

THE RUSH TO VANCOUVER.

San Francisco, Oct. 22, 1910.

The terrible stagnation in all industry and business on the Pacific Coast during the last year or two, seemingly growing worse, has somewhat staggered the optimism for which we in the West are famous. And the exodus from San Francisco to Vancouver, B. C., has been conspicuous.

But why to Vancouver?

If it is quiet in California why should Vancouver be any different? It's "rotten" everywhere, isn't it?

The men going there do not seem to know why; they only know that "things are doing;" their friends send them word to that effect; and the football ranks in California are being depleted by the exodus. I particularly mention the football players because my close association with them makes the fact concrete to me.

I found a hint in "Land Values," Glasgow, and "The Public," Chicago, and, as my brother, Mr. Campbell Pomeroy, a merchant of Santa Rosa, Cal., was going east via C. P. R. R. I asked him to observe and let me know the cause for good times in Vancouver when the whole coast is stagnant. Here's a copy of his letter dated Vancouver, October 10th, 1910:

"We spent yesterday in Vancouver and it is the most progressive town on the Coast. It has a boom and doesn't know it. *There are no idle men.* The hotels are so crowded, it is almost impossible to get a room; and if you don't engage a berth in the train a week ahead you 'get left,' the traffic is so heavy. The city is so alive and enthusiastic it will vote money for anything needed. It is a wonderful town. *They have the Single Tax in operation.*"

The B. C. Electric Co. owns all the power and light supplied Vancouver. All they earn over 6 per cent per annum they return to their employes.

The city offers no bonus or inducements to corporations to come to Vancouver, but they are coming just the same. The people run the country and you can feel it in the air.

EDGAR POMEROY.

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SINGLE TAX TOWNS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Christchurch, N. Z.

So well has the tax on land values operated that almost everyone you meet is in favor of increasing the tax; and amongst the well-informed, opinion is all in favor of a single tax on land values as against land and property taxes.

One effect of the tax has been to crowd acres and acres of land into the building market. Wherever you go in the vicinity of a town you see notices every ten or twenty yards along the roadside advertising quarter acre building sections for sale, and the competition seems to be extremely keen. Every newspaper has column after column of land (building sections) advertisements. In some places you will see as many as seven or eight notices in one section, each notice representing a separate agent for the sale of land. There is a tremendous competition amongst the agents to sell each section.

What effect all this competition has had on prices of land, I have not been long enough in the Colony to say, but the natural tendency must be to reduce prices.

I think that the day will soon come when New Zealand will show the world what can really be done by even the partial adoption of the land values tax principle. I imagine that when the tax becomes more progressive, the landlords will find their possessions taking more the form of perishable goods which it will pay them to put to immediate use.

EDWARD ELLIS.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before, continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, November 1, 1910.

Garment Workers' Strike in Chicago.

For a fortnight an increasing number of garment workers in Chicago, beginning with workers in the shops of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, have been going out on strike, until by the 30th from 25,000 to 35,000 men, women and girls had gone out. On the 28th Thomas A. Rickert, international president of the United Garment Workers of America, wired to all members of the executive board of the national organization to come immediately to Chicago and aid in the strike organization work. He also wired for labor speakers and organizers of prominence in the United States and Canada to hurry to the front. On the same day an offer of the Women's Trade Union League (p. 738) to give aid, was accepted by the United Garment Workers, and the League appointed Mrs. Raymond Robins, Miss Agnes Nestor and Miss Emma Steghagen to represent the League on the strike committee of the Garment Workers. Under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League "women citizens" were gathered at Hull House on the 29th, with Mrs. Raymond Robins, President of the National Women's Trade Union League (p. 803), as chairman, and a Citizens' Committee was formed under the leadership of Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, chairman; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Anna Nicholes of Neighborhood house, Miss Harriet Vittum of Northwestern University settlement, Miss Gertrude Barnum, and Dr. Rachelle Yarros. A meeting of this committee was held on the 30th at the home of Mrs. Bowen. Among the added members were Professor George H. Mead, Professor Ernest Freund, Professor Charles R. Henderson, Judge Julian W. Mack, Sherman C. Kingsley,