

TROOPS PREPARE TO LEAVE CUBA

Evacuation of American Army of Pacification Begins New Year's Day.

EVENT WITHOUT CEREMONY

Departure of United States Forces Marks Actual Independence of Island—Populace Hails Event With Demonstration of Joy.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—New Year's day will witness the beginning of the evacuation of Cuba by the army of pacification, which has been in possession of the island since the beginning of the provisional government, in October, 1906.

About half this regiment will sail in January on the cruiser Prairie, which arrived here Christmas eve, bound for Newport News. The Prairie will return about the middle of the month and embark the remainder. The final embarkation will not occur until April 1.

Troops to Leave Quietly.

The embarkation will be effected with as little ceremony as possible and it is probable that their departure will be made with as little notice as marked their landing. The purpose in deferring the departure of a portion of the 17th Infantry until April 1 has been the subject of considerable speculation, but it is believed this was agreed upon at a conference between Governor Magoo and President-elect Gomez. It is not thought to be a measure of precaution, for which not the slightest necessity is apparent, but it probably is for the purpose of not disturbing the island in good order until it is possible to turn over to the Cuban authorities a model camp for occupation by the new permanent army under command of General Pino Guerra, the nucleus of which will be formed, it is intended, with the present corps of Cuban artillery and 1000 members of the Rural Guard.

Action Pleasing to Cubans.

Cubans are greatly pleased by the departure of the American forces, as marking the complete establishment of independence. All show the kindest feelings toward the troops.

Headquarters of Companies A, B, C, D, Twenty-eighth Infantry, will embark on the transport Sumner at Matanzas, on December 21. The transport will proceed to Havana and embark Companies F, G, H, stationed at Guanajuay, and Company E, stationed at Guines. The Sumner also will sail from Havana January 1 for Newport News, the ultimate station of these companies being Fort Snelling, Minn.

From that time on, the transports Sumner and McClellan will be employed in the embarkation at intervals of the remainder of the Army.

Dates When Troops Will Embark.

Battery E, Third Field Artillery, for the Washington Barracks, and the Fifteenth Cavalry, now stationed at Cienfuegos, Pinaros and Santa Clara, destined for Fort Meyer and Sheridan, will sail February 2. The headquarters Army, Eleventh Cavalry, now at Columbia and Pinar del Rio, the Mountain Artillery and Fifth Infantry, now at Cardenas, Sagua and Calbarien, for Plattburgh; the Eleventh Infantry, now at Sancti Spiritus and Higuay, for Fort D. A. Russell, and the Seventeenth Infantry, now at Camaguey, for Fort McPherson, will leave Havana about January 27 for Newport News.

This leaves only two companies of engineers and two battalions of the Seventeenth Infantry, under Colonel Picher, which will remain at Camp Columbia. These troops will not embark until April 1, which will complete the evacuation.

DRAWN BY PSYCHIC FORCE

COLLEGE GIRL ANSWERS CALL FROM SICK SISTER.

Hears Spirit Voice in Night and Goes to New York to Find Woman Seriously Ill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—(Special.)—In obedience to a psychic communication, the first she had ever received, Miss Catherine Bruce, a student in the University of Michigan, came to New York from Ann Arbor, Mich., to find her twin sister, Mrs. Charles J. Rich, of 809 West 118th street, ill with pneumonia. Miss Bruce said that while in a seclusion home in Ann Arbor late Monday night a voice which she thought was that of her twin sister had said to her:

"Come to me. I need you." Disturbed by this message, the young woman immediately sent a telegram to her sister. The telegram was received and opened by Mr. Rich. His wife had been ill for several days, but the physicians in attendance had said that the illness was not grave. Knowing that the examinations at the end of the first semester in the University of Michigan were at hand and that any interruption in the college work of his sister-in-law might be prejudicial to her chances of passing those tests, Mr. Rich telegraphed to Miss Bruce:

"Jeannette slightly ill. No cause for alarm. Mr. Rich told his wife what he had done, and she agreed with him that it would be unnecessary for her sister to come East. Miss Bruce, however, was not sufficiently reassured by the telegram, and came here and went at once to the apartment of her sister and her brother-in-law. There she found that her sister's illness, although it was not critical, had become more serious than had been at first supposed. She said:

I went to the University of Michigan to begin a three years' course. I have never been ill in my life, but I believe that if I were to become ill the first person I should want to see would be my sister.

BRITISH PEERAGE ROMANCE

CLAIMANT APPEARS TO THE TITLE OF BARON SACKVILLE. Says He is a Son of the Former American Minister Who Was Married to Spanish Dancer.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The romantic and extraordinary story underlying the disputed claim to the Sackville peerage and estates at Kent, England, was unfolded in the chancery division before Mr. Justice Eve.

The following are involved in the case: The late Baron Sackville, died in September last aged 81, having spent 41 years in the diplomatic service, his last appointment being as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Ernest Henry Jean Baptiste West, claims to succeed the late Baron in the peerage and the family estates, alleging that he was a legitimate son of Lord Sackville by a secret marriage.

Josephine Duran de Ortega, claimant's mother, now dead. A beautiful Spanish dancer, she has been secretly married to Lord Sackville.

Edward Lionel Sackville-West, son of the late Lord Sackville's younger brother; aged 31; Major in the West Kent Imperial Yeomanry, formerly regarded as the heir-presumptive; defendant in the present proceedings.

Knole House, Kent: The Sackville home, England's oldest and most famous mansions, full of art treasures, with a park of 1000 acres.

Sackville-West in Washington. The late Lord Sackville was well remembered in the United States through the sensational circumstances under which he departed for England in 1881, at Washington. In the Presidential campaign of 1888, when Cleveland was the Democratic candidate for re-election, and General Tilden was the Republican nominee, Mr. Sackville, of California, wrote to the British Minister, who was then Sir Lionel Sackville-West, asking his aid as to how a British national in America should vote, having the interests of his native country at heart. Sir Lionel replied that he would make no mistake in voting the ticket of the party in power.

Publication of the letter led to the issuance at once of the Minister's passport, with the expressed intention of the same time his recall was ordered from London, and he took an early train for Montreal, sailing thence for home.

Receiver for Rents Asked.

The claimant, Ernest Henry Jean Baptiste West, whose legitimacy is in issue, asked for the appointment of a receiver and manager of the rents and settled funds pending the result of what promises to be protracted litigation.

Ogden Lawrence, K. C., for the claimant, said the main object of the present application was that the rents might be kept safe, and that the tenants might not have to pay twice in case of the claimant's success in the pending proceedings.

Justice Eve asked who was in possession now. Mr. Lawrence said that when Lord Sackville died his nephew, Edward Lionel Sackville-West, was living with him, and that nephew claimed to be the person entitled to the rents. He would succeed if the claimant Ernest were found to be illegitimate. Since the late Lord's death the nephew and his wife had left the mansion house at Knole, which had been closed, and the whole of the rents and property were being managed by Mr. Glaser, who was agent for the late Lord Sackville.

Case Pending in Probate Court.

Mr. Lawrence said he wanted the question of legitimacy to be tried by a jury, the title and estates depending on it. Attention was called to the probate and divorce division in October, 1907, to obtain a declaration of the claimant's legitimacy, it is still pending.

Proceeding to explain the facts of his case, counsel said that the claimant was born at Arachon, in the Gironde, on June 24, 1869, his father, the late Lord Sackville, then being the Hon. Lionel Sackville-West, fifth son of Lord De la Warr, who was at the time first secretary to the British embassy at Paris.

His mother was Josephine Duran de Ortega, who had been an accomplished and beautiful Spanish dancer. The birth certificate of the claimant, signed by his father, was read; also the baptismal document, which took place on July 11, 1869, the god-parents being the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Countess de Blon. On the baptismal document the parents were described as the Hon. Lionel Sackville-West and Josefa de Ortega.

YACHT TO JUNK HEAP

Constitution, Built to Race Shamrock, Is to Be Broken Up.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Now comes the passing of another American "cup" yacht, the famous Constitution, predecessor of the Reliance, was sold to Edward S. Reis & Co., 22 Broadway, by the American Cup Defender Association, the syndicate which built her, of which August Belmont was the head. She will be broken up for junk, like Thomas W. Lawson's Independence. Lipton's Shamrock II and other celebrated racers. The Constitution is high and dry in the yard of the Thames Marine Railway Company, in New London, Conn., where she has been since her last race with the Reliance in 1901.

She will be cut in four sections, each of which will be put on a lighter with a derrick and brought down the Sound and East River, to the foot of Broad street. There everything in her construction will be broken up and sold. There is 35,000 worth of so-called junk in the yacht. There are 100 tons of lead, 20 tons of bronze, 25 tons of steel, 20 tons of sails and 30 tons of miscellaneous materials, including anchors and chains.

Mr. Reis has bought nearly a score of famous yachts in a few years. Some he has sent south and sold for tarpon fishing, as sold in the World last May, and others whose bones were getting brittle, he has broken up. In cases where their value has not told on them their size has kept them idle in some shipyard. A cup defender is an expensive plaything because of the large crew required to man her. The Vigilant and Colonia were changed into schooners—which require less of a crew than a sloop of equal size—but neither is as large as the Constitution. The Constitution measures 80 feet 8 inches on the surface of the water, but from her keel to her stern she is 132 feet long. She has a beam of 25 feet 2 inches, a draught 19 feet 7 inches, and has 19 feet of depth.

TYPICAL VENEZUELAN SCENE, PORTION OF VENEZUELAN ARMY, AND PORTRAIT OF NEW EXECUTIVE



MOUNT CALVARY CHAPEL, CARACAS



PRESIDENT SIMON'S BODYGUARD

NEW CAPITAL CITY

Scheme to Center All State Institutions.

J. F. BROWN'S IDEA UNIQUE

Spokane Banker Would Concentrate All Public Buildings at Some Point to Be Decided Upon by the Legislature.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 27.—(Special.)

J. F. Brown, millionaire banker of Spokane and member of the board of regents of the state college at Pullman, has devised a plan, which has several new features, for concentrating all the public institutions of this state in one locality. He has discussed the matter with Governor A. E. Mead and other state officials and is disposed to urge the Legislature to adopt it.

Mr. Brown's plan provides for the purchase by the state of five or six sections of land, with the expressed intention of locating a capital city thereon. He would have this tract beautified and platted and the large portion not needed as sites for state institutions sold to the public. The revenues from the sale of the platted lots would be devoted to the erection of a state capitol and other public buildings.

The plan is not conceived for immediate needs, but looks far into the future. As he would have it carried out the state institutions would remain where they are until outgrown by the needs of the state, but as often as new buildings were required they would be located in the new capital city. It is his contention that the advantages of this plan are: that the concentration of the institutions in one locality would mean a saving of millions of dollars in future expenditures; that the beautification of the site would result in a permanent improvement of the public holdings; that the state's holdings would be extended to tide-water.

Officials here with whom the subject has been discussed are far from optimistic over the chances of inducing the Legislature to take up such a plan. Fourteen state institutions are scattered among 12 counties, many of which are of the larger counties in population. It is contended that each of these 12 counties would oppose any plan that would encompass the loss of the institution located therein to a distant future. The three normal schools are located in Whatcom, Kittitas and Spokane counties; the two insane asylums in Spokane and Pierce counties; the two soldiers' homes in Pierce and Kitsap counties; the penitentiary in Walla Walla County; state training school in Lewis County; reform school in Snohomish County; school for deaf and blind in Clark County; university in King County; state college in Whitman County and the state capitol in Thurston County.

Thirty-one of the 42 members of the Senate are from counties which now have state institutions located in them, while in the House membership of 85 there are 61 from the same counties. Even with the location of the new capital city conceded to Pierce County, a majority of the members of the Legislature would naturally be opposed to the measure.

ABRUZZI TO CLIMB PEAK

ADVENTUROUS ITALIAN PLANS CONQUEST OF HIMALAYAS.

Will Try to Reach Greater Height Than Any Former Mountaineer.

EXILES BACK; JAILS EMPTY

(Continued from First Page.)

Relations to settle the differences between Venezuela and France and Holland.

CASTRO'S EXTRADITION ASKED

Demand of Gomez, However, to Be Opposed by United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—(Special.)—News contained in a special cable dispatch from Caracas today to the effect that Acting President Juan V. Gomez, of Venezuela, may demand the extradition of President Castro, is considered here as important from more than one point of view. Aside from the complications which may result in Venezuela from such a move, officials here foresee difficulty in obtaining the consent of Germany to allow President Castro to be taken out

PLAN APPEAL COURT

New Division of Judicial Work in Washington.

SIMILAR TO FEDERAL PLAN

Scheme Is to Relieve Supreme Court of Work and to Expedite Judicial Decisions—Bill for Legislature to Discuss.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 27.—(Special.)

An important bill that will be presented to the coming session of the Legislature will provide for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the voters which will create a district court of appeals in this state.

The features of the bill have been decided upon by leading members of the State Bar Association, although the association has not taken it up as a body, and the drafting of the measure is in the hands of an officer of that organization. The bill in substance provides for the creation of three district courts, two of which will sit in Western Washington and the third in Eastern Washington. Each court is to have two judges who will receive a salary of \$2000 each. The third member of each district court will be one of the regular superior judges or a member of the Supreme Court as convenience at the time of sitting may permit. The Court of Appeals will be empowered to sit also as a trial court in the event of laxity of business. The present Supreme Court, under the provisions of the new measure, will remain unchanged as to number of justices, but by the relieving of that judicial body of a large part of its labors it is collected the business of the court will permit the members to participate in the hearings in the Court of Appeals at intervals. With such an Appellate Court in existence the Supreme Court would consider only cases in which law points were involved. The Appellate Court would be the final arbiter in all cases where the issues were questions of fact. In one district the court would sit in Seattle, Everett, Bellingham or any other city selected in its discretion within a prescribed district. In Eastern Washington the principal place for holding court would be Spokane, Walla Walla and North Yakima; and in the southwestern district the court there would sit in Tacoma, Aberdeen and Vancouver.

The general plan is very similar to that under which the United States Circuit Court of Appeals is organized. Members of the bar have been considering the advisability of creating such an Appellate Court in this state for some time, as a result of the growth of business in the State Supreme Court, which is claimed to be the only one in the country to be beyond the power of the seven judges to handle expeditiously. The bill providing for the submission of such constitutional amendment will probably be prepared by C. W. Shaffer, secretary of the State Bar Association, and state law librarian.

Another measure to be presented in which the State Bar Association is interested, is a bill that will provide for the establishment of county law libraries. The plan is to increase the Superior Court fees and devote the increase to the establishment of libraries in each county. Kindness Makes Him Bright. St. Louis, Mo., New York Times. Miss Gladys Williams, a teacher in the St. Louis County Public School, in a paper read at the county teachers' meeting, told how the word "Dear" made a dull pupil become the leader of his class.

"An 8-year-old boy had been in my class nearly a year without showing any capacity for absorbing knowledge," she said.

"He just wouldn't study, and I had about given him up as hopeless. But one day he did something that pleased me, and I said to him, 'that was very nice, dear.'"

"At recess he came to me smiling and said: 'Teacher, you are the first one that ever called me dear.'"

"He was so proud of it that he asked me to write a letter to his father certifying that I considered him a dear. His brother heard of it, and he worked hard in his studies, and I would speak kindly in him, too. After that those two boys were the best pupils I had, and there was great rivalry between them."

Out of every million letters that pass through the postoffice it is calculated that only one comes astray.

CASTRO: LOOTER OF POOR VENEZUELA

Unknown Ten Years Ago, Now a Prominent Figure in News of the World.

FORTUNE NOW \$60,000,000

Sidelights on Vanquished Dictator Show Him in Anything but Favorable Light as Tax-Dodger and Worthless Extortionist.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—(Special.)

Since Cipriano Castro, President of Venezuela, has left his country but might regard Castro as a demagogue and subsequent vicissitudes have been expressed on the part of the people over whom he has tyrannized and whom he has impoverished. Since 1899, when, at the head of a revolutionary army, he drove his predecessor, President Andrade, from the capital and made himself absolute ruler of Venezuela, Castro seems to have had but one object in view, namely, to enrich himself. And in this he has succeeded to an amazing extent.

Naturally no person knows, nor can an estimate be made of the wealth which Castro has garnered at the expense of the poor and rich alike among the Venezuelans. It is pretty definitely known that for years he has been sending vast sums of money to England, and this fact lends color to the belief that his departure for Europe, ostensibly to consult a noted physician concerning a serious malady, was only another of his tricks, perpetrated in order safely to escape from the country which expects to see him no more.

Ten years ago Castro was practically unknown. Born of obscure parents in the province of Sucre, Antioquia, he grew up practically without education. He drifted to the province of El Guacharo and divided his time between sampling coffee beans for a German firm at Maracabo and running a small cattle ranch near San Cristobal. He had the reputation of carrying on a smuggling business along the Colombian border, and one of his favorite tricks to escape paying taxes on his cattle was to drive them into Colombia, where he would pay the tax collector some money.

He was not the only one in the Andes who resorted to such measures, for the government officials were merciless in their taxation methods and robbed the people to enrich themselves. A rural wit once remarked that Castro had captured himself from taxation by his cattle, as anyone could see by inspecting the brands that they did not really belong to him.

As a tax dodger Castro was eminent successful until one day the Venezuelan officials and the Colombian officials got together and Castro and other farmers found themselves in a bad way. Unable to pay, his cattle were confiscated. Having no means of support, Castro raised the standard of revolt, gathering about him the mountain men, like himself, were discontented with the government. In three weeks he had captured the capital of Caracas, and with his army, which was being augmented constantly by wholesale desertions from among the government troops, he marched on Valencia. He opened the jails as he progressed, and with 600 or 700 followers met the remnants of loyal troops at Valencia. He won an easy victory and was a well-intentioned but weak man and unpopular with the politicians because he was honest. Disgusted at the treachery of his troops, Castro promptly entered Caracas and proclaimed himself President.

Some years previously he had served in the federal congress as representative from his province. He was uncouth and dirty and cordially hated by his colleagues. Having come into power he did not hesitate to wreak vengeance on those of his former fellow legislators against whom he had entertained and nursed a bitter feeling. Some were imprisoned, some assassinated and some exiled. He began at once the reign of terror which he since has continued.

Gradually he effected a system of spoliation which in the end gave him an almost complete monopoly of every important industry in the country. He bled the poor and rich alike from the cradle to the grave. He owns the only flour mill in Venezuela, and he runs the only undertaking establishment in that unhappy land. There is but one brewery and that belongs to Castro. The duty on imported beer is so high that nobody can afford to drink it, and it is a case of drink Castro beer or go without. He sells all the ice used at 5 cents a pound. The national cigarette factory is another of Castro's institutions. It supplies all Venezuela with cigarettes. The importation of cigarette papers and tobacco is prohibited. To roll one's own cigarette is a prison offense. Pipes are under the ban.

Castro gets a share of the receipts of all the theaters and controls the Bank of Venezuela and the Caracas Bank. He also controls the only newspaper which is allowed to be published in the country, and the people are fed with laudatory editorials which compare Castro to Julius Caesar, Hannibal and Napoleon. The venerable President also owns the electric light industry, and the duty on gas

AFTER THE GRIPPE

Vinol Restored This Man's Strength

"Several years ago I was attacked by a severe case of grippe, which left me with a hacking cough, soreness in my chest, and bronchitis. I took nearly every kind of cough syrup sold on the market, besides medicine given me by physicians. I received no permanent relief until my druggist asked me to try Vinol, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured. I believe Vinol to be the greatest blessing ever offered to the public, as it does what is claimed for it." R. E. R. Hicks, Maplesville, Ala. The reason Vinol cures chronic coughs, colds and pulmonary troubles is because it contains tonic iron and all the healing and body building elements of cod liver oil but no oil. Vinol is also unexcelled as a strength builder for old people, delicate children, weaker and run-down persons, and after sickness. Woodard, Clarke & Co., Druggists, Portland.

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- \$ 6.00 Bath Robes...\$3.00
- \$ 5.00 Fancy Vests...\$2.50
- \$ 3.00 Wool Sweaters \$1.50
- \$ 2.00 Holiday Suspenders...\$1.00
- \$ 1.00 Fancy Neckwear 50c
- \$ .50 Fancy Neckwear 25c

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and steam engines is so high that everybody is compelled to buy electric power from Castro. All the paper in the country comes from Castro's paper mills. Foreign mail envelopes cost 10 cents each because of high duty.

Castro collects his final perquisites from the citizens whom they dis. He is owner of the only undertaking establishment in Venezuela, he charges from \$200 up for a funeral. Those who are too poor to afford funerals must pay him \$20 before the body can be consigned, coffinless, to the earth.

Mrs. Castro also owns a trust. She has the only public market in Venezuela and receives a percentage on every sale. Castro left Venezuela almost secretly after leaving an official denial that he was going. The country is impoverished and facing serious difficulties, while Castro is reveling in luxury at Berlin, an object of curiosity, but not of respect.

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All you need is—a bath tub, water, a cake of Ivory Soap and a coarse towel.

Ivory Soap is far and away the best bath soap there is. It floats. It lathers freely. And a cake of it is so large that it covers a lot of surface, quickly and thoroughly.

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