

A SPANISH MINE BLEW UP MAINE

COLONEL BRADY SAYS SPANISH FANATIC DESTROYED U. S. BATTLESHIP.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS DENY ZALVADO, WHO TOUCHED KEY THAT EXPLODED THE MINE, WAS EXECUTED.

Kansas City, Mo.—That Joseph E. Zalvado, a Spanish electrician, working in Moro castle, and probably a fanatic, was responsible for the battleship Maine disaster, was the statement made here by Colonel Jasper E. Brady, United States army.

Colonel Brady says he was one of a commission of four men who investigated the explosion and reported their findings to President McKinley.

"Of course I did not see this man turn on the switch which set free the powerful mines that caused the disaster," said the colonel, "but the evidence in the case pointed directly to his guilt. Three other army officers, whose names I do not care to give, and myself reported to the President that in our belief Zalvado was responsible. He was later executed upon the command of General Blanco. No one, however, was ever able to learn for what reason."

Colonel Brady, in the address at St. George's Episcopal church, had discussed the Maine disaster, and attributed it to a submarine mine explosion. His statement brought forth denials from Washington among other things, being that no military board had been appointed to investigate the case. Colonel Brady explains that the board never convened to make its report, but reported individually to the President.

Colonel Brady is a brother of the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, rector of St. George's church, and pastor.

Attempts to learn anything about the history of the electrician proved futile, said Colonel Brady.

"All we know is that he was in charge of the wires which operated the mines," he said. "If the Spanish government had desired to blow up the battleship he would have been ordered to turn on the current and release the explosives. As nearly as we could learn he acted on an impulse while near the electrical apparatus and turned on the switch that killed the 207 men."

"The harbor was full of mines and it is not surprising that the Maine anchored near one."

"We had much trouble in obtaining evidence. Our case was made up very largely by putting two and two together and arriving at a conclusion."

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Fires in Macon, Huntsville and Montgomery Cause Big Losses.

Macon, Ga.—The plant of the Macon Daily Telegraph was completely destroyed by fire.

The equipment in every department was totally destroyed, and literally nothing was saved from the flames. C. Raymond Clay, a linotype operator, was burned to death while asleep. W. T. Anderson, business manager of the Telegraph, stated that the loss will probably reach \$100,000. New equipment has been wired for and until it arrives the Telegraph will continue to be issued from the plant of the Macon News.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Huntsville hotel was almost entirely destroyed by an early morning blaze that started in the kitchen. The total loss was about \$120,000, with insurance of \$82,000. Several leading business concerns were burned out also.

Guests of the hotel lost personal belongings aggregating \$10,000.

Montgomery, Ala.—A fire early endangered an emerald before it was gotten under control. The fine \$100,000 stock of John L. Cobbs & Co., one of the largest and oldest dry goods and carpet houses of Montgomery, was damaged about \$50,000, the loss covered by insurance. The Alabama Bible society sustained a loss of about \$3,000, while other incidental losses reached \$2,000, making a total estimated of \$60,000.

Casualty Record of Railroads.

Washington.—Killed 3,894; Injured 23,374—this is the casualty record of the railroads in the United States during the year ended June 30, last, according to the interstate commerce commission. It is an increase of 1,012 in killed and 14,454 in injured over the previous year's figures. There were 1,361 collisions killing 32 people and injuring 7,735 and damaging personal property \$4,629,375. In the 4,816 derailments during the year 340 persons were killed and 4,814 were injured.

Fast Doubtful About Second Term.

Washington.—When President Taft was invited to attend a proposed celebration in Pittsburgh in 1914, commencing the close of a century of peace between the English-speaking peoples, under the auspices of the Sisterhood of the Holy Shalom congregation, he said: "In 1914 I will probably be your neighbor, living in Cincinnati, and I will try to run over and see you." There was a smile on the president's face when he thus alluded himself from a second term consideration.

DRY STATES ARE WET.

Sale of Internal Revenue Liquor Stamps Show That Liquor is Still Sold in the "Dry" States.

Washington.—The law in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and a part of South Carolina may be dry, just as dry as Blackstone is to the average law student, but the dry belt is limited to the law, and the people are wet, as wet as "Georgia corn" and the "mountain dew" of "Old Kentucky," according to the reports of revenue collectors in these prohibition states made to their chief at Washington.

These reports are fairly steeped in liquor. They tell not only of "boozes" being made, but for sale, both in small and large quantities.

In another month, Commissioner Cabell will make public his annual report, in which he will quote figures furnished by collectors of internal revenue in these states, showing the number of special tax stamps which have been sold in the past year, along with the amounts yielded therefrom. A majority of these were sold to retailers.

It is estimated that in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and a small part of South Carolina the receipts from the sales of these special tax stamps will amount to approximately \$105,000 for the fiscal year which ended June 30 last.

In Alabama, the sale of retail stamps amounted to approximately \$31,000, and on the combined sale of retail and wholesale, \$385,000. In Georgia there was a combined sale of \$40,658 worth of stamps. Of this amount, only about \$2,500 was received for wholesale stamps.

North Carolina comes next, owing to it being a whole dry state. South Carolina purchased more stamps, but several counties in South Carolina operate dispensaries, and this naturally increases the number of special retail stamps. It is estimated \$18,000 worth of both kinds of stamps were sold in North Carolina in the past year. Of this amount \$14,500 was received from retailers. Drug merchants were the heaviest buyers.

South Carolina will show a combined sale of about \$20,000 worth of stamps. Like North Carolina, the bulk of the stamps were purchased by retailers. In this case, however, the county dispensary was the heavy buyer, with the druggists next.

Revenue officers state that the sale of these special stamps is causing friction between the state and Federal authorities, but point out that nothing can be done to remedy the matter. Commissioner Cabell refers all complaints and prohibitions to the constitution, which provides for such tax.

It is stated that the sale of the stamps aids the county, city and state officials in prosecuting violators of the state laws.

Kills Wife, Son and Self.

Lawrenceville, Ga.—While suffering from temporary insanity, Joel D. Wallace, one of the most prominent merchants and grocers in this place and a former councillor, shot and killed his wife, turned his revolver upon Cline, his 7-year-old boy, whom he killed instantly, shot his son, Felton, 9 years old, and then fired three bullets into his own body, killing himself instantly. The exact cause of the deed will never be known, as those who were participants are all dead, with the exception of Felton, who is shot through the right shoulder and, though he will in all probability recover, he can throw no light on the story of the tragedy.

May Abandon New Orleans Mint.

New Orleans.—Following an order made known here from the director of the mint at Washington, to the effect that all gold bullion in the New Orleans mint should be shipped to the Philadelphia mint, more than \$1,200,000 in bullion was transferred last week. Additional shipments of more than \$2,000,000 will be required to complete the transfer. George E. Roberts, director of the mint, said the New Orleans mint would be abandoned for the present.

War on Girls' Rats.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Members of the Fort Wayne health board attribute an epidemic of vermin in the public schools here to the rats worn in the hair of girl pupils. Twenty-five of the girls in the schools are out on account of vermin. The health board plans to open a war on rats.

Aeroplanis is Latest Ailment.

New York City.—Aeroplanis is the latest disease. Many doctors have been puzzled for several days by patients complaining of sharp pains in the neck and shoulders, closely resembling rheumatism, though few had ever been affected by that ailment hitherto. All of those complaining had attended the aviation meet at Belmont park, and the physicians have decided that the trouble was caused by the efforts made toward the birdmen in their flights, causing severe strains on the muscles.

Hog Prices Dropping.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Hog prices have dropped approximately 75 cents in eight days on the local market. Dealers say that further declines will come. The big crop is assigned as the cause.

Sell Weevil Traveling Fast.

Louisville, Miss.—The eastward march of the boll weevil has carried the dreaded pest to within less than 50 miles of the Alabama state line. Specimens of the weevil were brought here from Winston county.

HEARING CLOSES BEFORE COMMERCE COMMISSION

PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE BEFORE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION CONCLUDED.

\$400,000,000 TAX ON SHIPPER

Railroads Admit Proposed Increase Is Entering Wedge for a General Advance.

Chicago.—Presentation of evidence in the rate hearing before the interstate commerce commission was concluded. Arguments on the evidence will be heard by the commission at Washington on December 14, and, after due deliberation, the commissioner will announce what it is generally considered will be the most important decision ever emanating from it.

The hearing was instituted at the instance of shippers, who arose in protest when western railroads announced that rates on fifty different commodities would be advanced. Opposition to this became general, and the railroads agreed not to put the new rates into effect until the interstate commerce commission had conducted a hearing, at which the shippers should be heard.

Hearings were held at Chicago and New York City, conducted at first by an examiner, but, later, owing to the paramount importance of the case, Commissioners Clark and Lane assumed the duty. It took the shippers only a few hours to introduce evidence, but an imposing mass of statistics and testimony went into the record for the railroads.

The shippers were represented by a number of attorneys, who confined their efforts largely to attacking the railroad evidence rather than to introduce original testimony.

Railway men admitted that the advance in rates on the forty commodities, which formed the basis of the hearing, was merely an entering wedge, the ultimate purpose being to advance rates all along the line.

According to the shippers, the final effect of this policy would be to place a tax of \$400,000,000 on the consumer.

In a general way, the argument presented by the railroads was that increased rates were necessary for the following reasons:

1. Increased wages to employes.
2. Increased cost of maintenance and operation.
3. Public demand for increased efficiency and expansion of transportation facilities.

The position taken by the shippers was that the railroads at present are receiving a generous return on their actual investment, and, among other things, sought to show on cross-examination that the low rate of earnings shown in the statistics presented was due more to overcapitalization than to low rates.

ORATORICAL CONTESTS.

Georgia, Virginia, Tulane, North Carolina and Vanderbilt to Debate.

New Orleans.—Agreements have been signed by which five of the leading universities in the South will contest for honors in debate during the next two years, according to an announcement made by Julian Waterman, secretary of Tulane university.

The colleges which will take part are Vanderbilt, University of Virginia, University of North Carolina, University of Georgia and Tulane.

During the present scholastic year Georgia sends its representatives to Tulane, Virginia meets North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Vanderbilt goes to Virginia, Tulane to Vanderbilt and North Carolina to Georgia. For the second year a corresponding rotation is scheduled.

Farrar's Opinion of Dukes.

New York.—Geraldine Farrar, the American opera singer, is evidently not going to marry a titled foreigner; at least not a duke. The soprano was informed on her arrival from Europe that it was reported that she was to wed a duke. "Dukes" said Miss Farrar. "I've met many of them, and believe me, taking them individually and collectively, they are not worth a ding."

Natural Gas for Southern Cities.

Shreveport, La.—H. C. Frick, multimillionaire of Pittsburgh, Pa., with a party of capitalists, arrived at the Caddo oil and gas field to make investigations relative to organizing a corporation to pipe natural gas to St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

Parliament of China.

Pekin, China.—An official decree has been issued announcing that an imperial parliament, the first in the history of China, would be convoked in 1913.

69 Years Murder Sentence.

Dallas, Texas.—Ninety-nine years' imprisonment was the sentence pronounced upon Sergeant J. D. Manley, the national guardsman who killed Louis Richenstein during President Taft's visit here on October 27, 1909. Manley was attempting to hold back the crowd when Richenstein broke through the lines. Manley plunged his bayonet through the man and killed him. The trial was a long and sensational one, terminating with a verdict of murder in the first degree. Manley showed signs of insanity.

MAGAZINE RATE RAISED.

Periodicals Forced to Pay More for the Postage.

Washington.—Postmaster General Hitchcock's announcement requiring the magazines to increase postage on their advertising pages sufficient to eliminate postal deficits and warrant, in the first instance, a 1 cent postage on first class magazines was officially explained.

Postmaster Hitchcock believes that in the administration's purpose to accomplish a reasonable increase in the postage rates on certain second class mail more distribution would be made between advertising and what is termed legitimate mail.

He does not believe the present conditions, as they affect the rates of postage for advertising matter.



FRANK N. HITCHCOCK, Postmaster General.

any increase thus applied, points out, will place a special burden on a large number of second class publications, such as educational, religious, periodicals, that of little or no profit from advertising.

It is the circulation of such publications, which aid so largely in the educational and moral improvement of the people that government can best afford to encourage. For these publications, therefore, any other legitimate increase in periodical postage, suggests a continuation of the low postage rate of the first class, and recommends an increase in rate on magazine advertising matter.

RAILROADS TO PULL UP.

Southern A. G. S. and N. Y. Ways Establish Octon Department.

Washington.—Practical steps being taken by the Southern Railway company, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad company and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad company to cooperate with the officials of the United States Agricultural department and the state commissioners of agriculture in advising farmers, in the territory along the lines of these railroads, which may eventually be reached by the Mexican cotton boll weevil, as to the best methods of growing cotton in spite of the presence of the insect. The experience of the farmers in Texas, where the weevil has been for some time, demonstrates that, by the adoption of proper methods, practically a large yield of cotton can be obtained at a profit before the appearance of the weevil. In most localities in Texas the invasion of the weevil has generally been followed by short crops for two or three years.

For the purpose of making the cooperative work of the companies as effective and helpful as possible, an organization has been perfected, known as the cotton culture department of the Southern Railway, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad and the Mobile and Ohio railroads, with a view to encouraging the adoption of the most improved methods in advance of the appearance of the weevil. This, it is felt, will have the effect of retaining the normal production of cotton. Practical farmers have had experience in dealing with the boll weevil, and their entire time to visiting the farmers along the lines of these railroads in localities which may eventually be reached by the weevil and giving them practical advice as to the best methods of growing cotton under boll weevil conditions.

Government a Good Printer.

Washington.—Some idea of the vast amount of work that is done in the government printing offices annually can be gained from the figures just completed for the type composition for last year. More than 3,000 tons of type metal were used in making 1,963,899,000 sets of type of every description. If the individual lines of type were placed end to end they would stretch over a distance of 27,000 miles or more than one and one-half times the circumference of the earth.

Senator Doolittle Left \$28,416.

Fort Dodge, Iowa.—The estate of Senator J. P. Doolittle was worth \$28,416, according to the inventory made by Mrs. Doolittle, administratrix. Of this \$28,000 consisted of real estate.

Cashier Assassinated.

Irvineville, Ga.—Spurgeon Newkirk, cashier of the bank of Irvineville, Ga., shot himself through the head with a pistol, dying at once. He was 33 years of age, and had been married five and one-half months. His account is said to be correct.

PLANS NAVY REFORMS

SECRETARY OF NAVY MEYER WILL RECOMMEND SEVERAL CHANGES.

ABOLISH SOUTHERN YARDS

Naval Construction Corps and Pay Corps Are Sure to Be Discontinued.

Washington.—Drastic reforms, probably including the abolition of the naval construction corps and the naval pay corps, and, later, the abandonment of several of the navy yards on the Atlantic coast, will be undertaken by Secretary of the Navy Meyer on his return to this city at the conclusion of his inspection trip.

The project to abolish several of the navy yards, concentrating the navy's work at a few of the largest yards, already has been broached by Secretary Meyer to the president, and Mr. Taft will endorse whatever general plan his secretary prepares.

It is asserted that Secretary Meyer, as a result of his trip to various navy yards, has become convinced that millions of dollars could be saved to the government annually merely by more concentration of work.

What yards shall go are, of course, still a matter of speculation. It is believed that even Secretary Meyer has not reached a conclusion. He has merely decided that considerable money could be saved by concentrating the work of the navy at fewer yards.

It is likely, however, that whatever concentration of work is undertaken, it will be at the Norfolk, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco yards, while the six probably will fall on the yards at Portsmouth, N. H., and Charleston, S. C.

These reforms cannot be instituted without congressional action, and a row is a certainty in both the house and senate when they are broached.

AMERICAN CONSUL INSULTED

Guns Are Trained on Honduran Rebel Leaders.

New Orleans.—According to a cablegram to The Picayune from San Salvador, Salvador, the United States consul, Princeton, at anchor off Amoy, Honduras, was cleared for action against the rebels.

The rebels, notified by Commander Hays that if foreigners were allowed the governor's residence would be shot full of holes.

This action on the part of the American commander, it is said, followed quickly an insult offered the American consul agent, George Schmueck, by Valladares, the revolutionary, and the latter of foreigners, even going so far as to threaten to shoot the American representative's residence.

The dispatch adds that chaos reigns throughout the western portion of Honduras, and inflammatory manifestoes inciting the people to rebellion against President Davila are being circulated.

STORM SWEEPS NORTH.

Traffic in New York and Pennsylvania Severely Crippled.

New York City.—A storm of mid-winter intensity which came booming up the Atlantic coast bringing with it sharp rains and heavy falls of snow and rain, left a broad trail of broken wire communication along the seaboard. Telegraph companies were beset with difficulty in all directions. The storm was apparently severest between Baltimore and Washington, all wires being down between those cities.

Pennsylvania suffered from a soggy, clinging snow, and wires across the state were either down or worked only intermittently. Early communication with Chicago was obtained by way of Boston, thence to the west.

Broken-wire communications affected some of the railroads, and trains from distant points were in some cases far behind their schedules.

Philadelphia.—The northeast gale, which came in from the ocean developed into one of the worst November storms in years. In the mountain districts of Pennsylvania snow fell to the depth of 12 inches.

Doctor Cook Heard From.

London, England.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the discredited explorer, has been heard from again. His long silence has been broken by a congratulatory message to Walter Wellman, sent to a London paper. It follows: "Acting upon your offer to transmit from me a message to Mr. Wellman, kindly send him my heartfelt congratulations for his wonderful initial success. If he crosses the Atlantic he will have gained an object of greater value to mankind than the conquest of the pole. F. A. COOK."

Panama Annexation Denied.

Washington.—Through Minister Tamm Panama Aroseman, President Taft has issued an emphatic denial of rumors that he had under consideration a proposal for the annexation of the Panama republic.

The president pointed out to Mr. Aroseman that he recognized the government with Panama's precluded annexation to the United States. He said he wanted to preserve the Panama republic's independence.

WISCONSIN FARMER DEFIED THE STATE

DEFENDER OF CAMERON DAM AND HIS FIGHT AGAINST A LUMBER COMPANY.

FLOUTED THE LAW FOR YEARS

Routed Posse After Posse of Sheriffs and Surrendered Only When Surrounded and Wounded—Makes Claim of Self-Defense.

Winter, Wis.—After having conducted a rebellion against the state of Wisconsin for six years, John F. Dietz, a settler in a wild stretch of woodland in Sawyer county, surrendered to the law. His fight against the state and the circumstances growing out of it form one of the most singular stories in the history of the west and throw into the shade the most daring deeds of the border.

During the period of his revolt the Dietz family lived practically in a state of siege. Many battle were fought between Dietz and deputy sheriffs sent to arrest him, and a score or more persons were wounded. Three sheriffs resigned their jobs rather than face Dietz in his stronghold in the woods, and one was imprisoned for contempt of court because he would not expose his life in serving legal papers on the "outlaw," who defied the whole state of Wisconsin. At one time it was seriously proposed that the state militia be called out to subdue the nery settler.

John F. Dietz came into the limelight years ago when he defended Cameron dam on Thornapple river against one of the largest lumber companies in the state. He claimed the dam was on his property and tied up several winters' cuts of logs, valued at thousands of dollars, by refusing to allow them to pass the dam without paying toll. He was fought by the courts by the company, but defied the order of the judges and held off at the point of a gun all officers who attempted to serve papers upon him.

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NORTH CAROLINA

A FREE BULLETIN.

Feeding and Management of Poultry for Egg Production.

A bulletin on the feeding and management of poultry for egg production has been prepared by Prof. J. S. Jeffrey, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. At present, probably three to four million dollars worth of eggs are produced annually by the poultry of the State. On account of this and the steadily increasing price of poultry and eggs, poultry keeping is attracting more attention now than possibly ever before. As this bulletin gives information that should be of practical value in poultry feeding and management, every progressive poultry raiser should secure a copy of it.

It discusses the kinds of stock best suited for profitable egg production as well as their proper housing and care. The breeding up of heavy laying strains is also dealt with in such a way as to develop material of value to all those interested in this branch of live-stock growing.

A comparison is made of different ration, both as regards the cost of egg production and the best development of the stock.

The importance of cleanliness and of keeping the houses free from mites is also brought out and recommendations are given.

Any poultry raiser in North Carolina may receive a copy of this bulletin (No. 21) by addressing Director C. B. Williams, West Raleigh.

APPEAL FOR SABBATH LAW.

North Carolina Lord's Day Alliance Petition General Assembly.

At Raleigh the North Carolina Lord's Day Alliance adopted resolutions directing its legislative committee to urge upon the approaching General Assembly the enactment of more comprehensive and effective Sunday laws, calling ministers to deliver at least one sermon each.

the enactment of adequate ordinances in their respective counties and declaring the Sabbath divine and moral well-being of the people. Old officers of the alliance were re-elected except that Mr. L. F. Johnson of Raleigh was elected corresponding secretary in the stead of Rev. James O. Heisbeck, of Asheville. They are: Rev. R. F. Campbell, D. D., Asheville, president; Dr. W. L. Potat, Wake Forest College, vice-president; Charles H. Ireland, Greensboro, treasurer; Rev. W. H. McManis, Raleigh, field secretary; executive committee, Revs. S. B. Turentine, Byron Clark, M. M. Kinard, T. C. Chatham, Salisbury; Rev. J. C. Leonard, Lexington; George W. Atkins, H. C. Sprinkle, Albemarle; R. G. Holland, D. D., Charlotte; Stephen Myrick, Greensboro.

The closing address was by Dr. D. Clay Lilly of Richmond, on the Sabbath and the forward movement. He took the ground that the State must care for the morals of the people, and must have a care for the environment under which people live and rear their families. Therefore the State must guard the Sabbath against desecration, the Church must form public opinion, and influence the State for the safeguarding of the Sabbath.

Summary.

All records for postoffice receipts for a month were broken at the Charlotte postoffice in October when over \$18,000 was taken in for stamps, money orders, etc. The actual receipts for the month just closed were \$13,500.04.

Frank Saunders, the alleged illicit distiller, failed to make his appearance at the session of Federal court in Newbern and thereby forfeited his bond of \$10,000, which was guaranteed by Kit Jones, of Cartaret county.

A force of workmen are busy engaged in removing the debris of the Norfolk-Southern freight warehouse fire which occurred in Newbern. It is understood that that company will erect a new \$50,000 structure on the site of the one which was destroyed by fire.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the purchase of a strip of land in rear of the Federal building at Reidsville, containing 1,100 square feet, for \$500. The extra land is necessary for government purposes.

The foundations for the new depot of the Southern Railway at Statesville has been completed and the main construction work will progress rapidly from now on.

The Asheville school for girls, a corporation formed during the summer for the purpose of conducting a high-class school for girls, has purchased the handsome place known as the Burroughs house. It is an old colonial mansion. The price paid was \$3,000.



John F. Dietz.

him. Dietz won. The lumber company paid him a large sum and he allowed the logs to go through.

The isolation of the locality enabled him to hold the fort successfully against corporation, courts, and sheriffs. Few persons were acquainted with the trails leading to the homestead and of these none would guide an attacking party. The sheriff deputized men from all over the state to make the arrest of Dietz, and several were shot in fights. In one engagement Dietz's son was shot in the head, but recovered.

The late controversy between Dietz and the authorities of Sawyer county dates from the time when Dietz shot and seriously wounded Bert Horrell in Winter in a wrangle, it is said, over rent due on a schoolhouse.

Dietz first quarreled with C. G. O'Hara, president of the Winter school board. It is said, and Horrell, taking O'Hara's part, struck Dietz. Dietz then shot and has since claimed it was in self-defense. After the shooting Dietz had defied the sheriff to serve a warrant on him. This act cost Dietz a great deal of the popular sympathy.

During his six years of revolt Dietz obtained his supplies in this town, which required a long drive over rough and almost impassable roads. Shortly after the quarrel with Horrell he sent two of his sons and a daughter to this place to buy provisions and ammunition. On the way home they were ambushed by a posse and two of them—the girl and one of the boys—were shot and taken prisoners. The other son escaped; and for several days Winter was in a state of alarm owing to a rumor that Dietz was to leave his stronghold and make his retreat by the shooting of his children. And then elaborate preparations were made by the sheriff to effect the capture of Dietz—alive or dead. With a force of 50 men he surrounded the Dietz house, taking up positions during the night which commanded the stronghold on every side. In the morning Dietz and the members of his family, all unarmed and none suspecting the ambush, went out from the house into the clearing around it. The father and one son were shot, but not dangerously wounded, and all succeeded in reaching the shelter of the house, from which they replied to the fire of the encircling posse, one of whom was shot and killed. Afterwards Dietz set out a flag of truce, and surrendered. His remarkable revolt against the authority of the state had ended.

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