LINCOLN COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Carrizozo Outlook

"WE REACH THE HOME"

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8 PAGE

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LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY

CITIZEN'S MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS

Commencing in the summer of 1921, not before July 15th nor later than August 10th, the Citizens' Military Training Camps will be instituted throughout the whole United States.

All men, native and foreign-born, between the ages of 16 and 25 years, who meet the physical requirements and who bear good reputations are eligible to apply for enrollment.

Congress, recognizing their great value of military training, has appropriated funds enabling the War Department to give one month's training to ten thousand men.

The term of practical military training given in the Citizen's camps will consist of a series of three courses. In school these courses would be termed "freshmen", "junior" and "senior" classes. The series, as arranged at the training camps, will be known as the RED, the WHITE and the BLUE courses.

The Red Course.

The RED course will be the "freshman" class and will appeal to (1) young men between sixteen and twenty-one—youths who desire, but who never have had the opportunity to obtain military training; and (2) those who have military training in school and cadet companies, but who desire in addition, practical military instruction in the field.

Young men among the following groups who wish to attend one of the camps should apply at once for enrollment:

1. Young men with little or no military training.
2. Boy scouts over 16 years of age.
3. Those receiving military training in high schools and academies who have not the opportunity to attend a summer camp.
4. Members of the Junior Division Reserve Officers' Training Corps, who are not privileged to attend the Senior Camps.

Upon the completion of the RED course all candidates who have reached the required degree of efficiency—which can be obtained through attention and obedience to instructions—will be given a certificate indicating that they have been found qualified for enlistment in the Organized Reserves of the Army of the United States.

White and Blue Courses.

The two higher courses, the WHITE and BLUE, require that a candidate shall have had previous military training and the minimum ages required for enrollment are 19 and 21 years. Successful completion of these courses will qualify a man for appointment as a non-commissioned officer or an officer in the Organized Reserves. Those desiring additional information regarding the WHITE and BLUE courses may write to the Commanding General of the Corps Area in which they reside. The enrollment for the RED course will be made from the earliest applications received; therefore, all who are interested should make immediate request for additional information and the necessary blank forms.

C. M. T. C. Free of Charge.

Attendance at one of the Citizens' Military Training Camps will be without cost to the candidate. Upon being accepted for enrollment, he will be notified to proceed to the camp designated so as to arrive there on the date specified. Upon his arrival at the camp designated each candidate will be reimbursed for the amount of his traveling expenses at the rate of five cents per mile. This will cover the cost of the railway ticket and provide additional funds for incidental expenses incurred enroute, such as meals, etc. At the termination of the period of the training the boys are returned to their homes, provided for the return travel will be made before they departure from camp.

All training and instruction will be given at permanent establishment camps in different parts of the country, the location depending from the assignments to be had at a time nearer the date. Regular Army officers will have the opportunity to meet the American lad serving in some of the regular troops, the cadets, the field and coast artillery, the cavalry, infantry, signal corps and air service.

The candidate will not and feel a part of the regular troops he will be one of them. Upon arrival at camp the enrollment finished, a complete outfit of soldier's equipment will be issued. A place to eat and sleep will be assigned. Instructions regarding medical attention, the dentist, in the event of toothache, and where the weekly wash shall be sent, will be given him. In a comfortable and easy manner the citizen of yesterday will today find himself enveloped in the charm of a soldier's life.

All but the subjects necessary for practical military training will be eliminated from the instruction program. The essence of past experience in the training of millions will be devoted to the training of these thousands of American lads. Five hours each day will be set aside, normally, for military instruction, in addition to the time required for ceremonies such as reveille, guard-mount, retreat and for athletic exercises and competitions.

The instructions for all candidates in the RED course will cover the duties of a private in the following subjects:

The school of the soldier, squad and company; rifle practice; guard duty; sanitation and marching; individual cooking; care of equipment; personal hygiene and physical development; first aid to the injured; and the administration of that part of night entertainment which permits excessive amplitude with instructions be an part of the subject to military discipline.

Physical training will occupy a prominent place in the program, including body development and instruction in boxing methods. The sports of competition will be performed encouraged. Those who have achieved athletic ability in baseball or other amateur sports will be eligible for selection as player representatives, to meet with the regular athletic leader and to form the own platoon in competition with other organizations. Every candidate will take part in a number of athletic games and will learn to play as well as to operation and conduct sports. Plays which the entire personnel take part, as well as highly meritorious ones such as basketball, baseball, track and field, will form a part of the daily life at the camp.

Recreational periods may be spent as the candidate wishes. There will be vaudeville and motion picture shows. There will be opportunities for the candidates to exercise their own ability to entertain at musicals and shows promoted among themselves. Facilities will be available for letter-writing and for the entertainment of guests and visitors. Religious services for all faiths will be held.

MURDER MOST FOUL

Last Monday evening about 7 o'clock, just as No. 4 pulled into Duran, one of the most fiendish murders was committed in the presence of a train of passengers, besides a crowd of people on the platform. The victim, Charles Lackland, was a resident of Carrizozo while the assassin was an employee of the railroad company in the capacity of detective. The men had had some minor differences some time ago, but to all who knew of the trouble, fears of a collision over the matter were abandoned, but Howard Avent, who did the killing, had perhaps been nursing his wrath, waiting for an opportunity to take the drop on Mr. Lackland, and this proved to be his chance. Lackland and W. W. McLean, engineers, had just finished lunch at a local cafe in Duran and the former lighting a cigarette, started across the street to meet No. 4 which had just arrived. As he neared the depot, Avent came across from his home which is close to the depot and taking Lackland by surprise, pulled his gun and began firing at the defenseless man. The first shot struck his victim in the wrist, the next in the arm and Lackland attempting to turn, the third struck him in the spine.

Lackland fell, mortally wounded. Not content with his work, the assassin fired two more shots into the body of the dying man. He expired in about five minutes. The body was brought to Carrizozo where funeral services were held on Wednesday, conducted by Rev. Higbee of the Methodist Church and on the same night, the body was shipped to Palestine, Texas, for burial. Deceased is survived by a wife and one son, four sisters, two in Texas, one in Washington and one in Michigan. Too much cannot be said in condemnation of such acts, which gives a man no signs of warning and descending as it did on the victim who unwarned and unprotected was suddenly launched into eternity over some trivial matter that could easily have been settled in manly fashion. The family have the sympathy of the entire community.

Memorial Day

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Memorial Day since the recent great war has been given a broad, world wide significance. For over fifty years we have observed the day in honor of the soldiers, living and dead, who fought in the Civil War; and in more recent years the ceremonies of the day have included the boys who defended us in the Spanish-American War, also the brave lads who gave up their lives at Vera Cruz. We now have the sacred privilege of including in our tributes of gratitude on Memorial Day the soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the world war, over fifty thousand American youths made the supreme sacrifice and great numbers of them rest on foreign soil.

The deathless words utterred by Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg have become a national ritual in our Memorial Day service. As these profound words applied to our country's condition and life in those days, they now apply to the entire civilized world, and I deem it fitting to include herein the last paragraph of that great American document:

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here, have, thus far, so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Now, Therefore, I, M. C. Mechem, Governor of the State of New Mexico, do hereby designate

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1921

as Memorial Day in the State of New Mexico, and respectfully invite all citizens to observe the day in a manner suitable not only to reaffirm our devotion to the memory of those who participated in the defense of our country many years ago, but to those who stepped into the breach for the cause of human freedom in the colossal world conflict just ended.

Done at the Executive Office this the 20th Day of May, 1921.

Witness my Hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Mexico.

M. C. MECHEM, Governor.

Attest:
MANUEL MARTINEZ,
Secretary of State.

BURSUM BILL TO AID CATTLEMEN MAY BE PASSED

Washington, D. C., May 23.—Relief for Texas and New Mexico cattlemen seems to be in sight. Secretary of the treasury Mellon has agreed to favorably consider the bill of senator Bursum, of New Mexico, which would create out of the federal reserve board funds a special fund of $500,000,000 known as the "cattle loan fund".

The essence of the Bursum bill is that, as the sudden reduction in prices of cattle and agricultural products has so embarrassed the cattlemen and depreciated livestock paper, it is necessary to create a special fund to aid cattle growers.

The bill will provide modification of the federal reserve law so that reserve banks may purchase direct obligations of livestock growers. Such paper will be guaranteed absolutely and may run for a period of six years, subject to renewals.

The end of the regulations under the Bursum bill would simply be to extend longer bank credits to the livestock men and enable them to have time to recover from the present low prices of cattle and depression in agricultural products.

The Bursum bill with modification suggested by secretary Mellon, has an excellent chance to pass at this session.

Senator Bursum is to see president harding and enlist the president's support for the bill on Wednesday.

DEATH OF FRANKLIN K. LANE

The Nation sustained a great loss Wednesday, May 18th in the death of Franklin K. Lane. His death was unexpected to his family and close friends. He had undergone an operation for appendicitis and gall stones at Rochester, Minn., May 6th. He had rallied from the operation very satisfactorily and was generally considered to be on his way to complete recovery when he had an attack of heart failure.

CARRIZOZO HONORED

Governor Mecham and party stayed over several hours on Monday, on a tour of this portion of the State.

Pardon us for being late. We are moving into our new quarters, hence the delay.

WEST-HUGHES

Tuesday evening at the parsonage of the Baptist Church, Joseph West and Miss Rachel Hughes were united in marriage with Rev. Wm. Huffman performing the ceremony. The wedding which came with no surprise to their many friends, was attended by only immediate members of the two families. The bride was reared in Carrizozo, was educated in our schools, afterwards teaching for several terms before her marriage to Mr. West. She being a native product of Lincoln County, her friends and admirers are many and all join in extending their best wishes for future welfare and happiness. The groom is an employee of the E. P. & S. W. in the capacity of car inspector. He has resided here for the past four years, part of which time was spent in the U. S., during the late war, for performing his part in establishing peace. Mr. West is far seeing in his calculations, he had a home built and ready to conduct his bride to, after the ceremony, where the newly married couple will reside in the future. The Outlook extends its best wishes with the many friends of both parties who are showering them with congratulations.

L. OST—Purse containing keys. Finder may keep purse if keys are returned to this office.

Mrs. Oscar Chase and children of Franklin, Arizona, are spending about ten days with Mr. Chase and old Carrizozo friends.

According to incoming residents from the north where the new Lincoln-Socorro County road work is going on, we are to have one of the finest highways in this part of the country. Chairman Bob Lujan has spent most of the week there and one thing is certain—It will be done RIGHT.

Contractor Joe Vaughn, has closed a contract to make Mission furniture for the Lodge at Eagle Creek. He is now engaged in remodeling the basement rooms under the Exchange Bank.

The last of Dr. Cole's School notes with additional mention will appear next week.

Carrizozo Lodge, No. 41, A. F. M. held an overflow meeting last Tuesday night. Many visiting Masons were present.—Purpose, WORK in the 3rd.

TYPHUS FEVER MAKES APPEARANCE AMONG NAVAJO INDIANS

Santa Fe, N. M., May 21.—Typhus fever, scourge of the Balkan States, and a constant menace to the armies during the Great War, has made its appearance in New Mexico among the Navajo Indians of San Juan county, taking a toll of sixteen lives thus far. Among the victims are two physicians of the Indian service, Dr. J. C. Griffin and Dr. Davis, both of Gallup. It does not appear to have spread to the white population in the State as yet, but may do so unless the local health authorities maintain a strict watch upon every suspicious case of disease appearing in their communities.

The Director of the State Bureau of Public Health, Dr. C. E. Walker has been in San Juan County for several days studying cases of a mysterious epidemic disease, and has just wired the Bureau in Santa Fe that he has definitely diagnosed the condition as typhus fever. Dr. Walker is being assisted by Assistant Surgeon Tappan, U. S. Public Health Service, who is engaged on the border typhus quarantine, at El Paso. A request has also been sent to the U. S. Public Health Service to detail Surgeon Jacobs Goldberger, the chief authority on typhus in this country, to the Reservation for the purpose of controlling the outbreak. While the State has no jurisdiction within the Indian Reservations, there is very close cooperation between the U. S. Public Health Service, the State Bureau of Public Health, and the Indian Medical Service, so that every precaution will be taken to prevent the disease from spreading into the surrounding communities.

Typhus fever is not to be confused with other different diseases, although they may look somewhat alike at first. Typhus is more rapid in its onset and in the development of the fever. The eruption appears in about five days and spreads from the flanks to all parts of the body. The face becomes swollen and dusky and the whole skin may be mottled. There are slight hemorrhages under the skin that are sometimes confused with so-called "black" measles. Quite early in the disease the mouth becomes foul and sore. There is also considerable clouding of the mind and a tendency to delirium.

This disease is spread only by body lice and head lice. Where there are no lice there can be no typhus fever. After a louse bites a person who is sick with the disease, it carries the infection in its body for several days before it can transmit it to other persons. After that time it is capable of giving the disease to anyone whom it may bite. Vigorous measures for destroying all lice will soon stamp out the epidemic. It is only necessary to bathe every person who has been near a typhus case in kerosene or gasoline and to soak the clothing in the same fluids, or to boil them in water in order to remove the lice. However, the germ resist kerosene and gasoline, so that it is necessary to repeat the soaking three times at intervals of five days in order to catch the lice that have recently hatched out.

The State Bureau of Public Health is warning all health officers in the state to be on the lookout for cases of typhus, and to wire the Bureau at the appearance of the first suspicious case. It is also sending a letter to every doctor in the State, to the same effect. There is every prospect that this epidemic will be quickly stamped out, now that it has been recognized and energetic measures for its control instituted.

CARRIZOZO WOMAN'S CLUB

The Club will meet at the home of Mrs. R. E. Blaney at Oscura, on June 3. As this will be the last meeting of the season, a large attendance is desired. Chairmen of the different departments of the Club are urged to bring or send in their reports. Refreshments will be served. Come.

Buck-Stover

At the parsonage of the Baptist Church on May 20, with the the Rev. Wm. Huffman performing the ceremony, occurred the marriage of Wm. M. Buck of Tularosa and Miss Winnie Inez Stover of San Patricio. The newly weds will make Tularosa their future home.

NEW REGULATIONS ISSUED TO GOVERN APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION PLAN

The new regulations on postmaster appointments follow:

When a vacancy exists or hereafter occurs in the position of postmaster at an office of the first, second or third class, if such vacancy is not filled by nomination of some person within the competitive classified civil service who has the required qualifications, then the postmaster general shall certify the fact to the civil service commission, which shall forthwith hold an open competitive examination to test the fitness of applicants to fill such vacancy, and when such examination has been held and the papers in connection therewith have been rated, the said commission shall certify the results thereof to the postmaster general, who shall submit to the president the name of one of the highest three qualified eligibles for appointment to fill the vacancy unless it is established that the character or residence of any such applicant disqualifies him for appointment: Provided, that at the expiration of the term of any person appointed in such position through examination before the civil service commission, the postmaster general may, in his discretion, submit the name of such person to the president for renomination without further examination.

No person who has passed his 65th birthday, or who has not actually resided within the delivery of such office for two years next preceding such vacancy, shall be given the examination herein provided for.

If, under this order, it is desired to make nomination for any office of a person in the competitive classified service, such person must first be found by the civil service commission to meet the minimum requirements for the office.

Statement of President

There are more than 400,000 men and women participating in governmental work who are in classified service. All of these are under the permanent provisions of the civil service law and rules.

These permanent rules provide for the certification of the highest three eligibles, from which list of three each necessary appointment is made. The successful operation of the principles of civil service law has demonstrated the wisdom of this provision. This leaves to the appointing power, who has the ultimate responsibility for efficient administration, the necessary, constitutional right of choice. This right of selection is the kind of responsibility which cannot legally be and is not abridged by act of congress, and is in exact harmony with the spirit of the civil service principle.

There are 52,352 postmasters. Of these, 29,123 are in the fourth class, and are now under such civil service laws and regulations as bring them within the privileges and conditions of the classified service.

Of the remaining 12,599 postoffices, 700 are first class, 2417 are second class and 9,582 are third class. Obviously these offices are business agencies of the government in legal purpose and should be one in fact. The only certain, adequate way to bring this about is to classify first, second and third class postmasters. This will require an act of congress. It is a step forward, measured by the requirements of progress, and is one which I hope will be made. Under existing laws the executive has no power to require that these offices be placed in the classified service.

Moving in that direction, however, the executive order issued today provides that if any such vacancy is not filled by nomination for promotion at one from within the competitive classified civil service, then an open competitive examination shall be held and the appointment shall be made from one of the highest three eligibles, as required now by law in the classified civil service.

This order, which is for our own guidance in making these appointments, will bring in operation squarely with the requirements of any probable future legislation.

Under this order the kind of test and plan of investigation and examination which shall be provided for, shall be approved by the president and shall be based on the applicant's business training, experience, ability, organizing and executive ability and general qualifications for an efficient administration, and shall in no sense be cloistered, scholastic examination which might result in a high grade in theory, but not a guarantee of efficiency in fact.

This order applies to all present incumbents of post offices whose terms have expired, and will apply to all other incumbents as their terms expire.