

part of the world for 12 cents, or with cloth covers 24 cents, so it is not surprising to learn that already nearly 20,000 have been sold. Another 10,000, in slightly larger type, but at the same price, is in a nearly complete stage. He is also preparing a Library Edition of "Progress and Poverty"—now out of print in the United Kingdom—and following that he will publish a large type cheap edition of that great work. Not content with such achievements, Mr. Bagot has issued a booklet entitled "A Good Living: Political Economy for Workers," a collection of essays written by expert Single Taxers the world over, and an exposition of the teaching contained in "Progress and Poverty." All these books will be issued at cost price, or less, for propaganda purposes.

There is a growing demand for the League's speakers at both municipal and parliamentary elections, but not satisfied with merely helping candidates, who sometimes seem to forget the importance of land values taxation after their election, the Manchester League has decided to fight an independent battle at the next municipal elections in November. With that object in view the Secretary will be nominated as candidate for the Manchester City Council, and will fight the election on the Single Tax issue. This will have the effect of forcing local attention to the question of rating land values as nothing else could do, as well as providing a test of the value of work done in the past.

The great labor unrest in the country is opening new avenues for our message in many directions, and the fullest advantage is being taken of such opportunities by the League's workers. Newspapers of all political opinions are willing to print letters and sometimes articles on the Single Tax, and the situation in this great industrial centre may be regarded as full of hope and encouragement.—ARTHUR H. WELLER.

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## AREA OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

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The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 77,606,046 acres, or approximately 121,259 square miles.

Of this England contains roughly 32,597,398 acres, or 50,933 square miles.

Wales contains 4,721,823 acres, or 7,378 square miles.

Scotland contains 19,466,978 acres, or 30,417 square miles.

Ireland contains 20,819,847 acres, or 32,531 square miles.

The population of the United Kingdom in 1911 was 45,216,665, or an average of 372 to the square mile. But by far the most densely populated portion of the United Kingdom is England, where the average per square mile is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times the average amount for the whole Kingdom.

England with 50,933 square miles has a population of 34,043,076, or 668 people to the square mile.

Wales with 7,378 square miles has a population of 2,032,193, or 275 to the square mile.

Scotland with 30,417 square miles has a population of 4,759,445 or 156 to the square mile.

Ireland with 32, 531 square miles has a population of 4,381,951, or 135 to the square mile.

The distribution of population is not due to any economic necessity, but obviously to land monopoly. It is sometimes said that the depopulated parts of Scotland and Ireland could not provide a living for workers. The plain answer to that is that people got a living in these parts till they were removed by subterfuge to make way for dumb creatures who do not join Leagues for the restoration of land.

Two thirds of the entire population live in towns of over 20,000 inhabitants. These towns according to a landlord publication, *The Land Union Guide*, are built upon a half million acres surrounded by three and a half million acres of unoccupied sites.

Nearly one half of the population of Scotland is confined to three counties close to the City of Glasgow, for Ayr, Lanark and Renfrew account for 2,169,850. Three counties in the East of Scotland, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Forfar, account for another million, the combined populations numbering 1,100,431. Taking these six counties containing the towns of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Greenock, Paisley, Leith, Kilmarnock, etc., we account for a population of 3,270,281, or more than two thirds of the entire population of Scotland. This takes up but a small portion of the whole area. Sutherland, one of the biggest counties in Scotland, has a population of some 20,180. The neighbouring county of Ross and Cromarty, another big county, has 77,353. Inverness does better with a population of 87,270. Add these figures together and you have in an area about equal to the six counties I have already mentioned, less than 185,000 people.

Ireland tells pretty much the same tale. The population is situated round such centres as Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. In fact, take three Irish counties which are close to the three Scottish counties named, and if you add the populations of Antrim, Down and Londonderry to those of Lanark, Ayr, and Renfrew you have quite a big proportion of the population of both countries. It approaches a third, and with the addition of Dublin forms more than a third of the entire population of both countries. This shows the need for Rating and Taxation of Land Values. The burden of local rates for the upkeep of Main Roads, Poor Law and Education could be relieved by taxes falling on land which is not now rated on its value because it is put to inferior uses. Land monopoly not only drives people to the seaboard, but it is apt to tempt them to cross the water. It deprives people of employment in the country and sends them to be strike breakers at the docks and railway stations in the towns, or at the pit heads in the mining villages.

The Tory party offer as their cure for this state of affairs a tax on food and point to the shining example of America where everyone is "protected" and well off. America it seems has 30 people to the square mile as against 668 in England. Some of us are not over enthusiastic about the Government's Bill for the segregation of imbeciles. If Protectionists could be included we might change our minds.