

## Tax Collection Task to Be Monumental Affair

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thousands of new employees will be needed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the largest collection agency in the world, in the administration of the new revenue bill now pending.

For the year ended June 30, 1918, the Bureau collected nearly \$2,700,000,000 from more than 4,000,000 individuals and corporations. The pending bill makes the commissioner of Internal Revenue responsible for the collection in 1919 of not less than \$2,000,000,000.

Taxpayers all over the country must be told all about the new law, and how, when, and where to pay their taxes. New forms must be prepared and millions of copies printed and distributed by January 1, 1919. In addition, the vast number of returns filed by taxpayers must be carefully audited and in many instances, checked against the original books of account.

More than ordinary clerical ability is required for this important work. Accounting experience is absolutely essential. Persons who have accounting qualifications are urged by the Bureau to communicate at once with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Full particulars regarding the positions to be filled and the procedure necessary to obtain appointment will be furnished promptly.

Persons desiring transfer to the Bureau of Internal Revenue from other branches of the government service must initiate the transfer by formal application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, accompanied by a letter from the transfer from the head of the department where they are now employed.

After proper training some of the employees will be sent into the field to assist taxpayers in making out their

returns and to verify returns filed with the Bureau. Others will be employed as auditors and examiners in Washington.

There are places for both men and women. The salaries range from \$1,200 to \$2,600, depending upon ability, experience, and training. Semi-senior accountants are eligible for appointments at salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$2,800 a year. Senior accountants will be used principally in field investigations, and when away from their principal places of business will be paid actual necessary expenses in addition to salary. Semi-senior accountants are wanted for positions as auditors and examiners of accounts in the Bureau at Washington.

Employment in the Bureau of Internal Revenue does not carry with it exemption or deferred classification with respect to the draft. Consequently, consideration can be given applicants who are in class 3 or class 4, or who have been exempted temporarily because of physical disability.

Men between 22 and 35 who are capable of performing the work required may find here an excellent opportunity for patriotic service. said Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel A. Hooper. "There is no more important work and surely no work more vital to the prosecution of the war than the collection of the revenues for the support of our soldiers and sailors. Already many trained accountants have accepted positions with the Bureau at large personal sacrifices. It is to be hoped that men and women who fall within the classes enumerated, and who possess high qualifications along accounting line will avail themselves of this exceptional opportunity for patriotic service."



Peggy Warren on a Wild One

## State Veterinary Gives

### Warning to Sheepgrowers

(By W. H. Lytle, D. V. M.)  
The movement of sheep from the several forest reserves of Oregon will soon take place and heretofore numerous losses caused by the eating of poisonous plants has been experienced by a number of sheep owners in certain sections of the state. In order to protect against the possible loss of sheep by plant poisoning the following precautions are recommended:

It has been found that sheep are more apt to become poisoned by eating lupine when they are hot and very hungry, therefore the sheep must likely be poisoned are those that are trailed out from the forest later in the season, the sheep first moved as a rule consume all of the available vegetation, therefore the feed that is most likely left in that which is ill-suited for sheep forage. Occasionally, owners will, in an effort

to avoid possible poisonous injury to their animals. This has been found to be a practice which is possibly responsible for many of their losses. Sheep when allowed to drift through a patch of lupine, or for that matter, other poisonous plants, will frequently not eat greedily of it while, if they are hurried or closely grouped they seem to lose their natural instinct and will gorge themselves. It has been found that sheep are very greedy and are initiators. When one eats of a quantity of a plant, others will attempt to do the same.

Apparently the greatest losses occur after the sheep are once brought down to the headquarters ranches. They are generally in a more or less starved condition and owners will frequently turn them out the following day and allow them to eat at will and being in a famished condition, they will frequently start in on the lupine

that is everywhere present in certain sections. Whether the poisoning always results from the poisonous principle of the plant or whether it results from a condition of overloading it is difficult to say. At any rate, great losses are frequently experienced. Lupine in the pod stage is poisonous. Owners can guard against this by allowing their sheep to fill up on dry feed before being turned out, then it would be well for owners to carefully herd them until they have become well filled. After being driven in the foot hills for a few days the principal dangers will have subsided. Antidotes, as a rule, are not efficient against trouble arising from the eating of poisonous plants. The only really safe method lies in precautionary handling and feeding. In short, do not hurry sheep through lupine districts, when massed they eat everything. Best avoid poison districts if you can. Do not allow sheep to graze on the lower fall range until they have been filled up on dry feed and rested a day. Do not allow sheep to become worried or excited when first turned out on a new range or in trailing down from the forest reserve, allow them to spread out and drift.

## OLD MAN TERRAZAS NOW AN EXILE FROM NATIVE COUNTRY

EL PASO, Tex.—Each evening at sunset, an old man with silver-white hair and a snowy beard may be seen walking around and around the plaza, taking his daily exercise with his two bodyguards.

He is General Luis Terrazas, the octogenarian exile from Mexico who lost virtually all his great fortune in the revolution of Madero and Villa and now is forced by political conditions in the country to live in the border. When the Madero revolution started in 1911, "Don Luis" was known as the cattle king of Mexico. His herds numbered more than 200,000 head and grazed on a thousand hills and plains of northern Mexico. His estates stretched from the Rio Grande to Chihuahua City and he could ride for 24 hours by train over his own acres, which then numbered more than a million.

From his offices in the state capital General Terrazas governed his vast cattle empire, conducted a bank and many other industries connected with his cattle business. He and his large family lived in luxury in the marble palace on the Alameda or at Quinta Carolina, his summer home on the plains. Train after train of cattle arrived at the border from the Terrazas ranches. His annual export averaged 25,000 head and the "T-Ranch" brand was as well known at Chicago, Kansas City and Fort Worth stockyards as it was in Mexico. The Terrazas holdings were estimated to be worth \$2,000,000 (gold) but were not for sale at any price.

Now General Terrazas and his family live in a rented house on Golden Hill, he rides to his office in an old automobile, and buys his groceries from a cash-and-carry store.

The revolutionists under Madero, Orozco and other leaders killed the Terrazas cattle for food, burned his ranch-houses and looted his stores and warehouses. Then Francisco Villa, acting as commander in the north for General Carranza, issued a decree confiscating all of the Terrazas holdings, including the herds, lands and personal property. General Terrazas was forced to flee from Mexico before Villa's advance on Chihuahua City from Juarez. He had the long trip to the border at El Paso with his fleeing federal soldiers in December, 1917. He has never returned to Mexico.

On July 22 last, General Terrazas celebrated his 80th birthday anniversary, surrounded by his ten sons, 73 grandchildren and many more relatives. He maintains an office downtown, where he attends to his private business affairs daily and he keeps in close touch with cattle and market conditions.

It is his dream to be permitted to return to his native land with suffi-



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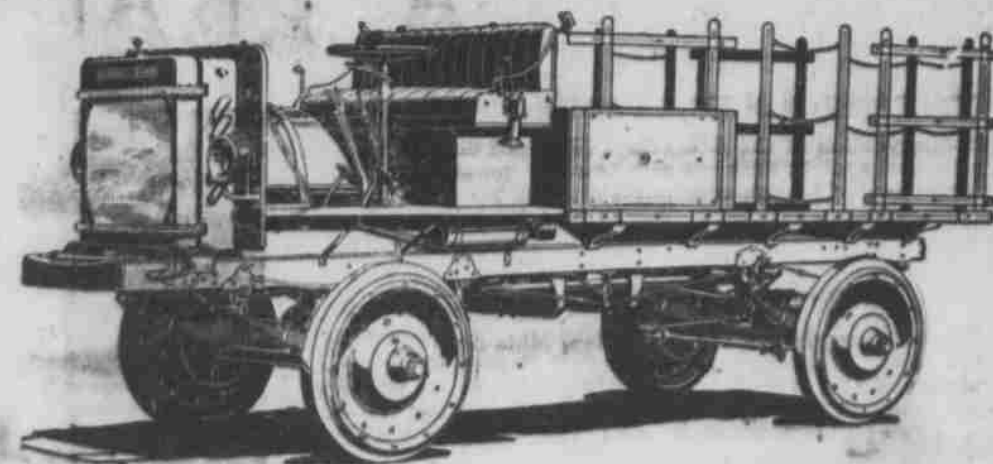
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