

of the state, or when the property is within this state or within its jurisdiction whether the ownership of or interest in such property be evidenced by certificate of stock or bonds of foreign or domestic corporations and the decedent was a nonresident at the time of his death.

When the transfer is of property made by a resident or by a nonresident when such nonresident's property is within the state or within its jurisdiction, by deed, grant, bargain, sale, or gift made in contemplation of the death of the grantor, vendor, or donor, or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death.

Provided that no tax shall be imposed upon any tangible personal property of a resident decedent when such property is located without the state and when the transfer of such property is subject to an inheritance tax in the state where located, and which tax has actually been paid; provided, further, that such property is not without the state temporarily nor for the sole purpose of deposit or safe-keeping; and providing the laws of the state where such property is located allow a like exemption in relation to such property left by a resident of that state and located in this.

Rates and exemptions.—Upon the transfer of property of the value of \$100,000 or less, the rate of tax on all sums above the first \$20,000 when the same shall pass to husband or wife and on all sums above the first \$10,000 when to the father, mother, lineal descendant, adopted child, or lineal descendant of an adopted child, the rate shall be 1 per cent; and on all sums above \$100,000 and up to \$250,000, the rate shall be 2 per cent; over \$250,000 and up to \$500,000, the rate shall be 2½ per cent; over \$500,000, 3 per cent.

Upon the transfer of property of the value of \$25,000 or less, on all sums above the first \$500 where the same is to a brother or sister, a wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter of the decedent, 1½ per cent; over \$25,000 and up to \$50,000, 2¼ per cent; over \$50,000 and up to \$100,000, 3 per cent; over \$100,000 and up to \$500,000, 3¾ per cent; over \$500,000, 4½ per cent.

Upon the transfer of property of the value of \$25,000 or less, when to a brother or sister of the father or mother or a descendant of the brother or sister of the father or mother of the decedent, 3 per cent; over \$25,000 and up to \$50,000, 4½ per cent; over \$50,000 and up to \$100,000, 6 per cent; over \$100,000 and up to \$500,000, 7½ per cent; over \$500,000, 9 per cent.

Upon the transfer of property of the value of \$25,000 or less when to a person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than hereinbefore stated, or to a stranger in blood of the decedent, or to a body politic or corporate, the rate shall be 5 per cent; and on all sums above \$25,000 and up to \$50,000, 6 per cent; over \$50,000 and up to \$100,000, 9 per cent; over \$100,000 and up to \$500,000, 12 per cent; over \$500,000, 15 per cent.

Upon the transfer of property to collateral relations or strangers in blood who are aliens not residing in the United States, or to corporations not chartered by the United States Government or any state, 25 per cent.

All taxes are due one year from the death of the decedent, except in the case of a limited, conditioned, dependent, or determinable estate, in which cases the taxes become due and payable upon possession, and are payable to the county treasurer and then turned over to the state treasurer for the use of the state.

The tax is a lien on the property embraced, and if the tax is not paid within one year from the accruing thereof, 7 per cent interest per annum is charged.

Exemptions.—All bequests and devises of property within the state when for the relief of aged, indigent, and poor, maintenance of sick or maimed, or for the support or education of orphans or indigent children, shall be exempt from the tax.

Tax exemptions.—Personal property subject to taxation to the amount of \$50.

County commissioners were authorized to levy a tax not to exceed ¼ of 1 mill, the proceeds to be used solely for the purpose of promoting and assisting immigration to the state. They were also authorized to levy a tax not to exceed ½ mill for the promotion of diversified farming and agricultural development. In each county having a population of 2,000 or more they were directed to levy a tax of not less than ¼ of a mill nor more than 4 mills for the county road fund.

The tax for the maintenance of state educational institutions was raised to 1½ mills. A tax of ½ of a mill for the years 1914, 1915, and 1916 was levied for the establishment of terminal elevator systems.

A "Blue Sky" law was enacted regulating investment companies and providing various fees, etc.

Villages were authorized to levy a tax of not to exceed 10 mills for water and light plants.

OHIO.¹

Ohio has in the past few years in large measure separated state from local taxation. Over three-fourths of the revenues for the support of the state government are now derived from a gross earnings tax, commonly called "excise" tax, on public utility corporations, franchise tax on domestic and foreign corporations, and from liquor licenses. In 1912 the only general ad valorem tax levied by the state was for the sinking fund, state university, and common school fund, the aggregate levy for these purposes being .451 of 1 mill on the dollar. The principal revenues for counties, townships, cities, and villages are derived from the general property tax.

As a result of carrying out the provisions of the law creating the tax commission, passed by the legislature in 1910, the assessed valuation of real property subject to ad valorem taxes was increased from about

one-third of the true value to the actual value. This increase in the assessed valuation resulted in a general limitation of the rate of levy. In 1911 the aggregate amount of taxes which could be levied in any taxing district, including sinking fund and interest levies for state, county, township, municipal, school, and all other purposes, was limited to the aggregate amount of taxes levied in the year 1910. The law further provided that the levy in 1912 should not exceed the aggregate levied in 1910 by more than 6 per cent; that the aggregate in 1913 should not exceed the aggregate in the year 1910 by more than 9 per cent, and that the aggregate in the year 1914 or any year thereafter should not exceed the levy of 1910 by more than 12 per cent.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 7. The commissioners of counties, the trustees of townships, and similar boards shall have such power of local taxation for police purposes as may be prescribed by law.

¹ This compilation is derived mainly from the following sources: Public Laws of Ohio to 1913. The General Code of Ohio, 1910. The Annual Report of the Ohio Tax Commission, 1911 and 1912.