

BALDWIN WILL CIRCLE GLOBE WITH AIRSHIP

Aviator Is to Travel on Ship Over Large Bodies of Water, but Over Land He Will Use Aeroplanes.



CAPT. THOS. BALDWIN



CAPT. THOS. BALDWIN FLYING

ited coast defenses at large cities are valuable as a police power where there are great values concentrated.

If every man in the army and navy were trained and educated, while in the service, until he was as good a general or admiral as his mentality would admit, we would have the least costly and most valuable nucleus for preparing quickly a large fighting force that could well be feared.

Fifty thousand such men could each train and drill 20 men in very short time, giving a million men in the aggregate with an expert head to each 20 men.

There is no occasion for a war scare. This country is always prepared in its vast interior power and ability to conduct a war to a successful termination, even if it required centuries of war.

Probably a thousand submarines, torpedo boats, costing \$50,000 each, or \$50,000,000 in the aggregate, properly distributed along our coasts would present a line of outer defense such that no hostile fleet would ever dare to face.

The Allegheny Mountains on the east, the Sierra Nevada on the west, with the interior cross ranges, and arid stretches, are Nature's lines of defense, protecting the inland productive areas against any successful invasion, and easily defended by the armed population. From this inland area a war force could be prepared and projected on any enemy landing on the coast of such magnitude that no hostile force could resist it.

The United States is not unprepared for war, and the nations of the earth know it.

There will be no attack made on the United States. The terms of the treaty of peace at the end of a war is what a hostile nation must consider before declaring war, and those terms would be dictated by the United States, under the American flag floating over the last battlefield.

As General Grant said, "We will have peace if we have to fight for it."

R. M. WIDNEY.

Wealth of the United States

Not Increasing So Rapidly as That of Other Countries.

Wall Street Journal.

So much attention has been aroused by our tabulation of the wealth of the United Kingdom and France, respectively, and the growth from year to year, that some figures on our National wealth are pertinent, particularly as they contain a salutary if unflattering moral.

Dr. Adam Seybert, our earliest and one of our ablest statisticians, made the first computation of our National wealth for the year 1771. His total was \$150,000,000. The following figures are for the most part deduced from the censuses and are increasingly trustworthy as modern times are approached:

1800	.....	\$ 1,072,000,000
1810	.....	1,249,000,000
1820	.....	1,882,000,000
1830	.....	2,500,000,000
1840	.....	3,764,000,000
1850	.....	4,138,000,000
1860	.....	24,599,000,000
1870	.....	35,900,000,000
1880	.....	43,000,000,000
1890	.....	79,111,000,000
1900	.....	84,000,000,000
1904	.....	97,000,000,000
1910 (estimated)	.....	123,000,000,000

Roughly, this is a net increase of about 3 1/2 per cent per annum, compounded annually. The result is prodigious, and a legitimate source of National pride. Average capital per capita in 1771 was \$183, and with a population increased to \$2,000,000, the average capital has grown to \$153 per capita.

Here is where the application of cold water becomes salutary. We have hitherto done as well as we knew how, but our international competitors have done better. Have we not neglected huge sources of profit by paying too much attention to small matters? We have retarded the growth of our National wealth by something of a shopkeeper's policy rather than that of the great merchants and bankers of Europe. In order to encourage the growth of industry, our countries we have, thanks to our medieval navigation laws and our protective system, almost totally lost the carrying trade of the world which we once held fair to cherish.

The carrying trade of Great Britain alone brings her in an annual profit of \$400,000,000 net per annum. Her foreign insurance, mining and other industrial companies show a clear profit of \$175,000,000 a year. Her foreign banking enormously swells her coffers. Her negotiation of foreign bonds yields \$700,000,000 to \$800,000,000 per annum, and after she has pocketed this profit, she cleans the slate by placing her bonds in Paris, Berlin or Amsterdam.

France has now nearly \$3,500,000,000. Germany \$7,500,000,000 and Holland, Austria, etc., probably \$1,000,000,000 profitably invested in the world's prizes. These loans and investments are so largely taken out in trade that they substantially represent sales of European merchandise.

Our foreign exchange business alone of these countries is worth more than almost any dozen of our petted industries, which are about as futile as an adult fed upon pap.

In pursuing our present policy we deliberately withdraw from the larger sources of profits. We are trying to raise the level of production in the country to a figure where nobody outside will buy from us at all, let us invent machines, economize labor, methodize business, or hustle never so much. The time has come to consider these things seriously, and drop the mutual admiration business for a while. There is no better time than the present for reform. We must begin at the bottom.

The cost of living—rent, food, taxes—is inexorably high. When we lower these items, labor must moderate its demands. We must vary our activities and diminish our operating expenses, reform our currency and banking systems, modernize our exchange market, or be content to drop behind the progressively rich nations.

Our growth in National wealth of 3 1/2 per cent per annum compares with a ratio for Great Britain of 5 per cent, to say nothing of France.

At the Convention.

Carolyn Wells, in Harper's. The blessed Suffragette leaned over the reading-desk at even; The speech she had prepared would take From eight until eleven.

She had two white gloves on her hands— And pins in her hat were seven.

Her robe, designed by Madame Rose, Had wrist and hand-wid as; And a superb black chignon coat Was very neatly worn.

And she chanced to hang around her throat A very yellowish chain.

"I wish that we could vote dear ones! For we will vote," she said. "Have I not on the most gown From eight until eleven?"

She plumed and rustled and then spoke— Less and of speech than wild. She shouted gentle arguments. That couldn't harm a child; And in terms quite audacious The And she replied.

I saw her smile—but soon her smile Was turned to haughty sneers; She thought she saw another gown More beautiful than hers! She raised her person to her eyes— Then wept. (I heard her tears!)

MAN AND WIFE WALKING FROM COAST TO COAST

Mr. and Mrs. Muschain Will Tramp From Los Angeles to New York—Each Wears Khaki and Carries Revolver.



MRS. H. J. MUSCHAIN

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—(Special).—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Muschain are walking from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Coast. They started from Los Angeles two weeks ago, and expect to reach New York July 4. Mr. and Mrs. Muschain have already tramped from Toledo to San Francisco with the exception of a stretch across the Nevada desert. When Mrs. Muschain started from Toledo she weighed 95 pounds, and soon after she reached California she weighed 135 pounds.

Both walkers wear khaki suits and sombrero hats and carry revolvers. They have a small camera and expect to sell enough postcards on the way to pay their expenses. Their joint capital when they left Los Angeles was \$5.

Case Against Socialist Editor

It Has No Element of Martyrdom—He Blundered and Pays Penalty.

St. Louis Central Law Journal. He has been asked by some subscribers to publish the opinion in the case of the United States vs. Warren, celebrated at present by the fact that 50,000 Socialists are holding up Mr. Warren as a martyr to a great principle.

The opinion is on file in St. Louis, the headquarters for the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth circuit. It was really a very simple case.

Mr. Warren (editor of the Appeal to Reason) mailed a letter on the outside of which was printed the offer of a reward of \$100 to any one who would kidnap Governor Taylor and deliver him to the Kentucky authorities, by whom it was alleged he had been indicted. The announced purpose of this offer was to test the question whether there was one law for the rich corporation and another for the poor man.

The experiment with Mr. Warren was making was an absorbing one and we sincerely regret that he blundered in making the experiment so as to vitiate the entire result, because we are certain that if he could have raised the same question in his case which was before the Supreme Court of the United States in the habeas corpus proceedings of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood, he would have settled this ill-considered case for all time and surely found that though there are a few really reactionary judges, the Federal judiciary of this country is not "subsidized" nor "capitalist controlled," nor is its integrity so far prostituted that it is ready to mete out one kind of justice to the rich man and another to the poor man.

The habeas corpus proceedings by the labor leaders of Colorado, with which the Warren case is contrasted, brought up the simple question that if a non-resident is indicted, the fact that he is kidnapped and brought into the state which indicts him does not give him the right to demand his release. The fact that he is kidnapped and brought into the state of the illegal manner of his arrest. That has been the law in criminal cases for many years. It may be a bad rule of law, but it is the law, and the courts or the people think fit to change it. If Governor Taylor had, in fact, been kidnapped and brought back to Kentucky could he not have pleaded this illegal arrest as a reason why he should not then be tried or convicted and the Supreme Court would have treated his case no differently than that of the labor leaders of Colorado.

Mr. Warren failed by an inexcusable blunder, which led him to violate a mere violation of the mails. This allowed the case to go off at a tangent and the main question was not touched. Mr. Warren put his offer of reward for the kidnapping of Governor Taylor on the outside of an envelope instead of inside, and thus violated, according to the decision of the court, act of Congress, September 26, 1882, making it a criminal offense to "knowingly deposit in the mail, matter, upon the envelope or outside wrapper of which, or any postcard, upon which is printed or written any language calculated and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another."

A jury found Mr. Warren guilty of this offense, under proper instructions from the trial court, and the court of appeals has found no error therein. Hundreds of people have been found guilty of violating this simple and somewhat obscure statutory regulation, and some of them were commercial lawyers who were trying to collect bad debts by threatening and embarrassing declarations, printed or written on the outside of their correspondence. No favoritism, so far as we can discover, has been shown by the Federal Courts in enforcing this statute.

While, therefore, we regret that Mr. Warren's interesting effort should have stuck in the bark, it is useless, nay, it is folly, for the friends of Mr. Warren to magnify a clear blunder into a martyrdom. One thing the Warren case should do—it should suggest to Congress the advisability of making it a crime to do it.

Gives Men This Vitality of Youth



Vitality is the thing which makes success; it gives men that compelling power which sends them forth eager and equipped to meet and overcome all obstacles; it is the thing which gives the young soldier courage to face death; it is the thing which inspires and holds his sweat-soaked brow and his aching limbs steady when he is fighting. No matter what your age, I can give you this same vital power. I can restore the vigor you lost. I can make you "young" and keep you "young." From an intimate and audacious observation of possibly 100,000 cases I say to you that VITALITY or the lack of it means all the difference between a manly man and a half man. The man who bubbles with vital power will exert a pleasing influence upon all with whom he comes in contact; women are naturally attracted to him, as are men. Lack of vitality is a negative condition, and it even repels. You wear my HEALTH BELT all night. It sends a great, glowing, health-giving current of electricity into your nerves, bloods and organs. It takes all the "bad" out of your back and all the coward out of your make-up; it puts you right up in the "feeling fine" class and keeps you there. No stimulation, no false results; just a sure return to health and courage. Recommended also for rheumatism, pain in the back, kidney, liver, stomach and bladder disorders. It makes you feel young and keeps you feeling young forever.

Let Me Send You This Book FREE

It fully describes my Health Belt, and contains much valuable information. One part deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other part is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail. If in or near the city, take the time to drop in at my office, that you may see, examine and try the Belt. No charge for professional advice, either at my office or by mail. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free book by return mail. It is better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor.

DR. C. K. SANDEN CO., 1151 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

criminal offense against the laws of the United States to kidnap a person wanted for trial in another state.

"Died Between Drinks."

Louisville Cor. N. Y. World. Governor Martin F. Ansel, of South Carolina, and Governor W. W. Kitchen, of North Carolina, met and issued the following joint statement:

"It has been the legend that the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, 'It is a long time between drinks.' No such statement was ever made. The facts as told by an eyewitness of that famous meeting brands the whole story as a fabrication. This is what really happened: 'The Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina: 'Remember the fate of Montgomery?' 'Well, who in the hell was Montgomery?' asked the Governor of North Carolina. 'He was the man who died between drinks,' replied the Governor of North Carolina. 'This official statement was posted on the bulletin board of the Seelbach Hotel, where the Governors are staying. Forty persons are employed on one English farm in the picking and preparation of watercress for the market.

RECURRING WAR SCARE HEARD AGAIN ABROAD

United States Is Well Prepared in Case of Emergency Should "Dogs of War" be Loosened.

PORTLAND, Jan. 21.—(To the Editor).—Periodically there is paraded before the public the declaration that this country is unprepared for war, and that an enemy could land a large hostile force at many points of our vast sea coast, with various deplorable results, and that, therefore, this country is not prepared for war.

Any nation could make a sudden raid on any one of a thousand points of the sea coast of the British Empire, in Australia, Africa, Canada or any of the British Isles, and make a landing and commit depredations. The same could be done all along the South American sea coast and to any of the South American republics, or on the sea coast of Mexico, or on the sea coast of the United States.

It is an utter impossibility for the sea coast nations to fortify every landing place so strongly that it could resist any sudden concentrated force and prevent a landing, with various disastrous results.

Neither can any nation maintain a battle fleet sufficiently strong to guard all points of attack at the same time against a concentrated force of an enemy. A defensive fleet would have to divide up to protect all points at once, and would thus become an easy prey in detail for the force of an enemy concentrated suddenly on any given locality.

So it is very evident that no nation is, or ever can be, sufficiently armed and prepared to resist a sudden attack and landing of hostile forces at every available point of attack.

The United States is no more unprepared for war in this defensive respect than any other sea coast nation. The great Chinese wall was the only national attempt to fortify the whole frontier line with an impregnable defense, yet how futile such an effort was.

But the great defense of this and all other nations against such attacks is three fold. First, the nations are interested in the balance of power doctrine. That is, no nation shall be permitted to unduly augment itself by subjugating other nations.

Second—Commercial and financial relations are so vast and so international, so complicated that war on any one nation necessarily is war on all the complicated international interests involved.

Third—And most important of all is not, can a sudden hostile landing be made some place on the sea lines—but, what will happen thereafter before the war ends?

Any of the larger nations could suddenly rush in and land somewhere on

our vast continental and insular sea coast 100,000, or say 500,000, and might temporarily occupy many strategic points.

Wherein would be the defensive of the United States? In the vast population and its possession of all the productive and manufacturing resources, far inland, of such vast proportion that it could maintain a defensive war for centuries.

It could prepare itself with such a vast fighting force and machinery that a landed enemy of an army of a million could not remain in this country. The end of the war is what foreign nations must contemplate when they think we are not prepared for war or when they think that they could land an army or several armies on American sea coasts. Not only would such invading armies be destroyed, but the invading nation would have an indemnity to pay that would cover the total cost and damage to the United States.

In case of necessity the United States could arm, equip and maintain, for centuries, a fighting army of over five million of able-bodied, educated men. It could maintain its productive agricultural resources inland to feed the army and people on choice food. Its inland manufactures from our natural home resources could furnish all the modern arms and destructive war accessories that could be required.

The educated brains of all the people would keep the enemy guessing as to what next until perpetual insomnia drove them out.

The strongest defensive fortifications of our Pacific coast, as well as of our smallest and most distant island possession, is the dormant and available war power lying between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

A hostile landing on the thin edge of either coast is a small matter. That would happen between the landing and the final signing of a treaty of peace constitutes our preparedness for war against invasion.

Our impregnable bulwarks are our inland resources, and not the outer coast line.

The United States has the internal productive power to wage a war for centuries and to pay the bills every month, and still increase in population and wealth. To meet such a war would bankrupt any invading nation.

The extra expense of such a war when it comes would not be a noticeable part of the expense of maintaining a standing army and navy sufficiently large to guard our whole sea coast line at all points and all times against of imaginary enemy or attack that will never come.

Better, yes, far better, use the asked-for military appropriations to develop our internal public resources, lines of transportation and educational work. A limited army, a limited navy, and lim-

DOCTORS FOR MEN

Men Cured Quickly

NATURE'S DANGER SIGNALS Examine Yourself

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept by premature death through nervous complaints and blood ailments. If you have any of the following symptoms, consult me before it is too late. Are you nervous, weak, specks before your eyes, with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, headache, sediments in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, loss of interest, lack of energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, nervous and decay, bone pain, hair loose, sore throat, etc.? If so, I can promise you a permanent cure or no pay.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL

Call and let us give you a careful, painstaking examination absolutely free. Our opinion and advice will cost you nothing. Perhaps a little advice is all you need. X-ray examinations, when necessary, free. No money required to commence treatment, and you can arrange to pay fee when cured.

MANY CASES CURED FOR \$5 to \$10 FEE

Remember, There Is No Man Too Poor to Get Cured by Us

We Treat Ailments of Men Only and Guarantee Cures

Nerve Weakness

cured in a few weeks. Improvement from the start. If you suffer from loss of energy and ambition, feel tired when you arise in the morning, lame back, dizziness, spots before the eyes, and feel you are not the man you once were, I will cure you. Call and I will explain why it cures when all else fails. A friendly chat will cost you nothing. Call at once, don't delay.

Contracted Ailments

We cure these ailments by a method peculiarly our own. Our cure removes every obstruction from the urinary passages, allays inflammation, cleanses and heals the bladder, kidneys; invigorates and restores health and soundness to every part of the body afflicted with ailments.

WE CURE PROMPTLY, SAFELY AND THOROUGHLY and at the Lowest Cost, VARICOSE VEINS, WEAKNESS, BLOOD AND SKIN AILMENTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES, ULCERS, SORES, PAINFUL SWELLINGS, BURNING, ITCHING AND INFLAMMATION, NERVOUSNESS, LOSS OF STRENGTH AND Ailments of Men.

Our fees as specialists for cures are less than those charged by family physicians or surgeons. Medicines furnished from our own laboratory for the convenience and privacy of our patients. From \$1.50 to \$5.00 a course. If you cannot call, write for our FREE SELF-EXAMINATION BLANK AND BOOK. Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evenings 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. only.

THE OREGON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

291 1-2 Morrison Street Bet. 4th and 5th, Portland, Or.