

A. Not necessarily.

Q. Why?

A. Because domestic competition will force the price of his products so low that the higher price of materials and tools required for manufacturing, and the higher rents and higher rates of insurance caused by the tariff will more than offset the profits that he is enabled to make over his foreign competitor.

Q. When do manufacturers of a protected article make large profits?

A. When they have a monopoly or exclusive right to produce the article, then they can pull together and force prices up.

Q. Does even such a manufacturer in combination always benefit by the higher prices that he is enabled to charge through tariff protection?

A. Not always.

Q. How so?

A. Unless he owns the natural forces and opportunities from which and upon which he has to manufacture, he has to pay in higher rent to the owner of those opportunities nearly all the excess of profit due to tariff-enhanced prices.

Q. Who then profits ultimately by a protective tariff?

A. Nobody but the owners of natural opportunities.

VANCOUVER AS SEEN BY A FORMER NEW YORKER.

(For the Review.)

By HERBERT WELCH.*

The remarkable building activity in Vancouver is undoubtedly due, in some degree, to the partial application here of the Single Tax principle. Just what this degree may be, is beyond the scope of this short statement, but its value has been sufficient to gain for the Single Tax a large number of supporters in Vancouver after a test of about a year and a half. Another proof of its efficacy is seen in the fact that Victoria, New Westminster and many other municipalities have recently adopted those phases of the Single Tax which are in operation in Vancouver.

*J. Herbert Welch, the writer of this brief statement which was crowded out of our Vancouver issue, of conditions in Vancouver, had considerable journalistic experience in New York City for a number of years. After two years in newspaper work, he became connected with the editorial staff of *Leslie's Weekly*, and was afterward staff writer on *Success* magazine for several years. Besides writing a great deal for the newspapers, he has contributed articles on various subjects to a number of the magazines. In Vancouver he edited *Opportunities* magazine. In his early days of Gotham journalism Welch was a boon companion of "Charlie" Post and frequently rendezvoused with him at the studio of "Dick" George in Washington Square.—EDITOR SINGLE TAX REVIEW.

The Single Tax, however, can be given only a part of the credit for the wonderful upbuilding of this city. A number of other constructive factors have entered strongly into the situation. In population there has been a notable growth, which has been wholly independent of any system of taxation. As an indication of this growth, it may be pointed out that in 1907 the population of Vancouver was about 80,000, while at the present time there are within a radius of five miles of the Vancouver Post-Office about 145,000 people. This population is due, primarily, to the fact that a heavy tide of emigration has begun to flow into Canada, both from the United States and England. The Canadian Pacific Railway, by means of extensive and effective advertising, has attracted a great many farmers and others to the prairie provinces. A considerable portion of these have found the winters there too rigorous, and have sought the much milder climate of Vancouver. Conditions in England, both for living and investment, have become harder than they used to be, with the result that hundreds of thousands of Englishmen and women have come to Canada. A large portion of them, because of the similarity of this climate with their own have settled in Vancouver and surrounding communities. This tide of emigration has constantly grown of its own momentum.

People throughout this continent and in England have been given to understand that British Columbia is the "Last West," that here they will find greater opportunities for individual advancement than elsewhere, because of rich virgin resources still at the beginning of their development. This has been heralded widely as the Land of Opportunity, and it has become a Mecca for people who have been discontented with their old environments. Not only have many thousands of people come, but many British and American capitalists, noting the immense wealth of British Columbia in undeveloped natural resources, have invested great sums in British Columbia's timber, mines, fisheries, railways, and so forth.

Incoming streams of people and capital have of course, centered in Vancouver, where building and other activities in preparation are being pushed even more vigorously than heretofore, because the outlook for the future is even more brilliant than the record of the past.

People here are certain that we will have a great city. The Grand Trunk Railway is extending a transcontinental line across the more northerly part of the Province and opening up great agricultural and mining areas.

The Canadian Northern Railway is doing the same kind of big development work for British Columbia with another transcontinental line, which will terminate near Vancouver. The Great Northern has projects which will bring Vancouver into closer touch with the United States and her markets. The Canadian Pacific Railway will build a much larger station at Vancouver, and construct extensive car-shops for the handling of traffic which can be that only of a great city. Many manufacturers are considering plans to establish factories in the vicinity of Vancouver, because of the close proximity of such important materials as lumber and iron, and also because,

in 1915, the opening of the Panama Canal will bring Vancouver into touch with the markets of the world. Announcements have been made of many millions being spent on steel plants upon the opening of new coal measures, and other large industrial projects. Premier McBride has recently said that the immense sum of \$1,000,000,000 will be spent in this Province within the next five years for public and private improvements.

These progressive movements are attracting more and more people to this section. The prevailing feeling is extremely optimistic; people are convinced that within ten years at the outside Vancouver will have a population of 500,000 people, and are therefore investing much money in building and other enterprises, in anticipation of the glowing future. The fact that the Single Tax is constantly gaining favor in Vancouver is an indication that it is a material aid in this impressive civic movement.

LITTLE ESSAYS ON A BIG SUBJECT.

(For the Review)

By J. W. BENGOUGH.

(Concluded)

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

While Henry George deserves the tribute we have paid him, it would not be just to ignore the fact that some light of truth had glimmered on the subject of land monopoly before his day.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century certain political-economists of France had called special attention to the phenomenon of land-rent, and pointed this out as a fund which ought, as a matter of convenience and right, be taken as public revenue. But these thinkers regarded the increment in question as connected only with agricultural land, for they considered it to have its origin in the principle of growth—the generative powers of nature by which grain, cattle, etc., are produced.

Later on a Scottish writer, Patrick Edward Dove, gave prominence in a book to this matter of land-rent as having an important bearing on the condition-of-the-people question. In the year 1851 Mr. Herbert Spencer published a book entitled "Social Statics," as one of the series comprising his great work on "Synthetic Philosophy." In chapter IX of this volume he discussed the "Right to the use of the earth from the standpoint of ethics." To this our readers are referred; they will find it an admirable presentation of the ethical principles of land ownership, though perhaps vulnerable in a few minor points.

Here, for the first time in English literature, and by the hand of a recog-