

2-26-1920

## Belen News, 02-26-1920

The News Printing Co.

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## VOL IV

NO. XVII

## A. Clark, Prep.



**SPECIAL SESSION**  
JANUARY 10, 1920

The Board of County Commissioners met in Special Session on the 10th, Day of January 1920.

There was present, Hon. Manuel Garcia, Chairman, Abel Vigil, Member of Board, Placido Jaramillo, Sheriff and Diego Aragon, County Clerk.

The Board proceeded in order of business and the following Resolution was passed:

Be it hereby Resolved that the County Clerk is hereby instructed to employ a Surveyor to mark and designate the exact site upon which the proposed Bridge across the Rio Grande opposite Los Lunas is to be constructed.

The County Clerk is further instructed and authorized to show the Mill and Bridge Co. the exact site where the Bridge should be built and his duty is to be decisive.

Being no other business before the Board it adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

**MANUEL GARCIA**

Chairman of Board of County Commissioners, Valencia Co., N. M.

**ABEL VIGIL**,  
Member.

Attest:

**DIEGO ARAGON**,  
County Clerk

By Felix Mirabal, Deputy.

**NOTICE OF CONTEST**

Department of the Interior,  
United States Land Office.

Gallup, New Mexico.

February 18, 1920

To Guadalupe Chavez of Ramah, New Mexico, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Herman I. McDaniel, who gives Fort Wingate, New Mexico, as his post-office address, did on February 18th, 1920,

file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No. 023253, Serial No. C.3265 made April 1st, 1915, for SW 14NW14, W12SW14, SE 14SW14, Section 22, Township 10N. of Range 14W.

N. M. Principal Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that the said Guadalupe Chavez, has wholly failed and refused to establish and maintain a residence upon the said land as required by law; has failed and refused to improve and cultivate the same as required by law; and has abandoned the same for a period of more than six months prior hereto; and that the said abandonment was not for a military or naval service.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be cancelled without further right to heard either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the Fourth publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the post-

office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

Francisco Delgado,

Register

Feb. 26, Mar. 4-11-18

**FARMER'S INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX**

Gains for 1919 Must Be Figured Under U. S. Law—Returns Due March 15.

**LAND SALE PROFITS TAXABLE.**

Necessary Farm Expenses May Be Deducted—Special Form for Farm Income—Cash or Accrual Basis for Computing.

A farmer, shopkeeper, or tradesman must figure up his net income for 1919; and if the farm or business income plus his other income was sufficient to require an income tax return a complete return must be filed with the collector of internal revenue by March 15.

A farmer should ascertain the gross income of his farm by computing all gains derived from the sale or exchange of his products, whether produced on the farm or purchased and resold.

**Farm Expenses.**

From his gross income a farmer is allowed to charge off all of his necessary expenses in the conduct of the farm during the year. These include costs of planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing. In addition to these costs he may deduct money spent for ordinary farm tools of short life bought during the year, such as shovels, rakes, etc. Also, the cost of feed purchased for his live stock may be treated as an expense in so far as this cost represents actual outlay, but the value of his own products fed to animals is not a deductible item.

Other farm expenses allowable are the cost of minor repairs on buildings (but not the dwelling house), on fences, wagons and farm machinery; also bills paid for horseshoeing, stock powders, rock salt, services of veterinary, insurance (except on dwelling house), gasoline for operating power and sundry other expenses which were paid for in cash.

As to hired help, all the productive labor is a deductible expense; but the wages of household servants, or help hired to improve the farm, as in tree planting, ditching, etc., cannot be claimed against earnings. A farmer is not allowed to claim a salary for himself or members of his family who work on the farm.

**Wear and Tear.**

Purchase of farm machinery, wagons, work animals, etc., also the cost of construction or extension of buildings, silos, fencing, etc., should be considered additional investments in the farm and are not proper deductions against income.

A reasonable allowance may be claimed for wear and tear on farm buildings (except the farmhouse), fences, machinery, work animals, wagons, tanks, windmills and other farm equipment which is used in the conduct of the farm.

As to autos and tractors, the cost of these is not an expense, although the cost of their upkeep is an allowable deduction, if the machines are used exclusively for farm purposes and not for pleasure. Also, in such cases, a deduction for wear and tear is allowed.

**Farm Losses.**

The loss of a growing crop is not a proper deduction from income, inasmuch as the value of the crop had not been taken into gross income. The loss of a building or of machinery through storm, fire, flood, etc., is an allowable deduction, but care should be used to ascertain the correct loss sustained as restricted by income tax regulations.

No deduction is allowed in the case of loss of animals raised on the farm, but a loss is deductible from gross income if the animals had been purchased for draft or breeding purposes.

Shrinkage in weight or value of farm products held for favorable market prices cannot be deducted as a loss, for the reason that when such products are sold the shrinkage will be reflected in the selling price.

**Sale of Farms and Land.**

The value of agricultural lands has been jumping during the past few years, and during 1919 many owners sold out part or all of their lands at big profits. All such gains constitute income and must be added to the net income for the year.

Any person who sold part of a farm or ranch, or part of a tract of land, must also show the gains realized by the sale.

The method of computing gains and losses on such transactions is prescribed in the income tax regulations, copies of which may be secured from Internal Revenue Collectors.

**Forms for Returns.**

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued an improved Form 1040 for the use of farmers. This form, together with Form 1040A, will give the farmer explicit information as to how to figure his net income for 1919.

There are two methods of figuring a farmer's income tax return this year. He may make his return on the basis of the difference between the money and goods received for his products and the cash paid out for actual allowable farm expenses within the year. Or he may make his return on the accrual basis, which means computing the receipts and expenses that pertain to the taxable year, excluding income earned and expenses incurred in previous or succeeding years.

Do not wait to be **URGED** to buy Red Cross Christmas Seals.

Go to the local campaign headquarters and make your donation. Every seal sold is a blow at **TUBERCULOSIS**.

**U. S. INCOME TAX EXEMPTS NOBODY**

Every Person Who Had Income in 1919 Must Determine Own Liability.

**MARCH 15 LAST FILING DATE.**

Surest Way is to Follow Form 1040A. Free Advice in Doubtful Cases. Severe Penalties in Law.

Nobody is exempt from Income Tax. An obligation is laid directly on the shoulders of each citizen and resident to consider his own case and to get his return in on time if one is due.

With each return showing a tax due a payment must accompany the return in the full amount of the tax or at least one-quarter of the tax.

All returns for 1919 must be filed on or before March 15.

**Must Show True Figures.**

In figuring up his earnings for income tax purposes a person must take into consideration all items of taxable income, and each item itself must be accurate in amount. Guesses and estimates must be avoided, for the return is made under oath.

Everybody who had an income during 1919 must now determine whether his or her net income was sufficient in amount to require an Income Tax return. The best way to find out is to get a Form 1040A and follow the instructions printed on it. That form will serve as a reminder of every item of income; and if a return is due, it tells how to prepare and file it.

One of the important points to keep in mind is that a person's net income is found by a computation prescribed in the law, and that each item of income from every source must be considered, unless specifically exempted.

Another thing to remember is that the personal exemption allowed taxpayers by law has no relation whatever to the requirement to file return. This exemption is not to be considered until a person has figured out his net income and determined whether it was sufficient to require him to file a return. Then, if a return must be filed, he should read carefully the instructions for claiming exemption, and complete his return.

If in doubt on any point as to income or deductions, a person may secure free advice and aid from the nearest Internal Revenue office. Many banks and trust companies are also furnishing similar service during banking hours.

**Heavy Penalties in Law.**

For failing to make a return on time the penalty is a fine of not more than \$1,000 and an addition of 25 per cent to the tax, if any. For making a false or fraudulent return the penalty is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both; and, in addition, 50 per cent of the tax. There are other penalties for failing to pay tax when due and for understatement of the tax through negligence.

**Many Sources of Income.**

Aside from what one may earn by his services, there are many other sources of income. If he sold any property during 1919 he must figure out the gain realized. If he rented buildings, land, apartments or rooms such rents must be considered taxable, and he may claim deductions for necessary expenses incidental to rents.

Bank interest is a common source of income and is taxable whether withdrawn or not. Any amount of interest credited to a depositor is income to the depositor.

Interest on mortgages and notes is taxable, but bond interest received from corporations is not.

A taxpayer who owned his business during 1919 must report as income any excess received over the total of premiums paid.

Members of partnerships or personal service corporations or beneficiaries of an estate or trust must report their shares of income distributed to them whether or not actually withdrawn.

Dividends of domestic corporations must be reported. Many other forms of income are taxable, unless specifically exempted.

**United States Tires**  
are Good Tires



**Most Economical**

**Wear—life—service—mileage—safety—comfort.** These are the things that count in a tire.

These are exactly what you get in United States Tires,—general all-round tire satisfaction.

This greater total of tire

values means greater economy—less cost of maintenance—less repairs and depreciation.

Car owners who do their own thinking prefer United States Tires. Their merit is recognized everywhere.

We have them—a type and size for every car.

**NOTICE.**

In the Probate Court, Valencia County, State of New Mexico.

In the Matter of the Estates

of

Agapito Garcia and Aurora Gabaldon de Garcia, deceased.

Number —

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 5th day of January, 1920, appointed administrator of the estates of Agapito Garcia and Aurora Cabaldon de Garcia, deceased, by Hon. Ignacio Aragon y Garcia, Probate Judge of Valencia County, New Mexico.

Therefore all persons having claims against said estates are hereby notified to file the same with the county clerk of Valencia county, within one year from date of this appointment as provided by law, or the same will be barred.

Francisco Garcia,  
Administrator.

**NOTICIA.**

En la Materia de los Estados de

Agapito Garcia y Aurora Gabaldon de Garcia, finados.

Numero —

Por esta e da noticia que el abajo firmado fue el día 5 de Enero, 1920, nombrado administrador de los estados de Agapito Garcia y Aurora Gabaldon de Garcia, finados, por el Hon. Ignacio Aragon y Garcia, juez de pruebas por el condado de Valencia, Nuevo Mexico.

Por lo tanto todas las personas que tengan reclamos contra dichos estados son por esta notificados de protocolar los mismos con el escribano de condado del condado de Valencia, dentro de un año de la fecha de este nombramiento como provisto por ley, o los mismos serán desechados.

Francisco Garcia,  
Administrador.

**THE BELEN NEWS**

Is now ready and well equipped to turn out all kind of job work pertaining to town or elsewhere at very moderate prices, and to accommodate all customers on short notice.

**EL HISPANO AMERICANO**

Tiene su departamento de obras bien equipado, y esta listo para hacer toda clase de obras como son encabezados de carta, cartaras, y todo ramo perteneciente a obras comerciales, invitaciones, etc.