AFFINITY CLUB IS TO ENCOURAGE MARRIAGE

Spokane Comes to the Front With Organization Intended to Find Wives for Spouseless Ones in Northwest.

BRANCHES WILL BE STARTED EVERYWHERE

Any Man of Good Character, With at Least $1,000, Eligible to Belong—Society Will Pay Wedding Bills.

The Times Special Service—

SPOKANE, Thursday, Sept. 26.—Designed to solve the problem of the scarcity of marriageable young women in the Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest, is the Spokane Affinity Club, just organized with the following officers: President, J. C. Power Brown, secretary of the Spokane Brokers' Exchange; secretary and treasurer, Wallace A. McBurney, vice-president and manager of the Falls City Lumber Company; manager, Cadwalder Jones, manager of the United States Steel & Equipment Co.

Branches are to be instituted in every city and town of more than 500 inhabitants throughout the Spokane country, embracing 150,000 square miles in Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho, northeastern Oregon, Western Montana and Southeastern British Columbia, after which it is purposed to extend the influence of the club all over the northwestern and Pacific States and provinces.

5,000 Women Wanted.

President Brown gave out the appended statement at the close of the organization meeting:

"The purpose of the club is to provide wives for the eligible young men of the Sokane country by inducing them to come into the district. There is great scarcity of young women in the Northwest, and the Inland Empire is no exception. I am not overstating the fact when I say that 5,000 women, between the ages of twenty and thirty years, could find good husbands and comfortable homes in Spokane alone. This may seem an extravagant statement in a city nearly 100,000 population, but the fact is that the young men have come into the city in such large numbers during the last eighteen months that there are not enough girls to go around.

"The first step in the campaign to bring young women into the country will be to write to our friends and acquaintances in the old homes in the Middle Western, Eastern, Southern and New England States and Eastern Canada, urging them to come to the Northwest, and then prevail upon them to write to their girl acquaintances. In that way a chain system will be established and the problem finally solved."

Will Pay Minister.

President Brown added that any man between the ages of twenty-five and forty years, industrious and of good character and possessed of at least $1,000 or its equivalent in realty, is eligible to membership in the club. The organization will furnish the marriage license, provide the minister, best man and ushers, also a matron to give the bride away and foot the bills for the wedding feast, to which all the unmarried members will be invited as guests.

The club proposes reaching also into the larger cities for working women, who will be provided with transportation to Spokane and given employment in offices, stores and households. They will be required to have statements from at least three persons, one of them a minister in their home city, vouching for their character and general behavior.

What the Signers Wanted.

The September number of The North American Review contains an article by Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, on "The Author and Signers of the Declaration of Independence," the substance of which was delivered as an address at the Jamestown Exposition on the 4th of July. President Wilson lays emphasis upon the fact that the men from whom the great Declaration emanated had no idea of dictating the aims and objects of any generation but their own; and it is for us not to regard the statement of their principles as a fetich, but to follow their example by thinking out and applying to our own changed conditions the measures which are most likely to effect now the object they had in view in their own day, namely, the protection of the liberty of the individual. Now, as then, this object can be secured only through law which men can rely upon and live by, and which will ensure the best possible adjustment between the power of the government and the privilege of the individual. He says:

"Can we return to our old standards, in this strange and altered day when all the face of circumstance seems changed and nothing remains as it was in the time when the government was hopefully set up? Undoubtedly we can. Not everything is changed; the biggest item of all remains unaltered,—human nature itself; and it is nothing to daunt a free people,—free to think and free to act,—that the circumstances in which that old, unalterable nature now expresses itself are so complex and singular. The difficulty of the task is part of its desirability; it is a new enterprise upon which to stretch our powers and make proof of our sanity and strength. It is the task of making a new translation of our morals into the terms of our modern life, where individuality seems for the time being lost in complex organization, and then making a new translation of our laws to match our new translation of morals. It is the task of finding the individual in the maze of modern social and commercial and industrial conditions; finding him with the probe of morals and with the probe of law. One really responsible man in jail, one real originator of the schemes and translations which are contrary to public interest legally lodged in the penitentiary, would be worth more than one thousand corporations mulcted in fines, if reform is to be genuine and permanent."

An Old Issue.

In the September number of The North American Review is an extremely interesting and informing article, by Ida Husted Harper, on "Woman Suffrage Throughout the World." Mrs. Harper describes the present status of the movement for woman suffrage in New Zealand, Australia, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Canada, Great Britain and Japan. Mrs. Harper bewails the fact that the obstacles encountered by the movement in the United States are greater than in any other country. She says:

"An occurrence in Armenia has great significance as showing the unmistakable tendency toward equal rights for women. There the ancient Oriental church, occupying a position about halfway between the Greek and the high Episcopal churches, is almost supreme in government. Last year, the Catholicos, its venerable head, issued a proclamation giving the church a constitution, and committing the management of its affairs henceforth to a general assembly of delegates, to be elected by all the members over twenty-one years old. At once the question was asked whether this included women, whereupon he issued a second edict declaring that not only might women vote for these delegates, but they might also be elected themselves. The most influential Armenian paper in Russia, The Workman, published at Tiflis, in a column editorial expressed joy over this act and the hope that it would lead to woman's political liberty."

Society in Washington will regret the ordering of Lieut. Phil H. Sheridan to New Mexico. He is a favorite in the younger dancing circles.

As chief of police and general Pooh-Bah of other branches of the police administration, Charles W. Wappenstein is generally believed to have made a success. But as city auctioneer Wappenstein and his friends do not claim that he is a howling success. Whenever a stray cow or a horse or a hog is picked up by the poundmaster, Wappenstein, after a certain number of days, must sell the homeless animal at public auction.

Wappenstein sold a cow Friday in front of the city hall.

A motley crowd began to gather to bid on the animal. Men walked up an examined her teeth, asked how old she was, wanted to know her antecedents and if she really gave milk.

"She's the best ever," said Wappenstein. "Why that cow can give ——"

"Oh, never mind giving us that," yelled a tall man in the rear of the crowd. "I don't care how much milk she gives. I'm looking for a few rib and porterhouse steaks."

"How much am I offered?" asked Wappenstein as he pulled from his waistcoat a little book from a correspondence school telling how to be an auctioneer.

"Louder," yelled another man in the crowd.

"He's a bum autcioneer," said another. "Why doesn't he hire some one who knows how?"

"Three dollars," offered one man.

"Say, you've got enough gall for twenty men," said Wappenstein. "Do you think I don't know how much this cow is worth?"

"Four, five, six, seven, ten," came rapidly from as many throats.

"Make it fifteen," said Wappenstein, warming up and reading from his little book.

"Fifteen it is," said a husky-voiced individual.

Then it was $15.50 and $15.75 and finally $16.

Wappenstein labored for five minutes to get the figure higher, when he gave up in disgust and sold the cow for $16.

"This auctioneering business is on the bum," said Wappenstein. "Here I've been auctioning off a cow when I put men in jail for selling jewelry by auction. If these correspondence school lessons I'm taking don't do some good pretty soon, I'll arrange to be busy on auction days and assign the job to Inspector Willard, who may know a cow better than I do."

CHINESE TO CLAIM INDEMNITY

Celestial Goverment Will Not Ask Damages, but Citizens Suffering in Recent Riots Expect to Do So.

Negotiations at Ottawa to Reach Understanding on Limiting Japanese Immigration Have Failed Signally.

The Times Special Service.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Thursday, Sept. 26.—It is very improbable that the Chinese government will make any claim for indemnity of the British authorities as a result of the recent anti-Oriental riots and losses sustained by Chinese citizens. However, Great Britain, Canada or the City of Vancouvor will be asked to pay a good round sum in settlement of damage claims of individual Chinese sufferers. An item of $4,500 will be for broken window panes.

This was the substance of a statement made today by Owyang King, the Chinese vice-consul at San Francisco, who has been here for a week on an official mission. King has also found time to study labor conditions. He is elated, he says, over the assurances made to him by employers of labor that there is no general antipathy to Chinese, and that the anti-Oriental agitation will soon run its course and that his people employed in sawmills do not work at starvation wages. On the contrary, he says the Chinese have superseded the whites owing to their sobriety and efficiency.

An Ottawa special says that the government negotiations with Commissioner K. Ishii, Japanese envoy, for a definite understanding and agreement on the Japanese phase of the question of Asiatic immigration, have failed, as intimated in a previous dispatch. This is confirmed by the view taken at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet. At the meeting of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues it was practically decided to send a special commissioner to Tokyo to effect an agreement limiting Japanese immigration into Canada. Just who the special commissioner will be has not been suggested.

SWARMS OF ASIATICS COMING TO THIS LAND

PORTLAND, Thursday, Sept. 26.—Addressing a large gathering of ministers, their wives and in particular members of the Columbia River branch of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, Bishop James M. Thoburn, without doubt the most noted missionary in the world, declared that America will be swarming with Hindus, Chinese, Japanese and Koreans within a few years.

He made the prediction after careful deliberation, he said, and added that he regards this as indicating a world-wide movement of the nations of tremendous magnitude. He has no fears of trouble, believing it to be the will of God.

Bishop Thoburn declared he has just discovered this great fact, and explained that he regards it as the most significant movement within two or three centuries. His attention was attracted to it, he said, through the incoming of the Hindus, about whose arrival in Puget Sound ports there was recent trouble.

He said that, after visiting Seattle and talking with the Hindus in their native language, he realized that they are but the forerunners of the tens of thousands to follow, not only from India, but also from China, Japan and Korea, to say nothing of other countries, including Europe.

"I hope no one will grow alarmed," said Bishop Thoburn, "but just as certain as anything that has already transpired in history, the Hindu, the Japanese, the Chinese and the Koreans are going to swarm to this country and we may as well try to sweep back the tides of the ocean as to try to keep them out. No matter what the rowdy element does they are coming, and whether they are a peril or not lies with us. We must either lift them up, or they will carry us down.

"I do not think the movement to this country carries any danger, for there is plenty of labor for those who come, and they are not apt to work any harm to others. It is a deep mystery to me how these Hindus who came to the Sound secured their passage, as they have to work in their native land for from 5 to 12 cents a day, and how they got the money to come here, I could not learn. They declared, however, that they were here of their own free will, and merely to better themselves."

Bishop Thoburn is one of the oldest members of the Episcopacy and has spent practically his entire life in the foreign fields, more especially India. He has circled the globe many times and has had more experience as a missionary than any living man.

SPORTIVE WHALE MEETS HIS DOOM

Huge Dead Leviathan Is Sighted at Sea and May Be One That Caused Many Franks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 26.—The steamship Marshfield, arriving yesterday afternoon, twenty-two hours from Hardy Creek, reported sighting a dead whale off Bolinas. Capt. Dettmers says that the leviathan appeared to be forty feet long. It is considered likely that it is the whale that struck the ferryboat Cazadero a week ago, when the boat was near Alcatraz Island and laden with passengers. It may be the same whale, too, that engaged a squad of soldiers at Alcatraz, also the whale that capsized a skiff off the Berkeley shore a few days ago, throwing two young men into the bay and incidentally into a fright, and likewise the whale that was accused of several other things in various parts of the bay.

The carcass of the whale is expected to be washed ashore near Bolinas within a few days, when the mystery surrounding its identity will be solved. If the leviathan shows thirty-nine bullet holes on its port side and forty-three on the starboard side, if the lines are cut in its blubber as a result of its having escaped from fishermen's nets; if its snout is flattened from contact with the Cazadero's steel hull; and if it shows scars and contusions and lacerated wounds all over its anatomy, it is the same whale that lately spent its vacation in this harbor.

A jury of Bolinas citizens will determine the momentous question.

American Bankers' Convention.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 26.—The second day of the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was an exceedingly busy one for the delegates, though the business of the gathering was for the most part of a routine character. No set addresses were on the day's program. The most of the time was given over to an informal discussion of practical banking questions and an exhaustive discussion of the report presented by the currency commission.

Morristown Horse Show.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 26.—Society turned out in force today at the opening of the tenth annual horse show held under the auspices of the Morristown Field Club. The exhibition will continue through the remainder of the week and all signs point to record-breaking success. There are thirty-one classes, well divided into competitions for roadsters, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, ponies and jumpers.

The Inevitable Japanese.

Those who fail to thrill when same ancient member of the army or navy retired list utters a cracked and quavering war cry and rallies to the colors to repel the oncoming army and navy of Japan may well consider the sort of foe Japan really is. The fate of the great and unique marble pagoda of Seoul throws a flood of light on this. This beautiful shrine was originally thirteen stories high. This fact, taken in connection with its having in large measure been built on Friday, may be significant, but we pass to the main point. Three hundred years ago the Japanese under Hideyoshi invaded Korea and began to steal the pagoda. Something interrupted them when they had removed three or four stories, and the job was suspended until since the war with Russia. It is ominously suggestive of the natural Yankeeism of the Nipponese that in absolute violation of Monogolian methods, they stole the upper stories first. Chinese despoilers would have removed the foundation and left the roof suspended in air. This, however, is immaterial. Viscount Tanaka, of the present imperial household, is said to have mentioned the incompleteness of the transfer to the King of Korea, and been snubbed by the King's failure to see the point. Standing squarely upon the sacredness of vested rights, and with all the unselfishness of the white man, who takes up his justly celebrated burden, the viscount sent a gang of men, who took the pagoda apart and removed it to Japan. Thus a great work of Indo-Chinese art will go where it belongs: to him that hath. We may well study the incident. It shows that when the Nipponese go after you, a few hundred years, more or less, are of no consequence; sooner or later they will get you. It proves that the promise to respect the territorial integrity of Korea is to be redeemed—to a reasonable degree, you understand, and subject to the principle that right is made by might. It illustrates the love for art, and all the gentle and kindly things of the spirit that art connotes, in the Japanese. It gives Viscount Tanaka a place beside our American millionaires, who break the laws of Italy in their thirst for the sweetness and light derived from the possession of bits of Italian art. It shows the thoroughness of Japan; for there is not much doubt that before this reaches its readers we shall be informed that all the pieces of the temple abstracted by Hideyoshi three centuries ago have been filed away and numbered for the occasion, and that all Tanaka has had to do is merely to pull out the dusty blue-prints of the old thirteen-story pagoda and tell the foreman to put it up, and lose no time about it, considering the delay. Mr. Dooley has said that the Japanese are little, and therefore we must be careful what we say to them. This is most true; for, as the pagoda incident shows, they are a terrible people—they are so much like us, and stick to it so much harder.—From The Reader for September.

BOY KIDNAPED IN DAYLIGHT

Six-Year-Old Son of Mrs. Marie Jackson Is Abducted During Morning Hour While on His Way to School.

Father of Lad, Divorced From Mother, Believed to Be Implicated in Bold Spokane Stealing Plot.

The Times Special Service.

SPOKANE, Thursday, Sept. 26.—John Jackson, aged 6, son of Mrs. Marie Jackson and grandson of J. F. Sexton, one of the most prominent lumbermen in the Inland Empire, was kidnaped from near the family home, 2024 Second Avenue, an elegant house in one of the most fashionable parts of the city, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mrs. Jackson said that she felt sure that the kidnaping was due to her husband, Dr. J. H. Jackson, a Boston dentist, from whom she is separated. Some weeks prior to the separation, a year ago, Dr. Jackson visited the home of his wife and attempted to take the lad away by force. Persons in the house resisted and a revolver was discharged during the excitement.

The lad was seen talking to a strange man only a short distance from the residence yesterday morning. The man answers the description of Dr. Jackson. The boy was on his way to school at the time.

A number of detectives have been engaged on the case all day. A boy answering the youth's description, accompanied by a man, was seen on a Northern Pacific train leaving here for the Coast at 4 o'clock.

The loss of the lad is doubly painful to Mrs. Jackson at this time because her only other child, a boy of 4 years, was run over by a loaded wagon about a month ago and instantly killed. Dr. Jackson was supposed to be in Boston at present, none of his local acquaintances having seen him in Spokane for a year.

MAKES WOODEN LEG FOR TAME PHEASANT

Dr. Brown Will Assist Nature in Case Where Bird's Broken Limb Refused to Mend.

NANAIMO, B. C., Thursday, Sept. 26.—Dr. Brown, who boasts the ownership of nearly a hundred pheasants, and who has tamed them to a wonderful degree, is now about to add another triumph to his ornithological skill. One bird, some time ago, suffered a compound fracture to one of its legs.

The doctor splinted it and bound it up, but the animal got no better, and the leg has gradually wasted away. While it gets along nicely on one leg the doctor is about to assist nature and now is having a wooden leg made for it. A pheasant with a wooden leg will be something of a novelty in sporting annals.

WENATCHEE FRUIT SENT TO ILLINOIS

Growers Will Display Choice Assortment at Sucker State Fair in Springfield.

WENATCHEE, Thursday, Sept. 26.—Boehmer and Kennett, of the East Wenatchee Land Company, have just sent twelve boxes of assorted fruit to the Illinois State Fair at Springfield.

This display includes several classes of apples and will make a hit in the middle western state. Working in conjunction with Max Bass, the immigration agent of the Great Northern, the local people are endeavoring to spread the gospel of the state to Eastern folks.

Sauerkraut Festival in Iowa.

ACKLEY, Iowa, Thursday, Sept. 26.—The annual celebration of "Sauerkraut Day," which has become an established institution in this locality, took place today. Several thousand visitors attended the celebration and if there was any among them who did not get their fill of sauerkraut and wieners it was not because of any lack of hospitality on the part of the people of Ackley. There were sports and other entertainment in abundance on the day's program, but the big feature was the free dinner at which, according to estimate, fifteen barrels of kraut and more than 1,200 pounds of "red hot" wieners were consumed.

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To a limited number who desire a musical education. To build a foundation for a musical education, always start on an easy instrument. The mandolin is acknowledged to be the easiest instrument to learn to play of any instrument made. Even though you want piano lessons later, start on the mandolin. Many will gain confidence in themselves if they will start on an easy instrument, who would make a complete failure if they start on a more difficult one.

What one of our customers has to say—

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 21, 1907.

OSBORN CONSERVATORY,

Dear Sirs:—I have completed a course of forty mandolin lessons. I feel perfectly satisfied with what I have learned and with the treatment I received. The mandolin I received free of charge with the lessons, and I also had extra lessons free of charge. I found that The Osborn Conservatory did just as they agreed to do. Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. W. KNIGHTON,
3118 East Madison Street, Seattle, Wash.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF HIGH GRADE $15.00 OSBORN MANDOLINS

Will be given away with a $20.00 course of lessons in different parts of the city, after which time the mandolin will be sold at the Osborn Conservatory at $15.00, and the same course of lessons will cost you $20.00. If you call at the conservatory, or send in your name and address, one of our representatives will call upon you. The only way that we possibly can distribute these instruments successfully is through our representatives; and there will be no instruments given away at the conservatory. A permanent institution is maintained at Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, Wash.; Portland, Ore., and Oakland, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal.

THE OSBORN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

FIFTH FLOOR PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SECOND AND PIKE

POPE PIUS AIDS POOR CATHOLICS OF WORLD

Pontiff Says Money Collected During Year Should Be Used in Helping Deserving.

ROME, Thursday, Sept. 26.—Pope Pius said yesterday to the cardinals who were presenting him with their homage in celebration of the sacerdotal jubilee that he desired the festivities to be entirely deprived of any political character. All money collected during the year, he said, was to be spent for the improvement of the condition of poor Catholics throughout the world, in the building of churches wherever needed and in gifts to the poorest of the religious institutions which were really deserving.

The Pope concluded by saying that he preferred that people should silently pray for the exaltation of the Catholic Church and that money intended for unnecessary display should be applied to charitable objects.

Russia to Welcome Taft.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 26.—Secretary Taft's tour of the world is being followed with unusual interest here. The government is taking measures to surround the journey through Siberia and European Russia with attention not usually observed for the rulers of states, and the press is busily speculating on the likelihood of adopting a Russo-American convention. The object of Taft's visit to Russia, some papers declare, is the negotiation of an agreement between the United States and Russia.

Virginia Lee Is Married.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 26.—Miss Virginia Lee, daughter of Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, was married yesterday evening to Lieut. John Carter Montgomery of the Seventh Cavalry, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Montgomery of New York, in historic Christ Church at Alexandria, Va.

Furniture Rummage Sale for the Week End

We have been rummaging through our stock and as a result we here offer you some Odds and Ends of Furniture at Bargains that must be seen to be fully appreciated—they are so unprecedented. The price on the majority of these pieces has been nearly cut in half. However, we have decided to "put the knife" into them and get rid of them. You should have a look at these pieces. There is sure to be something you can use.

Regular $30.00 Early English Rocker for	$15.00	Regular $19.50 Golden Oak Tables, in a nest, for	$12.00
Regular $28.50 Early English Chair for	$14.00	Regular $9.00 Golden Oak Center Table for	$5.75
Regular $42.50 Early English Settee for	$21.00	Regular $17.50 Weathered Oak Center Table for	$10.00
Regular $8.50 Weathered Oak Rocker for	$4.50	Regular $7.00 Golden Oak Center Table for	$4.50
Regular $18.00 Weathered Oak Chair for	$10.00	Regular $6.00 Mahogany Center Table for	$3.50
Regular $30.00 Weathered Oak Chair for	$19.50	Regular $22.50 Golden Oak Library Table for	$14.00
Regular $30.00 Weathered Oak Chair for	$18.50	Regular $12.00 Weathered Oak Magazine Stand for	$6.00
Regular $16.00 Weathered Oak Table Desk for	$12.00	Regular $9.75 Weathered Oak Magazine Stand for	$5.00
Regular $25.00 Weathered Oak Table Desk for	$15.00	Regular $20.00 Weathered Oak Magazine Stand for	$10.00
Regular $20.00 Weathered Oak Table Desk for	$14.00	Regular $20.00 Weathered Oak Table for	$10.00
Regular $45.00 Weathered Oak Stand, has jewel safe, for	$18.50	Regular $12.00 Weathered Oak Revolving Shelves for	$6.00
Regular $9.00 Weathered Oak Table, has drop leaves, for	$5.75	Regular $50.00 Weathered Oak Table with safe, for	$20.00
Regular $15.00 Weathered Oak Table, desk combination, for	$6.00	Regular $22.50 Golden Oak Dresser; Regular $12.50 Golden Oak Bed; Regular $7.50 Golden Oak Commode	For $33.00
Regular $8.50 Weathered Oak Table, desk combination, for	$6.50		
Regular $15.00 Weathered Oak Table for	$9.00		
Regular $19.50 Weathered Oak Tables, in a nest, for	$12.00		

HAVE YOU BOUGHT THAT HEATER YET? IT'S HIGH TIME YOU DID

CENTURY FURNITURE COMPANY