

more stable and worthy than in Portugal to-day? It will be a sad day for the great republic of Washington and Lincoln when its motives come under the suspicion of the unregenerate, and sadder when they fail to be the brave and heroic motives of the lovers of liberty.

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### THE BALLOONS AND THE TARIFF.

J. W. Bengough in the Toronto Globe.

Old Peterkin, with Globe in hand, was reading out the news,

While his clever little grandson ran an auto on the floor;

He had read about bilingual schools and Chance's baseball views,

And various other matters, while the youngster asked for "more";

He was a thoughtful little boy,

Though he sat playing with a toy.

Then grandpap read how three balloons from Yankee Doodle's land

Had alighted in Ontario, somewhere up Cobalt way, Whereon the juvenile remarked: "I scarcely understand;"

And in a thoughtful attitude he ceased his childish play.

Says he: "If that can really be,  
It must be a calamity!"

"Why, no, my boy," his grandpap said; "no one was hurt at all,

Th' balloonatics are all quite safe so far as we are told."

"But what about our industries? and where's our tariff wall?

Suppose they've brought in Yankee goods, won't we be undersold?

Grandpap, I really fail to see  
What good a tariff is," said he.

"Balloons can carry lots of stuff as well as ships and cars,

And how can customs officers get at 'em with a tax?

The thing's impossible, which proves that tariff bolts and bars

Are just expensive nuisances—red tape and sealing-wax;

Grandpap," said he, "the thing's too thin,  
They've got to roof the country in!"

"My child," Old Peterkin replied, "your reasoning is sound;

A system that won't always work's a system that's untrue;

Protection that cannot 'protect' unless it's on the ground

Is a hollow fraud and mockery—that is my settled view."

"Grandpap," replied the kiddie, "Gee!  
You're a philosopher, I see!"

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Eat, drink and be merry to-day, for to-morrow you may diet.—Chapparral.

## BOOKS

### THE STRUGGLE FOR MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Life and Times of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla.  
By Arthur Howard Noll and A. Philip McMahon.  
Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 1910.  
Price, \$1.00 net.

When Mexico celebrated last month the one-hundredth anniversary of her independence, the hero of the nation was Hidalgo, a radical priest and militant patriot, whose call to arms in 1810 was the beginning of the struggle for freedom from Spain.

"At 5 o'clock on Sunday, the 16th of September," writes his biographer, "Hidalgo gathered his host in the patio of the parish church of Dolores and rang again his liberty bell. The priest said mass, the worshipers being a motley crowd of men armed with lances, machetes, pikes and the few weapons secured from the soldiers of the queen's regiment. He then addressed his congregation in words well calculated to incite them to insurrection. He drew a picture of the evils which rested over them; the iniquities of the Government to which they were subject and the advantages of independence. His venerable appearance, his voice and manner, and his attractive words aroused in them the greatest enthusiasm, and they gave a great shout, 'Viva Independencia! Viva America! Muera el mal gobierno!' (Long live Independence! Long live America! Death to bad government!)

"It was in accordance with the time-honored custom of Latin peoples (originating in times long antecedent to the printing press, and when few of the people could read) that every revolution should begin with a *viva voce* proclamation. Therefore this shout, this battle cry was accepted as a proclamation of the popular demands for a new order of things. It has ever since been known as the *Grito de Dolores*."

Less than a year later Hidalgo met defeat and death. But others continued the struggle and in 1822 Mexico was recognized as an independent monarchy by the United States, and became a republic three years later. After fifty years more of turmoil, "a grateful country made Porfirio Diaz chief magistrate," who "added to his patriotic zeal a wisdom which has enabled him to adapt the Constitution to the highest needs of the country; to establish good government, which shall serve the best interests of the people; and to elevate Mexico to condition of prosperity and happiness at home, and to a position among the nations of the earth which commands the respect of all."

Such praise of Diaz the reader may find hard to

reconcile with the author's apparently sympathetic history of the liberty-loving rebel Hidalgo.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.

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## NEW EDITION OF "PROGRESS AND POVERTY."

Announcement is made by John Bagot, editor of the Middleton Guardian (near Manchester, England), that a new English edition of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" is about to be published by him to be sold at 4d—8 cents a copy. In the announcement assurances are given that the edition is unabridged, and that errors have been guarded against by comparison with the author's edition. The number of pages is 416.

## PERIODICALS

### Everybody's.

Steffens' "It" continues in Everybody's (New York) with much information and valuable moralizing. "The inability of a 'practical' people to grasp an abstract principle, no matter how practical that principle may be," is about the best summing up of American inefficiency to be found anywhere. It fits the business man and the school man quite as snugly as the workingman; perhaps better, for now and then you do find workingmen to whom abstract principles are not unknown territory. The "might of organized business," the "poor rich," and the "railroad monopoly," are among the points especially elucidated in the November Everybody's by the Big Business men Mr. Steffens has interviewed and now brings forward as witnesses.—Frederic C. Howe's appeal to American voters to choose their own Congressmen, tells this of a visitor to President Roosevelt: "Mr. President, the difference between you and us radicals out West is this: you are after the law-breakers, we are after the law-makers."—When you have read thus far in Everybody's, don't close it until you read James Oppenheim's story, "Mother and Father."

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### McClure's.

In the promised series by John Moody and George Kibbe Turner (p. 956), the first installment of which appears in McClure's (New York) for November, under the title of "The Masters of Capital in America," with subtitle, "Morgan: the Great Trustee," the history of the development of the "It" which Lincoln Steffens is describing and dissecting in Everybody's, is given. Interesting indeed is the fact that modern monopoly originated, in its historical development, with the dry goods and clothing trade of the first half of the last century; and that George Peabody, the famous philanthropist, was its foster father. Another fact in this history of a financial revolution, that "in 1837 more than half of our State debts were bonds issued to build canals or railways," suggests the query, Why should the people have paid for the public utilities they have ever since allowed private

interests to own?—The first of Archer's two articles on the Ferrer case, appearing in this issue of McClure's, is a judicial presentation and weighing of the facts.—Sue Ainslie Clark and Edith Wyatt make a sad showing of "Working-Girls' Budgets" in which they tell the story of the shirt-waist makers' strike in New York.

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### Twentieth Century.

In its news of advance along the lines of fundamental democracy, the Twentieth Century (Boston) for November gives testimony on public ownership in Seattle from the pen of L. B. Youngs, Superintendent of the Seattle Water Works. According to this instructive report the Seattle water works was acquired by the city in 1890 through purchase of a plant previously conducted by private parties, the purchase price being \$352,289. Since then additions and improvements have been installed, until at the end of 1909 the total investment amounted to \$8,511,000. With the growth of the city the income increased until it reached \$746,595 for 1909. The operation and fixed charge account for the same year amounted to \$454,259, and the balance of the revenue was applied to the redemption of outstanding warrants and new construction. The bonded debt of the department is now \$4,079,000, upon which there is an annual interest of \$204,000. There are in use 492.3 miles of watermain, 3,710

### THE GRADUATED LAND TAX.

Cartoon in The Worker of Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, for September 15, 1910.

A. A. Dangar, in a letter of protest to the press, claims that he should be exempt from the Federal Land Tax on account of being a freeholder against his will, and the prevalence of prickly pear in the neighborhood.



Land Monopolist: "Keep your tax off my land, young 'un. Don't you see I'm holding it against my will!"