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ASPECTS OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Can any line be drawn between those enterprises that should be in public hands and those that should not? Is there any principle that can be laid down for guidance, or any formula at once explicit and comprehensive enough to serve as a touchstone in all emergencies?

The answer is that no such simple solution of the difficulty has been, or probably ever will be, arrived at. But there are certain considerations which when taken together may serve as something more than makeshift direction-posts. The most earnest advocates of public ownership, for instance, admit that a municipality is not justified in attempting to meet any demand which is not sufficiently extensive and constant to keep the necessary plant fully employed. The most ardent opponents of public ownership, on the other hand, admit that in the case of many utilities the balance of advantages points to their municipalization. There is practically no one objects to seeing sewerage systems, markets, water-works, baths, cemeteries, and slaughter-houses in public hands, while a very strong case, as a rule, can be made out for turning over harbors and docks to the management of the local authorities. In all these cases where municipalization is generally held to be necessary, it appears, says Major Leonard Darwin, that there are three conditions usually fulfilled: (1) "The enterprise is one which would be a complete monopoly were it in private hands." (2) "The services rendered are of great importance to the community at large." (3) "The fair price to be paid for the work performed is not readily estimated in advance." When an undertaking fulfills these three conditions the argument for bringing it under public ownership, with or without public operation, is so strong as to be practically overwhelming. Every absolute and ir-

replaceable monopoly supplying a community with some essential utility on terms that cannot be regulated beforehand is ipso facto a fit subject for municipalization.

It is rather, however, over those enterprises that tend to become monopolies and that present no insuperable difficulties of public supervision and control—such as gas-works, electric lighting, street-cars, and telephones—that the battle for and against municipalization has chiefly raged. And here the example and experience of Great Britain are of the first value and importance. No country in the world has plunged so heavily into the policy of municipal trading and none shows its good effects and its bad effects more plainly. The local debt of the United Kingdom at this moment amounts to over \$3,000,000,000; the capital sunk in reproductive undertakings considerably exceeds \$1,500,000,000; and the average per capita debt of the eighteen leading British cities is some \$114, or nearly three times as much as the average per capita debt of the eighteen principal cities in the United States. It is to Great Britain that the advocates of public ownership look to vindicate their ideas; it is from Great Britain that they draw their inspiration; and it is British example that they constantly hold up as a pattern for other nations. A study, therefore, of the general results produced in Great Britain by municipal trading on a large scale ought to be illuminating. Sydney Brooks, in *The North American Review* for November,

THEY DIDN'T DARE

Young Lady—Won't one of the gentlemen in the car offer me his seat?
Conductor—I think not, miss. You're too pretty. They've all got their wives with them.—Exchange.
Try Republican Want Ads for results.

MR. HUNT'S PAPER HAS FLOPPED FOR FAIR

Organ of Democratic Candidate Only Recently Lauded Splendid Work of Ralph Cameron.

"The republicans promise many things to be done in the future by their congressional candidates that might have been accomplished during the three years Delegate Cameron has been in congress," says the Douglas International, edited by George H. Kelly of the "Kells" Press.

Mr. Cameron was kept pretty busy during the two and a half years he was in congress undoing the harm done by Mark Smith during the twenty years he represented Arizona in the national legislature. Cameron went to congress pledged to secure statehood for Arizona and he made good. While that fight was on he showed wisdom in refraining from raising other questions which might have clouded the issue.

But busy as he was in the matter of making plain to his colleagues in congress that Arizona was entitled to statehood, he found time for other things as a glance at the record will show.

Since taking his seat in congress Mr. Cameron introduced 296 bills and resolutions each of the importance to some citizen of Arizona and many of them of statewide importance, as for instance the statehood bill which was of supreme importance; a bill authorizing and appropriating \$100,000 for the construction of permanent concrete bridges over the San Carlos and Gila rivers as parts of the territorial highway and of interest to believers in good roads; a bill encouraging the development of water on desert lands; a bill appropriating \$150,000 for the sinking of experimental artesian wells throughout Arizona, with a view toward determining the location of artesian belts and the reclamation of thousands of acres of land now desert and of which Mr. Hunt's newspaper which is now fighting Mr. Cameron, on May 27, 1910 said:

"Delegate Cameron's bill appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of sinking experimental artesian wells in Sacramento and Hualapai valleys, in Mohave county and in other arid valleys in the territory of Arizona is a meritorious measure."

"What chance there may be of securing this insignificant sum from congress while it is running wild with its appropriations of hundreds of millions for naval armament, is very doubtful, but that does not alter the merit of Mr. Cameron's proposal."

"This money would return to the people many fold. It would make homes for thousands. It would populate deserts now uninhabitable, or at best, habitable only under the most trying conditions. It would promote the arts of peace, and sow blessings broadcast."

ills of general interest introduced by Mr. Cameron. Besides, he introduced bills calling for appropriations for the purchase of sites or for the construction of public buildings for Douglas, Globe, Nogales, Phoenix, Tucson and Yuma. But the great majority of bills introduced by Mr. Cameron as by other congressmen, were for relief of various kinds—for Indian deprivations, for loss of property through fault of government agents or agencies real or imaginary; to legalize or authorize action taken or to be taken by cities or towns within the territory as for instance the issuing of bonds for public improvements, and for pensions for ex-soldiers or sailors or their dependents.

All of those bills require that much departmental work be done if the congressman is conscientious and anxious to please his constituents—and in the case of Mr. Cameron his most violent political opponents admit that he was industrious, conscientious and anxious to please.

Through all of this super-heated political campaign not one specific instance of neglect of duty has been charged against Mr. Cameron his opponents contenting themselves with the general accusation that he was a reactionary in that he proved unable to induce President Taft to approve the recall of the judiciary feature of the Arizona constitution forgetting that President Taft had well defined views of his own regarding that question and had a legal right to act upon them.

COLD WATER PEOPLE FINISH THEIR TICKET

There Are Several Places, However, For Which There Seem to Be No Aspirants.

The copy for the ballots to be used in Maricopa county in the forthcoming election is now in the hands of the printer. Four parties will be represented, democrat, republican, socialist, and prohibitionist. The names of the prohibition candidates for federal state officers are as follows:

For representative in congress—Eugene W. Chaffin, of Tucson.

For governor—T. W. Oils, of Prescott.

For secretary of state—Roy Libby, of Copper Creek.

For treasurer—R. A. Windes, of Tempe.

For auditor—P. E. Colling, of Kingman.

For attorney-general—Ostora Gibson, of Tombstone.

For superintendent of public instruction—W. Warner Watkins, of Phoenix.

The prohibitionists have made no nominations for U. S. senators or for a number of offices on the state ticket, nor is their county ticket complete.

REBEL LEADERS AND CHINESE MOBS

The most remarkable feature of the Chinese rebellion is the ability of the rebel leaders to control the mob—the more remarkable because a Chinese mob, besides being the worst in the world, is the most easily stirred to violence. It has been likened to a pack of human wolves, more devilishly cruel and savagely relentless than the animals themselves. It has been stark, raving mad with the lust of blood and plunder, and is utterly careless of life. Terrible, indeed, is the fate of the man or woman, who falls into its hands—too terrible to think of, much less to risk and for that reason no man who fought against the Boxers in 1900 ever fired away his last cartridge; he kept that for himself, and if he was too badly wounded to use it, a comrade performed the "happy dispatch." That was the order.

The character of the Chinese mob makes the psychology of the Chinese an intensely interesting study. In ordinary times he is the most reasonable being in the world; a patient beast of burden, an industrious worker, an admirable servant, an exceptionally capable and level-headed man of business; but when the electric current of disturbance is in the air he goes mad and becomes a brutal, unreasoning savage. Competent authorities describe this phenomenon as due to "national hysteria."

The suddenness with which the change comes is indescribable; without any warning a foreigner may be under the danger of being horribly come to death by the coolie who but an hour before was cheerfully tending him about the city in a rickshaw. As a rule it is hatred of the foreigners that is the spark which kindles the fury of the Chinese mob. The Boxer movement was directed against the foreigner; the riots at Hankau last January blazed out on the mere rumor that a native had been kicked to death by a European policeman. Thus the present immunity from danger of foreigner residents in the Yangtze valley is most remarkable. If the landing of German sailors be discounted as a precautionary measure—as it may be—it may be said that Europeans have not even been threatened by the mob. Nor has a missionary been murdered, even in the remotest of places.

It is, of course, of the very first importance of the success of the rebellion that the mob shall be kept hand; the slightest attack upon foreigners would mean the armed intervention of the powers and the utter ruin of the revolutionary cause. The rebel leaders know that, and so far, they have achieved what seemed to be the impossible—they have prevented the mob from going mad. It may be that the expenditure of energy in this direction accounts for the want of enterprise against the imperialists.

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But it may be well asked: How long will the grip of the rebel leaders on the mob remain effective? The first defeat, or even a failure to obtain a victory, may destroy their prestige and moral ascendancy and break the bonds that hold the mob in check. In that case something may happen that will "stagger humanity." The population of the revolted province is enormous; in Hankau, Hanyang and Wu-chang alone there are more than 2,000,000 people, rough and physically powerful men, largely brutalized by their occupations, and with nothing but an unvalued life to lose.

"A DOCTOR FOR SICK SOULS."

It is unnecessary to point out how alien is Nietzsche's whole attitude of mind to the American temper. He abhorred commercialism, humanitarianism, facile optimism, any form of casual, easy-going light-heartedness. The very foundation of his philosophy was to admit an evil world; to make no such slim excuses for it as that it was the best of all possible worlds whilst most things in it were necessarily evils.

It was suffering and compliance and a broken spirit, thought Nietzsche, which had finally consoled itself with inventing a Heaven and a hereafter in which to store its joys. It was a

wholesome instinct of Nietzsche's to draw back attention to the present moment and to insist upon that present moment as the only foundation for a reputation of beauty and strength, in one place; and, again, "Man is a transit and an exit." What Nietzsche aimed at doing was to get rid of the idea of an absolute good and evil and to substitute an immediate sense of good and bad, pleasant and unpleasant, worth while or unworthy. The essence of Christian morality he mistook to be the desire of the individual to save his soul, and thus boldly stated, this seems a most ignoble aim. It is only when one realizes that what meant was that each individual should strive to subject his lower nature to his higher in the interests of all that one sees that our western religion and our Teutonic philosopher were really aiming at one and the same mark: To make of man

"an arrow and an aspiration after superman." Again, Nietzsche objected to shifting the burden of improving life upon God or upon evolution. Man by deliberate choice and by imposing his will was to create values and affirm a worthy life. "This is the meaning of his proclamation in 'Zarathustra': 'God is dead. Now, men,' he calls, 'it is your time to make an effort; to create your life, since there is no outside help. The very roots of good and evil are in your own hearts; they are not in life. In chance, in luck or in the hereafter.' The proclamation is amazing like one made long before: 'The kingdom of Heaven is within you.'—Louise Collier Wilcox, in *North American Review*.

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The directors of this bank, as listed below, are all successful men well known throughout Phoenix and Maricopa County for their business ability and high standing.

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T. E. Pollock. George N. Gage.
H. J. McClung. I. H. Chalmers.
W. A. Drake. M. C. McDougall.

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The new English Pique spear-tipped Street Glove in white and tans, with 1 large button, for.....\$1.50

The best La Rome French Kid Gloves, in black, greys, white, browns; 2 clasps, for.....\$1.25

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in Kid and Suede; self-stitched and black-stitched; with 2 clasps. Our regular \$1.50 Gloves—Size 6 Only While they last: 95c. per Pair

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