.

Proyectos de la Cámara No. 8, ahora pendiente en la legislatura de Nuevo México, es una muestra clara del promedio y atentado animado para arreglar lo hecho, que una situación experta pueda ponderar.

Proyecto de la Cámara No. 8, provee que el mínimo salario pagado a cualquier maestro que tenga un certificado de tercera clase o permiso, sean \$50 mensuales, y el máximo \$75, el máximo para un certificado de segunda clase siendo \$100 o más.

Ahora, el salario es importante cuando los maestros son disciplinados; el mejor salario no es nada de lo mejor; pero el gran número de maestros sin disciplina en Nuevo México, hace la disciplina, no el salario, la primera y más importante consideración.

La señorita en el sexto o séptimo grado, enseñando en un certificado de tercera clase o permiso, debería ser pagada el mismo salario, como si ella fuera una joven sin disciplina para la cocina o ayuda de la casa, y el joven de ese calibre debería pagarse lo que a un joven de su edad o ignorancia podía traer como un lairdor de primera clase.

Para fijar salarios claros para tal incompetencia e invitarnos a decir que no se sienten de ese modo; que tienen gusto de haberse ido arriba de la disminución y rapidez de edad temprana, y que son capaces y más sabios y gozar de muchos medios que jamás antes.

Cualquiera que no sea un palo blanco puede obtener un permiso para enseñar, si las asociaciones políticas de él o ella o de sus familias están bien.

Alguna gente argumenta que la necesidad para maestros en este estado es tan grande que se deben emplear jóvenes sin disciplina.

Podredumbre!

Tal condición se debe alcanzar demandando maestros disciplinados; proveyendo mejores facilidades para disciplina, y haciendo que los que no están disciplinados no solamente en salario pero en preferimiento.

Por ejemplo un maestro con experiencia, teniendo un certificado de primera clase ofrece sus servicios para llenar una vacancia en una plaza pequeña, pagando un salario llano de \$65 a todos, y ella está adelante con un certificado de clase séptima con un permiso, cuyos padres son "políticos." Esa es la condición que debe remediar por ley.

Pero como suplir todas las escuelas con maestros si tales inquietantes son descartados? Hay varios modos. El modo más expediente ahora es establecer un sistema para mantener escuelas el año entero, el término en cada escuela siendo de cinco meses a lo menos, y cada escuela de tener un término con un maestro disciplinado. Cinco meses con un buen maestro le ganan a veinte y cinco con uno que no enseña, y este plan debería doblar el número de escuelas con maestros buenos, como que cada maestro podría enseñar dos términos en el año; a más, aumentaría los salarios a tal extento, que verdaderamente no más maestros disciplinados desearían enseñar en Nuevo México.

En algunas escuelas, es verdad, que no tengan nueve o diez meses con maestros disciplinados perderán, pero porque se ha de favorecer una escuela al costo de la otra? La enseñanza es un servicio público, no solamente para una comunidad pero para todas las comunidades, y no hay razón bajo del cielo brillante, porque un distrito tenga diez meses de buen servicio, mientras que el otro tenga lo peor o nada. A más

la asociación de muchachos y muchachas bajo el colegio de Agricultura están haciendo buen trabajo, y este departamento podia arreglar para hacer trabajo intensivo en distritos de vacaciones.

Hacia con esta medida de emergencia, cursos disciplinados de maestros deberían proveerse en todas las escuelas altas y escuelas del Estado con crédito para sí mismas. Estos cursos de maestros deberían ser elegibles en cualquier año, para que los estudiantes puedan estar listos en todos tiempos para llenar vacancias y responder llamadas de emergencia para que tal trabajo práctico sea de crédito.

Este curso disciplinado de maestros muy bien podia estar bajo el departamento vocacional disciplinado, más el departamento de educación podia tener en la punta de sus dedos, como fuere, las necesidades de todos los condados y distritos. Debería también tener un registro de todos los maestros, posición permanente, salario y sueldo. Y también particularmente diligente mantenerse en acuerdo con maestros empleados temporariamente.

Si el departamento de educación tubiera fecha comprensiva concerniente a las condiciones y necesidades de todos los distritos en el Estado, en una mano, y de todos los maestros en la otra, no habría dilación en llenar vacaciones; ni cuerpos de educación anunciando para maestros; ninguna necesidad para maestros pagados, o agencias; ni talento, experiencia gastada. Y así mucha perdida pudiera eliminarse, por medio de aplicación de buenos métodos para asuntos de educación.

El maestro de promedio no es un individual mercenario. Muchas cosas a mas del salario cuentan. Pero todo buen maestro tiene orgullo profesional, y es un triste bofetón a ese orgullo como también a la profesión que enseña, cuando vilas hacen un pago llano pagando precios de esos a sin experiencia e ignorantes tenedores de un permiso a el graduado de una escuela normal.

La lastima de ellos es, que proyecto de la Cámara No. 8 no mejorara la condición de grados primarios las escuelas rurales y los distritos de preponderancia Hispano-Americanos son los principales que sufren por falta de maestros disciplinados.

La ignorancia, poca experiencia es aquella porción que hace en el círculo del vicio, solamente

que puede ser quebrado por una ley que requiera a todos los maestros de ser maestros disciplinados.

Este círculo vicioso será discutido en futuros números del "Centinela."

PROFIT BY THIS.

Don't Waste Another Day.

When you are worried by backache;

By lameness and urinary disorders—

Don't experiment with a non-tried medicine.

Do as thousands of people are doing.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills.

Read this Albuquerque resident's experience.

Mrs. J. H. Cosgrove, 520 W. Tijeras Ave., Albuquerque, N. Mex., says: "My back ached terribly, especially when I was on my feet a few hours. I had frequent headaches and my sight blurred. Doan's Kidney Pills cured the pains in the small of my back and the headaches left. I was no longer bothered by my sight blurring, either. I have had no such ailments now for the past few years."

Price 60 cents at all dealer. Don't simply ask for a kindly remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Cosgrove, had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lea nuestros Anuncios

UNA PLEGARIA.

Por la Sra. Juan de Mata Mares.

Voy hacer una plegaria

De corazón y con fe,
A los dulcísimos nombres
De Jesus, Maria y Jose.

Virgen misericordiosa
Reina del cielo y la tierra,
Ruégale a tu hijo bendito,
Que apacigue toda guerra.

Padre de todo lo criado

Mandas el cielo y la tierra,
Mete tus manos benditas
Y apacigua toda guerra.

Padre que todo lo puedes

Detén las olas del mar,
Cuando echen a nado los buques,

Con soldados que van a pasar
Mándales un sirvo blanco

Para que les sirva de guia,
Como lo hizo en el flagor
Con rescate normandia.

Ayudales virgen pura

A cruzar el ancho mar,
A esos valientes soldadas
Que nos van a resguardar.

Cuando estén al otro lado

Cuidálos en sus trincheras,
Soldados Americanos
Defiendan nuestra bandera.

Bendicelos virgen pura

Desde lo alto de tu gloria,
Dándoles fuerza y aliento
Que consigan la victoria.

Te ruego virgen bendita

Y a tu poder consagrado,
Que cuide a vuestros hijos
Que no sean devorados.

Librálos virgen bendita

Con tus manos poderosas,
De esas fieras inhumanas
Hambrientas y ambiciosas.

Cuando entren a la batalla

Echales tu bendición,
Pues van a exponer su vida
Por defender la nación.

Los que peligren allá

Recibe la alma en tus manos,
Consigueles el perdón
De vuestro hijo soberano.

Ese Kaiser venenos

Que Alemania ha sostenido,
Hoy escupio sus salibas
A los Estados Unidos.

Soldados Americanos

Devuélvanle sus salibas,
Hagáno que se las trague
Ponganlo en aprieto y ruina.

Pobre suelo de Alemania

Triste es tu historia y ruina,
Regando con sangre humana
Tanta pérdida de vidas.

En los Estados Unidos

Se vive con libertad,
Todos los hombres son libres
Los tratan con igualdad.

Vivan los Estados Unidos

Y su hermoso pabellón,
A todos nos ha cubierto
Y nos tiene en paz y unión.

La que compuso estos ruegos

Es una patriota aliana,
Es la mama de un soldado
Que pisó el suelo de Francia.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.

Jan. 24, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Ferdinand M. Vigil, of Wagon Mound, N. M., who, on July 8, 1916, made Homestead entry, No. 024129 for E4 NE4, Sec. 33, W4 NW4 SW4, Section 34, Township 18, Range 22 East, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Stanley A. Foutz, U. S. Commissioner, at Wagon Mound, N. M., on March 3, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Amador Martinez, Mogono Herrera, Victor Grant, Garfield Holbrook, all of Wagon Mound, N. M.

Francisco Delgado, Register.

F.P.2-1-19 L.P.3-1-19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.

Feb. 4, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Juan N. Mares, of Wagon Mound, N. M., who, on Dec. 28, 1916, made additional Homestead entry, No. 025625, for SE4 SW4 SW4 SE4, Sec. 31, Township 21, N. Range 24 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Stanley A. Foutz, U. S. Commissioner, at Wagon Mound, N. M., on March 19, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Juan de J. Pacheco, Delfino Pacheco, Juan Esquivel, Margarito Roybal all of Wagon Mound, N. M.

Francisco Delgado, Register.

F.P.2-8-19 L.P.3-8-19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.

Feb. 4, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Juan N. Mares, of Wagon Mound, N. M., who, on Dec. 28, 1916, made Homestead entry, No. 024301, for Lots 3, 4, SW4 NW4 SW4, Section 31, Township 18, Range 22 East, N. M. P. Meridian, has

LOCALES Y PERSONALES

B. C. Smith estubo de visita en Las Vegas el Martes pasado con negocios importantes.

David L. Fernandez ha vendido 100 acres de terreno al norte de la villa a Ed. Hixenbaugh.

Ed. Hixenbaugh ha comprado la propiedad del rancho conocido como de Dn. Blas Sanchez al norte de la villa.

Se rumora que la ronja ha sido descubierta en varias partidas de ganado, y al dueño se le ha ordenado de poner su cura.

El Sr. y la Sra. A. W. Wiest regresaron a su hogar el Lunes pasado después de una larga visita en Kansas City y St. Louis.

Tobias Maes, hijo de R. T. Maes, quien se enlistó en la marina de Estados Unidos, se espera de regreso dentro de ocho o diez días.

La convención anual de la Asociación de Reses y Cria de otros animales se reunirá en Albuquerque el 25, 26 y 27 de Marzo próximo.

El Sr. y la Sra. Wiest y Dn. Manuel Paltenghe partieron el Martes pasado para Albuquerque de visita a la familia del Sr. George Bond.

Que no es curioso como algunos guías de su propia plaza frascas de impresionar a la gente de afuera—digáse en los salones legislativos, etc.

Douglas Wood, tenedor de libros de la Compañía MacArthur, ha vuelto a su trabajo después de una semana de ausencia a consecuencia de un resfrio.

La Sra. Henry Wallenhorst recibió noticia que su hermana, Sta. Marbe Petts se unió en matrimonio en Newton, Kans. Sta. Petts es bien conocida por algunos en esta vecindad.

Será una apuesta salva en este tiempo que y sea el General Leonard Wood o el Gobernador Henry Allen, de Kansas, será el nominado republicano para presidente en 1920.

Se ha recibido noticia de la muerte del Dr. L. L. Cahill, de Springer. El Dr. Cahill tenía muchos amigos en el condado de Mora que expresan la sincera pérdida a su familia.

Noticiamos en uno de los periódicos de Santa Fe que Curns y Medina (de Mora) introdujeron un acta para arreglar los linderos de villas, o alguna clase de importante legislación.

John W. Harris, presidente del Peoples Bank de Las Vegas, estubo de visita en la villa a principios de la semana. El Sr. Harris está interesado en la consolidación de los dos bancos.

Ansel Greenly regresó a su hogar, honorablemente descargado de la marina de Estados Unidos. Ansel pasó tres veces el Océano Atlántico, y vio algo de Francia. Dice que el mejor lugar, no obstante, son los Estados Unidos, y que Nuevo México es la mejor parte del todo.

Labranza de temporal en Nuevo México es una proposición dura. El labrador puede tener un buen año y cosechar bastante, y después no puede vender la cosecha a no ser que sea barata; si no levanta cosecha no puede correr una cuenta hasta que se beneficie la otra. Si hay lluvia o nieva a que se moje el terreno tres o cuatro pies, se siente anulado y se prepara para un buen año, y después viene el viento y pone su terreno en la columna seca. Seguro es duro. La única cosa que queda que pensar es mirar adelante y volver a la cría de ganado mayor y menor.

PACIENCIA Y PERSEVERANCIA.

Un sajón sabe que la agricultura produce, y empuja el negocio comprando un arado y un caballo, se retira a un rancho y allí lo tiene trabajando muchos años hasta que se hace rico. Un latín ve que tiene que sembrar y después de tres, cuatro o cinco meses cosechar y luego vender la cosecha para pagar los gastos y empezar a ver dinero. Eso es muy largo para él y mejor se miente de empleado, pues ya entrando a trabajar le pide al patrón cinco pesos y ya tiene dinero que gastar y con que "ir a brillarla."

Ese es un mal muy grande que existe en nuestra raza y que le mata sus energías.

El empleado se contenta toda su vida, pues se habita a vivir de sueldo y el día que le falte el sueldo se muere de hambre, porque no sirve para nada, no se le ocurre nada.

Por el contrario, el que hace algún negocio, como ha estado impuesto a la lucha, se le ha despegado mucho la inteligencia, usando planes y escapando el dinero de que se le pierda, y cuando por desgracia queda arruinado, ya tiene en la cabeza dos o tres negocios que los pone en planta inmediatamente y así lo tiene ricoberto como un rey y desafiando al mundo.

Fijate cuando un pobre llega a conseguir la colocación de policía. Si le quitan el empleo, se va en busca de cartas de recomendación hasta que completa un paquete y luego emprende la caminata por todos los pueblos de la República desde California hasta Yucatán para ver si consigue el destino. Ese es un ejemplo vivo de todos los empleados. Y luego hay algunos empleados que se creen muy grandes porque trabajan en la casa fulana o en el banco zutano. Es más grande un herrero todo tisnado y con su puchería embadurnada, pero dueño de frágua, que el empleado más estirado. El primero es hombre libre; el otro, como vivirán sin sueldo?

Persevera, sigue siempre en el negocio todos los días con el mismo entusiasmo y ya tendrás el premio de tus afanes.

Con razón dice Franklin: "Vale más un mal oficio que un buen destino." Que carita hacen los empleados cuando les quitan el trabajo. Sobre todo los que no pueden pasar la gran prueba. Allí los tienes mendigando un empleo.

La emleomanía es la desgracia de la patria. Todos quieren ser empleados y las industrias se nulifican.

Persevera. Sabes tú cuál es la mejor clase de perros? El Bulldog porque donde coge no suelta. A ese perro le tienen mucho miedo todos los demás. Sabes tú cuáles son los hombres que vencen, los tercos. La verdad es muy terca y cuando uno es más terco que la adversidad, vence y triunfa de ella.

Cuando te dediques a emprender un negocio es casi seguro que al principio te va mal; pero no te desmoralices: cuando el negocio comienza mal es buena señal. Los negocios dan producto cuando están en toda su fuerza y tú apenas vas comenzando.

Esto desmoraliza a más de la mitad de los negociantes novatos y allí los tienes poniendo una cara de vinagre y abandonando el negocio. Pierden y no merecen otra cosa. El que no es perseverante que merece? Si en el mundo cada uno tiene lo que merece, será justo que un hombre que no tiene ninguna cualidad, se haga rico? Yo creo que se haría rico por desgracia y por desgracia vuelve a perder lo que no ha recibido, como sucede con los jugadores y con los que toman billetes de lotería.

Persevera en tu negocio. Hazlo que dé todo lo que ha de dar y ten paciencia y valor que el triunfo vendrá. Vendrá porque tienes que hacerlo venir para eso tienen fe, energía y perseveran-

cia. En todos los negocios hay que pasar la última prueba. Esa solo la pasan los perseverantes.

NOTAS OFICIALES.

Alfonso Meslini, de Gallup, convicto de crimen de venta de licor a los Indios, fué sentenciado a un año de cárcel y ordenado pagar una multa de \$1,000 y costos.

Se cierran los cuerpos de reclutas. El reporte final del cuerpo de reclutas de Nuevo México se hará el día 10 del presente mes. En esa fecha el cuerpo concluirá sus tareas.

Un cargo de fraude de registrarse de recluta selectivo costó a Santos Salas 60 días de su tiempo. Lucha con fé y entusiasmo, trabaja dia tras dia y después de algún tiempo ve que su máquina lava; pero quiebra los botones. Estudia trabajo más y puede comprenderlo, puede evitar el defecto; pero se presenta otro rompe los géneros finos. Vuelve a comenzar su estudio y continúa perseverante, vuelve a encontrar el defecto; pero luego se le presenta el caso de que le falta algodón y así se siguen presentando casos y dificultades, por fin termina la máquina, la prueba y encuentra que no puede lavar más de tres piezas. Entonces, desesperado, arroja la máquina y todavía al terminó tiempo, dinero y fortuna. Qué le falta? El último esfuerzo, la última prueba. No fué digno del descubrimiento porque le faltó trabajar un momento más.

Se han visto mineros que han gastado cuanto han tenido para querer encontrar el metal en una mina; cuando ya están arruinados han puesto el último centavo en el último barreno y al ver el efecto de la explosión, han encontrado la señada fortuna, el metal blanco que todo lo domina. No te mueras, pierde en linea.

Si vez que tu negocio va cediendo, que la ruina te amenaza, que el fracaso se acerca, da un empuje nuevo a tu negocio, juega la última carta, quemá el último cartucho y cala la bayoneta; todavía te queda una última esperanza: luchar cieno a cuerpo. No seas cobarde; en el último empuje está la victoria. Si pierdes, pierde en la línea de batalla: no corras porque hieren por detrás como a los cobardes. Pierde luchando de frente y perdiendo ganarás porque lo que la suerte te quitó en dinero, tú se lo arrebataste en el combate, puesto que doblaste tu energía, multiplicaste tu valor y el mundo que te vió caer, te aplaudirá ayudándote, porque los valientes y forzados nunca pierden.

La Asociación de Cria de animales de Nuevo México ha pasado una resolución suplicando al gobierno de poner lo restante del dominio público en este Estado bajo una administración parecida a las presentes florestas nacionales de permiso y sistema, o que todo el dominio público sea entregado al Estado de Nuevo México.

Los accionistas del Farmers & Stockmen's bank y los del Wagon Mound Trust & Saving bank se reunieron hoy, Febrero 8, para hacer arreglos finales para la consolidación de los dos bancos. En la noche los accionistas se entrevistaron a un refresco, y más tarde a un baile en la sala de Opera, al cual todos se invitaban. Arreglos se han hecho para traer una orquesta de Las Vegas, para que los bailadores tengan buena música.

Una liga de naciones para ser efectiva debe ser formada por naciones ligadas, y no por unos cuantos del sombrero de seda quienes se engañan ellos mismos para representar al pueblo.

Después que la presente conferencia de paz se disperse, sería muy bueno que todo el país mandara representantes de su propia gente del pueblo, por el pueblo y para el pueblo a un congreso internacional con el fin de establecer la paz del mundo para siempre.

A BANK

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Wagon Mound, N. M.

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said: "Before you are taken into partnership and given a chance to spend the funds of the firm, you must give evidence that you know how to care for your own. The worthless, the shiftless, the insincere, the always needy, never get ahead, and at the bank they are unknown. Even a small bank account makes an impression upon your character."

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Wm. WIEGAND, Vice President

J. ANDREW MYERS, Cashier

WAGON MOUND TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

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Wagon Mound Sentinel

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

"THE SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY"
Wagon Mound, New Mexico.

OFFICERS:

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Santiago Espinoza, V. President, Ocate, N. M.
Sabino Lopez, Secretary, Colmar, N. M.
Espiridion Garcia, Treasurer, Ocate, N. M.

EDITOR, Stanley A. Foutz, Wagon Mound, N. M.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1919

DAILY PAPER NEEDED.

The crying need of New Mexico is for a first class daily newspaper.

The daily papers in this state attempting to fill the field are countrified, narrow local and prejudiced; devoted to the smaller concerns of the communities in which they are printed, rather than to the large affairs of the State and to world news.

This does not imply that there are no good newspaper men in the State—far from it—for there are some first class men. But these men are so hampered by lack of capital or ill-advised managerial control, that their "light is hid under a bushel."

Albuquerque is the logical location for a real city daily, it being the largest city in the State and centrally located. But any comparison between the dailies of Albuquerque and of other papers foremost in other states, is a sad commentary on progress in New Mexico.

The paper Colonel D. K. B. Sellers is now launching has therefore a splendid chance to fill a long felt want. Those who are familiar with Col. Sellers' large ideas and executive ability in making Albuquerque the "biggest little city on earth" while he was mayor, will readily believe that so far as he is concerned the new venture will not be mediocre through lack of vision or limited capital.

To succeed a new paper must be a big paper measuring up with city dailies of other states. Mediocrity would deservedly fall for the public has enough of that brand of newspapers already. It must be state wide in its appeal, world-wide in its scope. It should represent the people, rather than a party. It should stand for citizenship, efficiency in administration positions, improvement in public service and progress in every phase of human endeavor.

To gain the interest and hold the sympathy of a state-wide clientele it must be democratic in principle, catering to no class or condition, but fairly representing all.

To be a big paper it must have not only a capable man like Col. Sellers' to sponsor it, but it must have a versatile staff composed of men and women who know New

ment is not convincing. We cannot face down the cynical testimony of the facts. For, after all, 21 and 50 are two different stages, and the latter is not the former no matter how we swagger and swell out our chests and make believe to keep step with youth. Nobody ever wanted to grow old. We would all be Methuselahs if we could and be young and rollicking at 200. The poetic dream of perpetual youth sprang from a perpetual human desire to prolong the springtime of existence. Of course, a great many persons will hasten to say they don't feel that way at all; that they are glad to have gotten beyond the shoal and rapids of early years, and that they are wiser and more capable of enjoyment in many ways than ever before. The fox that had lost his tail found many advantages in his apparent misfortune, and Cicero in his days, as most unsympathetic school boys know, tried to persuade himself and his contemporaries that the compensations and pleasures of old age put youth almost at a discount. But the disconcerting fact remains, as Mr. Thackeray suggested in "When we were twentyone," that 50 is not one and twenty. But we would not paint the situation in colors too drab or depressing. Cheer up, brethren and sisters who have gotten to the shady side of 50. Between 50 and 60 life is full of unpleasant personal readjustments and reconstructions of points of practice and points of view, as full of difficulties as a boy's troubles with his whiskers, collars and cravats or a girl's problems in beaus and the vanities of fashion. It requires a decade to enable most of us to reconcile ourselves to the new scheme. We are constantly endeavoring to react to the old impulses and the old instincts. But after a while we "cease to struggle," and when we stop trying to swim against the tide; when we quit trying to go backward, we get out of the troubled waters of discontent and are able at last to see things as they are, to estimate values aright and to render more dispassionate and disinterested service. We have lost most of the beautiful and entrancing illusions of life, but the truths that remain behind are in solidity as the pyramids to the mirage of the desert.

Before the present legislature adjourns, we feel that a coal oil inspection bill will be passed, and that a prominent republican boss of San Miguel county will be appointed Inspector.

A safe bet at this time would be that either General Leonard Wood or Governor Henry Allen, of Kansas, will be the republican nominee for president in 1920.

Isn't it funny how some "leaders of their home town" fail to impress people on the outside in halls of legislation, etc.

We notice in the Santa Fe paper that "Curns and Medina" (of Mora county) introduced a bill to fix boundary lines of villages or some such important legislation.

Gosh! Isn't that aiming high in real legislative matters.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER ATTACHMENT AND DECREE OF COURT.

State of New Mexico,)
County of San Miguel,)
In The District Court, Fourth
Judicial District.
Edward B. Wheeler,
Plaintiff,
vs. No. 8095.
J. D. Hand, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that in cause No. 8095 on the Civil Docket of the District Court of San Miguel County, New Mexico, wherein Edward B. Wheeler is plaintiff and J. D. Hand is defendant, which is a suit for an accounting between said parties and that certain lands and premises given as security for indebtedness due from defendant to plaintiff be sold for said indebtedness and that after said sale that certain lands and premises herein-after described, and which have heretofore been attached in said cause, be sold to pay any deficiency of said indebtedness and in which said cause final decree and judgment was rendered on the 13th day of July, 1918, in said court in favor of the plaintiff as follows: for the sum of Thirteen Hundred Forty Six & 15-100 (\$1346.15) Dollars together with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the date of said decree until paid and for the costs of this suit and there was also entered in said cause on the 14th day of December, 1918, a further order showing a deficiency remaining unpaid on account of said judgment rendered on the 13th day of July, 1918, in the sum of Seven Hundred & 65-100 (\$700.65) Dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 21st day of October, 1918, until paid and all accruing costs including the costs and expenses of the suit and in said order, it was further provided that the undersigned make sale of the land and premises herein-after described or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the amount so due plaintiff under and by virtue of said judgment.

The amount of said deficiency judgment, with interest, exclusive of the costs and expenses of this sale, as provided in said decree on the 18th day of February, 1919, the date of the sale herein-after mentioned, is to-wit: the sum of \$722.55.

The lands and premises heretofore attached in this cause and which the undersigned has been ordered to sell are located in the County of Mora, in the State of New Mexico and are better described as follows, to-wit:

Tract No. 1. Beginning at a point on the Mora River which is the SW corner of the tract and the NW corner of Simon Barela's tract, thence N 38 degrees west along the Mora River 220 ft., thence N 23 degrees 15 minutes W 718 ft., thence N 36 degrees E 606 ft., thence N 84 degrees W 552 ft., to the NW corner of the tract which is marked on the map herein-after referred to as Station 59, thence N 16 degrees 30 minutes E 155 ft., to a point at the top of the rimrock, thence S 74 degrees 45 minutes E 50 ft., thence N 87 degrees W along the rimrock 650 ft., thence S 6 degrees 45 minutes W 575 ft., thence N 75 degrees 10 minutes E 400 ft., thence S 21 degrees 30 minutes W along the boundary of Simon Barela's land 1125 ft., to the place of beginning, containing 15.34 acres.

Tract No. 2. Beginning at the NE corner of the tract which is marked Station 30 on the map herein-after referred to, thence S 46 degrees E 952 ft., to the SE corner of the tract, thence S 21 degrees 30 minutes W along the boundary of Clito Martinez land 2001 ft., to a point on the Mora River which is the SW corner of the tract, thence N 57 degrees 30 minutes West 890 ft., to the NW corner of the tract marked on the said map as Station 54, thence N along a fence which marks the southern boundary of Simon Barela's land N 21 degrees 30 minutes E 2174 ft., to the place and point of beginning, containing 43 acres.

Being also bounded and described as follows: On the South by Mora River; on the North by the rimrock North of Mora River; on the West by lands of Virginia Coro, on the East by lands of Simon Barela; all as shown on map herein-after referred to.

Tract No. 3. Beginning at a point on the Mora River which is the SW corner of the tract, thence N 57 degrees 30 minutes West 890 ft., to the NW corner of the tract marked on the said map as Station 54, thence N along a fence which marks the southern boundary of Simon Barela's land N 21 degrees 30 minutes E 2174 ft., to the place and point of beginning, containing 43 acres.

Being also described and bounded as follows: On the South by Mora River; on the North by the rimrock North of Mora River; on the West by the East fence line of lands of Simon Barela; on the East by lands of Clito Martinez; all as shown on the map herein-after referred to.

Tract No. 4. Beginning at a

the SW corner of the tract and the NW corner of Felipe Martinez land, thence N 57 degrees W 370 ft., thence N 57 degrees 30 minutes W 230 ft., to the NW corner which is the SW corner of Clito Martinez land, thence N 21 degrees 30 minutes E along the southern boundary of Clito Martinez land 1941 ft., to a point on the rimrock, thence S 46 degrees E 630 ft., thence N 21 degrees 30 minutes W along the fence which is the boundary of Felipe Martinez land and 1890 ft., to the place of beginning, containing 25.17 acres.

Also bounded and described as follows: On the South by Mora River; on the North by the rimrock north of the Mora River; on the West by lands of Clito Martinez; on the East by West fence line of lands of Felipe Martinez; all as shown on the map herein-after referred to.

The said descriptions are as shown upon and according to the map made by Claude E. Miller, C. E., attached to and made part of the decree in the case of The Union Land and Grazing Co. vs. Walter W. Lyman, in cause No. 2261 on the docket of the Mora County Court, rendered and dated May 11, 1914, and filed in said cause on May 14, 1914, reference to which map is hereby made!

Now, Therefore, he, the undersigned, will, on the 15th day of February, 1919, at the front door of the Court House in Mora, Mora County, New Mexico, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said date, offer to sale and sell the above described real estate and premises to pay and discharge said deficiency judgment and all costs of suit and of said sale actually accrued, and to accrue, to the highest bidder for cash.

The terms and conditions of said sale are: the purchase price thereof shall be paid in cash.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 8th day of January, 1919.

Andres G. Trujillo, Sheriff of Mora County, New Mexico.

F-P-1-18-19 L-P-2-8-19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 2, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Jacobo Trujillo, of Wagon Mound, N. M., who, on Nov. 23, 1915, made Homestead entry No. 025227, for 1/4 NE 4 SEC and E 1/2 SW 1/4 SEC 24, T. 18 N., Range 23 East, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before his commanding officer in the army in (France or elsewhere) and witnesses before Stanley A. Foutz, U. S. Commissioner, at Wagon Mound, N. M., on Feb. 21, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Tomás Hernández, Abelino Hernández, Narciso Trujillo, Andrés Martínez, y Salazar, all of Wagon Mound, N. M. Francisco Delgado, Register. F-P-1-11-19 L-P-2-8-19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 7, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Antonio Martínez, of Mora, N. M., who on January 12, 1914, and on February 27, 1917, made Homestead entries Nos. 026016 and 031436 for 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 27, N. M., SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 27, NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 27, N. M., P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Stanley A. Foutz, U. S. Commissioner, at Wagon Mound, N. M., on Feb. 18, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Agapito Martínez, of Sabino, N. M. Victoriano Martínez, Eduardo Martínez, Julio Maestas, all of Mora, N. M. Francisco Delgado, Register. F-P-1-11-19 L-P-2-8-19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 7, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Eusebio G. Esquivel, of Wagon Mound, N. M., who on Feb. 15, 1916, made Homestead entry No. 025820, for 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 30, NW 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Lots 1, 2, 3, Sec. 31, Township 21 North, Range 24 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Stanley A. Foutz, U. S. Commissioner, at Wagon Mound, N. M., on Feb. 18, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Piedad Medina, Frank Fernandez, Juan Maestas, Portillo Duran, all of Wagon Mound, N. M. Francisco Delgado, Register. F-P-1-11-19 L-P-2-8-19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 19, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Juan Gallegos, of Wagon Mound, N. M., who on Jan. 16, 1915, made Homestead entry No. 022563, for W 1/2 SW 1/4 SEC 26, Township 19 N., Range 22 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Stanley A. Foutz, U. S. Commissioner, at Wagon Mound, N. M., on Feb. 18, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Domingo Herrera, Felipe García, Amador Martínez, Rafael Duran, all of Wagon Mound, N. M. Francisco Delgado, Register. F-P-1-11-19 L-P-2-8-19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 10, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Federico Muñiz, of Wagon Mound, N. M., who, on Feb. 3, 1916, made Homestead entry No. 025757, for NE 1/4 SEC 1/4 SEC 26, Township 19 N., Range 22 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Stanley A. Foutz, U. S. Commissioner, at Wagon Mound, N. M., on Feb. 19, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Francisco Aragón, Manuel Cachero, Mataguana Aragón, Manuel Casias, all of Wagon Mound, N. M. Francisco Delgado, Register. F-P-1-11-19 L-P-2-15-19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 21, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that José Ignacio Valdez, of Wagon Mound, N. M., who, on June 16, 1915, made additional homestead entry No. 023929 for SE 1/4 SEC 18, N. 1/2 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 18, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Stanley A. Foutz, U. S. Commissioner, at Wagon Mound, N. M., on March 3, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Leopoldo Valdez, Crecencio Fernández, Emilia Valdez, Toribio Pineda, all of Wagon Mound, N. M. Francisco Delgado, Register. F-P-1-11-19 L-P-2-15-19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 21, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Marillita M. Garcia, of Wagon Mound, N. M., who, on September 2, 1915, made Homestead entry No. 024041 for E 1/2 SEC 1/4 SEC 23, Township 18 N., Range 23 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Stanley A. Foutz, U. S. Commissioner, at Wagon Mound, N. M., on March 3, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Leopoldo Valdez, Crecencio Fernández, Emilia Valdez, Toribio Pineda, all of Wagon Mound, N. M. Francisco Delgado, Register. F-P-1-11-19 L-P-2-15-19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 21, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Jose Abeyta, Jose Manzanarez, Juan Manzanarez, Jose Sanchez, all of Wagon Mound, N. M. Francisco Delgado, Register. F-P-1-11-19 L-P-2-15-19