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NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Hark to the White Way trail of an errant Eskimo. Somewhere in the greater city there is a four feet and nine inches of Eskimo who answers to the name of Steve Natuck and who claims to be the champion Eskimo wrestler of the world. There being no other of his kind south of the seventy-first parallel to dispute the claim it stands as said.

Last winter Steve was contentedly showing on a piece of ice not far from the government outpost in the heart of Alaska. He acquired a smattering of English. Unhappy day for Steve. The United States soldiers began to tell him about Broadway and straightway he lost much of his taste for snow and ice. A few weeks later he showed up in Seattle and the great trek to the White Way began.

When he arrived bundled in furs and his pockets full of ice cream cones a friendly policeman saw him hurrying out the swinging doors of a drinking place. He gathered him in with a pair of ice tongs and was taken before a judge. The judge dismissed him on the ground that he had been seen in the great Eskimo wrestler. Meanwhile several wrestlers want him to meet them on the mat.

At 9 o'clock each evening at No. 297 Fourth avenue the nightly round up of New York's lost children takes place. Every night some of the lost children are brought in. Every night the bench in the waiting room is lined with frantic parents, who jump to their feet with agonizing hope when the door opens and a policeman enters with a precious charge.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children stores 1,200 lost children annually. Their scores are orphaned by vagrant tendencies which are the result of moving day and parades.

The Rev. D. D. Irvine has been blackballing the devil in Bayside, L. I. and getting away with it. He has caused the thirteen liquor dispensaries of the town to conform to the law by the simple expedient known to all detectives of "having something on" the gentlemen who run and support them.

A false mustache, some old clothes and an ability to jiggle when he

would rather have shaded his eyes or stuffed his ears put him in possession of the knowledge which now makes him Bayshore's moral auto-crat.

The knowledge he secured on his sketching expedition he incorporated in a sermon which he has filed away against the day when the lid is lifted.

The tendency to the bizarre has spread to home decorating. The trim of a room in black in a vandyke house on Broadway. The black bath room is an annex to the star dressing room and is much appreciated these hot August nights. The floor of the "noire salle de bains" is of black marble, the walls of black tiles and the tub and other fixtures of black enamel. The only object in the room that is not of ebony hue is the mirror.

The newspaper humorists have been trying to get a lot of whores out of the meshes of the National Hay Fever Association at Bethelium, N. H. some time this summer. The purpose of the convention, it seems, is to demand freedom of the sneeze. One good cheer has been suggested and may become officially adopted. It goes like this: Coryza Coryza! Coryza Woos-sh.

Around the Flat Iron building swept two coy young things. A few inches of red, white and blue stocking was seen on one as she tried hard to keep the wind from blowing white away. The other wore plain white. A station loafer gazed at both and turning to a friend said: "Guess I'll see America first."

SAYS STATE SHOULD LEVY ALL THE TAXES

Speaker at National Conference Declares Local Administration is a Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The tax assessment machinery of the various states and municipalities is costing \$20,000,000 a year according to an estimate by A. E. Jones, statistician of the Wisconsin tax commission, who, in an address before the National Conference on Taxation showed the need of simplifying existing machinery. "Write the solution of the problem is complicated by ever-present political considerations which interfere with the simplification of governmental functions at every point of contact," said Mr. Jones. "One important need is a rearrangement of administrative functions. The original form of government has enormously complicated the situation. Wisconsin has, for instance, 1,630 local governments possessed of full assessment machinery. Too Many Units.

Moreover, in many states we have not only too many municipalities but too many subdivisions in them. Many are created near the large cities simply to avoid municipal jurisdiction. Chicago has thirty-seven district tax levying bodies. Such conditions inevitably produce more politics, more extravagance and a greater burden on the citizen. If such conditions are remedied we must content ourselves with slowly working out reforms under conditions as they exist, but we are likely to see more rather than less decentralization, waste, graft and inefficiency.

There is the constantly increasing tendency to levy so-called assessments for benefits upon restricted areas, thus bringing in another long train of officials with the consequent complica-

ated computations. These assessments also tend themselves very readily to real estate speculation and exploitation.

"In the matter of assessment machinery, we should face frankly the fact that local administration is now ceasing to be a thing. Taxation is a state, not a municipal function. The logic of the situation, therefore, requires state administration with municipal tax levies rather than local administration with state taxes super-imposed. Not Good Sense.

"Many states are trying to improve inefficient local assessments while retaining the local assessor. In other words, the public is paying one lot of officials good money to persuade or coerce another lot to obey the laws. This may be political expediency but it is no good sense. Wisconsin has some 1,600 local assessors getting an average of \$300 each, the rural figure being \$50. From watching their work for ten years, I think it to be literally true that they never make a good assessment except under the whip of central authority and this whip even did not do much good until the reassessment law was passed which gave it a lash. If the supervisors were given direction of assessments made in their districts by subordinates of their own choosing, the net saving to the public would not be less than \$200,000 annually. "Simplify our system of government, give the public a chance to understand its workings, centralizing responsibility and the energy now beating against dead walls and wearing itself out among the tangled threads of our municipal organization, will be freed to give us the better governed America to which our people are entitled and for which they are now paying the full price."

INCOME TAX LAW IS NOT SATISFACTORY

To National Tax Association and Seventeen Changes Are Suggested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The report of the committee of the National Tax Association on the federal income tax law has been made to the National Conference on Taxation in session here, setting forth seventeen distinct recommendations, which received the support of all members of the committee. Prof. E. R. A. Seligson, of Columbia University, is chairman of this committee, which includes a number of men prominent as students of taxation systems. The chief recommendations of the committee were summarized as follows: "That the system of collection-at-source be abandoned and a system of information-at-source substituted as to non-resident American citizens and as to non-resident aliens to the extent that they are taxable. "That partnerships should be treated like corporations in the collection of the normal tax. "That individuals should be allowed to deduct all losses whether incurred in trade or not; also expenses of managing investments. This recommendation would meet a wide-spread criticism.

"That the exemption should be lowered to \$2,000 on the ground that the tax should rest upon a larger proportion of the population. "That all persons having a gross income equal to the maximum exemption should be taxed on their net income as now only those who themselves decide that their net income is over the exempt amount. "That corporations should not be taxed on dividends received from other taxable corporations."

Following the specific recommendations, the committee discusses general matters which it thinks should be considered in any general reconstruction of the act when that shall be undertaken. It refers to the department in various instances from the fundamental conception of income and instances the omission of rental value of a house as income to the owner thus giving him an unfair advantage as compared with the renter. It criticizes the instance of the present law in relation to double taxation in the case of aliens and non-resident American citizens. It notes the failure in the income tax law to take account of the possibilities of differentiation in rate on different kinds of income, and suggests the possibility that in this country such differentiation may not be necessary to provide just

taxation on account of the heavy state and local taxes. The final general discussion relates to the taxation of corporations and is suggested by the peculiar and much complained of limitation on interest deduction by corporations. The committee submits the two views, one that an income tax should be a tax on persons only, the other that it should be in part a business tax and that thus it is not unfair to tax both the individual and the corporation on the same income. It makes no recommendation on this point.

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New Turnips, gallon... 15c
Home Grown Cabbage, pound... 2c
Home Grown Tomatoes, 2 lbs. for... 5c
California Sweet Oranges... 15c doz. up
Water Melons, large size... 25c
Huckleberries, large box... 10c
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Home Grown Green Beans, gallon... 10c
Red Cabbage, pound... 5c
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Fancy Large Green Cucumbers 2 for... 5c
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Rhubarb, 2 yards for... 5c
Fresh "Telephone" Peas, gallon... 20c
Fresh Spinach, gallon... 20c
Fresh Kale, gallon... 15c
Fresh Lima Beans... "We have them"

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